ALTH IS WEALTH!

of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

rsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

lood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and kin. If you would have your flesh firm, es sound, without caries, and your com- fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL- ESOLVENT.

rateful Recognition.

re a CHRONIC or Long Standing Dis- uly a victory in the healing art; that power that clearly discerns Defect plies a remedy; that restores step by degrees—the body which has been slow- ed and weakened by an insidious dis- only commands our respect but de- ur gratitude. Dr. Radway has fur- mankind with that wonderful remedy, s Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which ac- es this result, and suffering humanity, out an existence of pain and disease, long days and long nights, owe him titude."—*Medical Messenger.*

LSE AND TRUE.

tract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on nd Its Cure," as follows:

ST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

aparillian Resolvent.

Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Hu- he Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or l Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal es, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine s, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, nd Decay of the Body, Pimples and Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad- ses, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, ion, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, ties of the above complaints to which s are given specious names.

rt that there is no known remedy that the curative power over these diseases way's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step urely from the foundation, and restores d parts to their sound condition. The f the body are stopped, and healthy upplied to the system, from which new s formed. This is the first corrective Radway's Resolvent.

where the system has been salivated, ury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, mulated and become deposited in the nts, etc., causing caries of the bones, pinal curvatures, contortions, white varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla e away those deposits and extermi- irus of the disease from the system.

who are taking these medicines for of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic ever slow may be the cure, "feel bet- find their general health improving, and weight increasing, or even keep- n, it is a sure sign that the cure is pro- In these diseases the patient either r or worse—the virus of the disease is ve; if not arrested and driven from the ill spread and continue to undermine itution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla he patient "feel better," every hour grow better and increase in health, and flesh.

ARIAN TUMORS.

moval of these tumors by Radway's t is now so certainly established that once considered almost miraculous is mmon recognized fact by all parties. the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. rs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Bibbins, in the present edition of our d True."

tle contains more of the active princi- edicines than any other Preparation, easpoonful does, while others require times as much.

NE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

NUTE REMEDY.

quires MINUTES not HOURS, to re- and cure acute disease.

AY'S READY RELIEF,

e to twenty minutes, never fails to re- with one thorough application; no violent or excruciating the pain the , bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nerv- lgic, or prostrated with disease may DWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford e.

tion of the Kidneys, Inflammation adder, Inflammation of the Bowels, on of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diffi- athing, Palpitation of the Heart, s, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In- Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, tism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chil- and Frost Bites, Bruises, Sum- plaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Limbs, are instantly relieved.

ER AND AGUE.

ND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There medial agent in this world that will r and Ague, and other Malarious, carlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other ed by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly Y'S READY RELIEF.

a few moments, when taken accord- directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all In- s.

s should always carry a bottle of Rad- dy Relief with them. A few drops in prevent sickness or pains from water. It is better than French Bitters as a stimulant.

nd Lumbermen should always be pro- it.

CAUTION.

dial agents capable of destroying life rdose should be avoided. Morphine, ychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and oth- l remedies, do at certain times, in does, relieve the patient during their e system. But perhaps the second eated, may aggravate and increase g, and another dose cause death. necessity for using these uncertain n a positive remedy like Radway's ef will stop the most excruciating er, without entailing the least diffi- her infant or adult.

E TRUE RELIEF.

s READY RELIEF is the only remedial gue that will instantly stop pain. *Fifty Cents Per Bottle.*

's Regulating Pills,

rgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Pain, Always Reliable and tural in Their Operation.

LE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

tasteless, elegantly coated with purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, hen.

PILLS for the cure of all disorders mach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad- s Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, ammation of the Bowels, Piles, and ments of the Internal Viscera. War- fect a permanent cure. Purely veg- aining no mercury, minerals, or del- rs.

ve the following symptoms result- eases of the digestive organs: Con- ward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight mach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or t the Heart, Choking or Suffering when in a lying posture, Dots or e the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow- Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, the Flesh.

es of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the all the abovenamed disorders.

rice, 25 Cents Per Box.

that the reader must consult our apers on the subject of diseases and mong which may be named:

d True."
on Irritable Urethra."
on Scrofula."

s relating to different classes of Dis-

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e no better guarantee of the value WAY'S old-established R. R. REME- e base and worthless imitations of re are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and re and ask for Radway's, and see e "Radway" is on what you buy.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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We keep a large stock of these elegant instruments, and shall be pleased to show their special points of merit to all visitors.

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Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.
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The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Tyler's management. Send for circular.

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SEASON OF 1882.
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Applications may be made to the Hotel, Newport, or the Everett House, New York.

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T. H. SOULE, Proprietor.

Open the year round. Send for circular.

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This new and elegant Summer Hotel will open June 24. It is distant only one and one-quarter hours from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, by Long Island Railroad. The finest Bathing, Fishing, and Sailing on the coast.

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DISSOLUTION.

Mr. JOHN C. WEIHE, copartner of the firm of F. & E. JAEGER & CO., transacting business at No. 71 Wabash-av., Chicago, has this day withdrawn from said firm. The remaining copartners will continue to carry on the business under the firm name of F. & E. JAEGER & CO., and have assumed the payment of all the copartnership liabilities.

C. JAEGER, Executrix.
EMIL JAEGER,
AUGUSTINE HALL.

Notice of Removal.

The offices of the Union Foundry Works and Union Foundry and Pullman Car Wheel Works have been removed to the S. W. corner of State and Washington-sts. for temporary occupation until about August 15th, when they will be located in the new First National Bank Building, corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

BUCK & RAYNER'S MOTH POWDER EXTERMINATES Roaches, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

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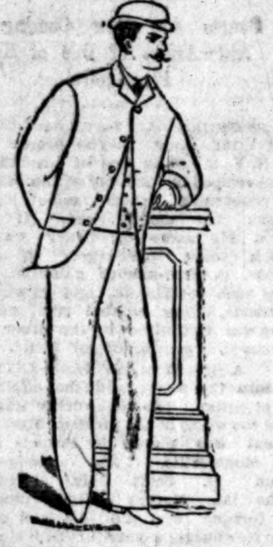
Wilde's Clothes.



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Gentlemen who prefer Clothing of the make to order style, without paying the make to order price, will find correct garments, adapted to their different vocations, in large assortment.

It affords us great pleasure, in trying on the different styles, and testing the different shapes and colors, to select that which will be the most becoming and suitable for your purpose.

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New additions in our Hosiery, Neckwear, and Underwear Departments—Novelties that cultivated tastes will appreciate.

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Ditson & Co. publish a large number of books that are purely American in design and composition.

ZENOBIA ($2) is a new Grand Opera, just out. It is by S. G. PRATT. The subject is a noble and heroic one, and the scenes are capable of being made most attractive. Will soon be given, Miss Annie Cary taking the principal role.

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Are two sacred Cantatas introducing, the one Egyptian, and the other Babylonian scenes, which, with proper costuming, may be made magnificent. The music is good, and either is well worth giving.

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Two Cantatas which are most appropriate to the flower and excursion season.

REDEMPTION HYMN (30 cts.) by J. C. D. PARKER, will be most acceptable to choirs and choruses.

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FRANCE, Perier d'Hauterive..We'day, June 14, 3 p m
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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $80 according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

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THE SAME AS EVER.
NEVER BE WITHOUT IT, NEITHER AT HOME NOR ESPECIALLY WHEN TRAVELING.

Grapes RIVERSIDE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES now ready, finer than ever, at TAYLOR'S FRUIT STORES, 7 Clark-st. Branch, 98 Madison-st., opposite Tribune.

Cutlery of the highest grade. Rodgers', Wostenholm's, "IXL," and other popular makes. All kinds of table cutlery, Rogers' single, double and triple plated knives, forks, spoons. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.

Iron Beds, Cots, &c.
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UNIFORMLY LOW PRICES,

AT

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Railroad Men, Grip-Car "Cashiers," and all who wear Blue Sack Suits, can be accommodated from our immense stock. WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE we make the eyelets in Coats and Vests for the uniform ring buttons. Bring your acid bottle and apply the test if you choose to such goods as we tell you are fast colors for our prices are so LOW that you might think the GOODS unsafe if you are not well acquainted with us. We GUARANTEE THE GOODS, however, and put it in writing for strangers whenever they desire us to do so.

DOES YOUR WIFE KNOW that we are retailing good

BLUE SAILOR SUITS AT $1.45!

They are well made, Anchors embroidered on the collars, fit Boys in Knee Pants from 4 to 10 years of age.

There are many things here that will surprise you if you take time to look us over.

BARGAINS ON EVERY COUNTER AT

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Furs or any other garments liable to be damaged by moths, stored and insured at

J. ETTLINGER'S,
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Between Washington and Madison.

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The SLOAN HINGED CHIMNEY FRONT improvement, and our IMPROVED OVEN, are alone worth the price of the Stove.

Only Stove made with our PATENT AIR BOX, and with WIRE GAUZE INSIDE THE RESERVOIR.

If your dealer has none in stock, send to us for Catalogue.

If you want our beautiful cards illustrating the Eight Wonders of the World, send six cents postage.

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MEN'S FURNISHERS,
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J. S. BAST, Designer and Manufacturer of Decorative Furniture, Dealer in Genuine Antiques in Mahogany, Old Paintings, etc. Factory, 270 and 272 N. Clark-st. SALESROOM, 25 WASHINGTON-ST.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the "Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.," for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 12, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES E. WILLARD, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes the Japanese Indemnity Bill.

All Day Spent by the House on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Important Changes Made in the Banking Bill in the Senate.

Reappearance of Mr. Blaine Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Picture of the Election Frauds Now Perpetrated in South Carolina.

Rosecrans Declares that Anson Stager Informed Him of Garfield's Alleged Treachery.

THE SENATE.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Japanese Indemnity bill has been virtually talked to death by its friends in the Senate. It had been passed at previous sessions, and the House bill would have gone through the Senate without any difficulty had Mr. Morgan not insisted on speaking at great length in its favor. This attracted attention to the bill, and it was found that there were grave objections to the payment of any sum beyond the amount which Japan originally paid. There were also intimations that lobbyists were indirectly interested in the payment of the large interest, and the manner in which this charge was met by the friends of the bill did not improve its chances. Today, after Senator Blair had made his speech in favor of his National scheme of education, the Japanese bill came up as unfinished business. Senator Morrill's amendment directing the payment to Japan as a gratuity of $785,000 and the cancelation of the bonds purchased with the indemnity money and its interest was agreed to by a vote of 27 to 23.

SENATOR HALE'S AMENDMENT

to sell the bonds known as the Japanese indemnity fund, and to pay the receipts to Japan, was voted down. Several other amendments were also defeated—one by Gen. Hawley to pay the principal and 5 per cent interest only lacking one vote. The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, where the committee's amendments were concurred in after a renewal of the debate. Messrs. Butler, Windom, and Hawley, when the final vote was reached, declared that they could not vote for the bill as amended. It was nothing more or less than the donation of a gratuity to Japan from the Treasury of the United States. If the money taken from Japan did not lawfully belong to the United States it should all be returned. If it was honorably the property of the United States it was an insult to Japan to donate a portion of it as a gratuity. It was nearly 6 o'clock before a final vote was reached, when the bill as amended was passed by a vote of 35 yeas against 13 nays. Senator Saunders then endeavored to call up the bill creating

THE STATE OF DAKOTA,

but was antagonized by Senator Bayard, who wished the Senate to consider the bill extending the bonded time of liquor. Before it could be settled which bill should have precedence the Senate adjourned, and the question will have to be fought out tomorrow.

THE BANK-CHARTER EXTENSION BILL

was referred back to the Senate Finance Committee early this afternoon, and was reported back again to the Senate by Senator Allison this evening with the Sherman and Allison amendments incorporated in the bill as additional sections. Senator Allison's amendment provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive gold coin on deposit and issue gold certificates in its stead, which certificates may be taken to the Controller of the Currency by the National-Banking Association and their equivalent in National-bank notes received in exchange. The Sherman amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent bonds in exchange for the 3½ extended bonds, such bonds to remain outstanding until all the 3½s are redeemed, and, when paid, the highest numbers, or last issued, are first to be called. This amendment, while making no discrimination in favor of or against the banks, offers an inducement which will be more valuable to the banks than to other holders of the extended 3½s, and which the banks will be

LIKELY TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF FIRST.

Among the reasons which underlie these two amendments is the desire to provide against undue stringency in the money market. Predictions were freely made when the Commission bill was under consideration that a three-months' session of Congress would not be sufficient time in which to perfect so important a measure as a general Tariff bill. If these predictions should prove correct the Government would continue to receive its present enormous revenue from customs, and would have no other use for them than to pay off the 3½ per cent bonds, thus reducing the National-bank circulation to the extent to which such bonds possessed by the banks were called in.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Mr. Grover, from the Military Committee, reported favorably as amended the Senate bill granting certain right of way to the San Francisco & Ocean Shore Railroad Company.

Mr. Garland introduced a supplement to the recent Geneva Award act providing for the claims of British owners of property seized when under the American flag.

Mr. Brown's resolution supplying each Senator with a $1,200 clerk was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 28.

A bill to reappropriate money for the benefit of Southern mail contractors was laid over till tomorrow at the request of several Senators who desired to examine it.

The Senate bill to give every officer whose name is borne on the naval list thirty-five years, and who has served a full term as a Chief of Bureau, the rank (that of Commodore) which he would have if he was retired while Chief of Bureau, was rejected—10 to 35.

Plumb, Dawes, and Cockrell were constituted confrères on the District Appropriation bill.

Mr. Blair made a speech upon illiteracy in the States and the urgent need for an adequate appropriation in aid of the common schools.

The Senate bill referring the cotton claim of the estate of Stirling T. Austin to the Court of Claims passed.

Mr. Allison reported back from the Finance Committee with amendments the House Bank-Charter-Extension bill. Ordered printed and recommitted.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY BILL

was considered in committee, and Morrill's amendment ordering the destruction of the bonds in which the fund was invested prevailed—yeas, 27; nays, 23.

The only notable feature of the remainder of the proceedings in Committee of the Whole was a speech by Mr. Logan denunciatory of the principle of prize money and explanatory of the inconsistency of allowing interest upon it for the benefit of the Wyoming after the payment of interest on the money to be returned to Japan had been refused. The prize-money claim was reduced more than $100,000 by deducting accumulated interest.

The conclusion of the committee not to pay Japan the accumulated interest which the indemnity had earned was reiterated in the Senate—25 to 23.

Upon the passage of the bill several of its original advocates—Conger, Butler, and George—stated their opposition to it in view of the changes made by the Senate.

Mr. Sherman said he would vote against it because he believed it to be a sensational bill, and thought the money was not due Japan.

Mr. Logan said he would vote against the bill for the new reason that it did not suit him. [Laughter.] He deprecated higgling over the question from one Congress to another, and asserted that the return of the interest as well as the principal was essential to vindicate the honor and credit of the Nation.

The bill passed—yeas, 35; nays, 13.

THE BILL AS PASSED

authorizes and directs the President to pay to the Government of Japan $785,000 in legal coin through the United States Minister to Japan, and directs that all bonds now owned or controlled by the State Department and designated in the departmental reports as "the Japanese indemnity fund" shall be canceled and destroyed. Sec. 2 directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay from the Treasury $140,000 as prize money to the officers and crews of the United States ship Wyoming and steamer Takiang, or their legal representatives, for services in the Straits of Shimonoseki in 1863 and 1864; no payment to be made to the assignee of any mariner, but to the mariner himself, his legal representatives, or his or their duly authorized attorney.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Although the House was very industrious today, it did not complete the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the morning having been broken in upon by the District of Columbia bill, which came over from yesterday. The bill to provide additional water facilities for the people of Washington was passed without a division. The first snag in the Legislative bill was planted by Townshend, of Illinois, who offered an amendment to reduce the salaries of all clerks 1 per cent, and provide that it shall be a misdemeanor for any clerk or other employé of the Government to pay any political assessment, or contribute any money whatever for political purposes. A point of order was raised against the amendment, and Mr. Springer undertook to convince the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole by one of his luminous speeches that the twenty-first rule was designed especially to permit the offering of such amendments as this.

MR. S. S. COX

also had something to say on the same subject, and exhibited what he said was a circular received by a laborer in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard from the Congressional Committee requesting a contribution from him for the coming political campaign. Mr. Townshend's amendment was ruled out of order. Then he offered another, to reduce the salaries of all Government employés by one-half of 1 per cent, and took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to make a very touching speech about the wrongs to which Government clerks and officers are subjected by campaign committees. He said this was enough to bring the blush of remorseful shame to the cheek of every American citizen, and he moreover declared that the prosperity of our institutions is exposed to imminent danger by the fact that Government servants are called upon to contribute to the success of the party to which they belong. But another thing harrowed Townshend's soul, and in his usual artless way he exposed

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF HIS GRIEF.

He declared if it had not been for the begging letters and polite invitations for political contributions written by eminent candidates for office during the Presidential campaign of 1880 the Democrats would have won. They would have carried Indiana. We should have had a Democratic President. Therefore, Mr. Townshend thinks that every lover of liberty should unite to put the seal of his condemnation on this thing. Townshend had a good deal to say about the half-starved families of ill-paid employés of the Government, whose salaries, by the way, he appeared anxious to reduce still lower. His amendment was rejected. Holman, of Indiana, then offered a similar amendment, which was rejected. Kasson made another attempt to have his civil-service amendment adopted, but it was again ruled out by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, after an ineffectual appeal from the decision of the Chair.

SPRINGER

offered an amendment to provide that only honorably-discharged Union soldiers and sailors, their wives, widows, daughters, or sons shall be given places under the authority to appoint additional clerks in the Pension and kindred offices. This brought Speer, of Georgia, to his feet, who declared that this was indeed a poor way to propitiate Southern men, who declared that the widows of Confederate soldiers and Confederate soldiers themselves are now among the most loyal to the old flag, and as much entitled to Government employment as Union soldiers or the widows of Union soldiers. Springer's amendment was also ruled out of order. Atkins, of Tennessee, who does not represent a State which gives birth to many inventors, opposed the increase of clerical force in the Patent-Office, and he declared that, among other things going on in that office,

BOYS AND GIRLS

are today doing the work of examiners, while the principal examiners do not work half the time. A few minutes afterward, Young, of Ohio, in the course of some remarks in regard to the Patent-Office, said Atkins had made statements which were utterly at variance with the truth. Now Atkins is about the most quick-tempered mortal living, and he demanded that the gentleman from Ohio should use parliamentary language. Young retorted:

"O what's the matter with you?"

"This is the matter," exclaimed Atkins. "If the gentleman means to make a personal reflection upon my integrity or veracity, I will hold him personally responsible."

"Oh,

I AM ALWAYS HERE,

and am always responsible," coolly replied the Ohio member.

There was a long discussion on a point of order, raised by Brown, of Indiana, against the proposition to transfer the records of the Surgeon-General's Office to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, or the Adjutant-General's Office. This discussion wasted so much time that Cannon gave up the idea of putting the bill through tonight. Probably its consideration will occupy a good share of the day tomorrow.

"WHEN WILL THE SESSION END?"

is a question which Congressmen are anxiously asking themselves and each other. Of course, opinions are conflicting. There was some discussion of this matter by the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and two propositions were submitted, one for an adjournment June 29, and the other fixing July 3 as the date. Chairman Kelley and Mr. Kasson both opposed the fixing of any day at present, on the ground that no intelligent action can be taken until the public business shall be further advanced. They do not believe that Congress can afford to adjourn until some reduction of taxation shall have been effected. They are anxious that as soon as practicable the sense of the House shall be taken on the proposition contained in the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee effecting an estimated reduction of about $23,000,000 in internal-revenue taxation.

NO CONCLUSION

was reached in regard to either of the propositions before the committee this morning, and the indications are that no immediate action will be taken. Even though a resolution to adjourn July 3 be reported and adopted by the House, there is no reason to believe the condition of the public business would be such as to warrant concurrent action by the Senate. It appears to be generally conceded that Congress will not adjourn until some law has been passed to provide for the extension of

THE NATIONAL-BANK CHARTERS.

To the bill for that purpose, which passed the House several weeks ago, the Finance Committee of the Senate has proposed some important amendments, which will probably provoke considerable discussion in the Senate, as well as in the House, in case they are adopted by the former. Three general appropriation bills—the Sundry-Civil, the Pensions, and the Navy bill—remained to be reported to the House. The first two of these can be reported at any time, but the sub-committee will not begin the preparation of the Navy bill until next week. The report of the House Committee appointed to audit the expenses of the illness and burial of the late President has not yet been acted upon, and there is every reason to believe it will not be disposed of without

A GREAT DEAL OF DISCUSSION.

A member of the committee said today that this matter will probably be called up tomorrow, and it will probably occupy the House two days. The gigantic River and Harbor bill is to be considered in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minute rule, and nobody appears to expect that the House will dispose of it in less than three days. The House has, by a special order, set apart two days, one for business reported by the Post-Office Committee and one for the Committee on Indian Affairs. Next Monday, under the rule, will be devoted to attempts to pass bills under suspension of the rules, and a week from next Monday is to be given to District of Columbia business. Part of Saturday, June 23, is to be devoted by both Houses to memorial services in honor of the late Representative Thomas Allen, of Missouri. Monday, July 3, is another day when motions to suspend the rules take precedence. It will thus be seen that

SIX OF THE SEVENTEEN WORKING DAYS

between this and July 4 are set aside for special orders. The Senate is proceeding with great leisure, and has thus far shown no disposition to hasten the day of adjournment by disposing of the business before it. The House has devoted more than three days to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and, as the bill contains some important provisions which may be regarded as innovations, the conservative Senate will hardly dispose of it in less than three days. It has not yet touched the General Deficiency bill, which the House passed last Thursday after two days' discussion. If the River and Harbor bill shall pass the House as reported by the Commerce Committee, there will undoubtedly be a struggle in the Senate over the proposition it contains looking to the building of levees on the Mississippi River.

THE BONDED-WHISKY BILL

has been amended by the Senate Committee, and an effort is to be made to pass it this session. Taking everything into consideration, there appears to be no reasonable prospect that Congress will adjourn before the middle of July, even should no attempt be made by the majority in the House to dispose of any more contested-election cases at this session. Some of the most influential Republican members of the House are of opinion that such an attempt ought to be made.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—A joint resolution passed authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at a cost of $10,000 a memorial column at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y.; appropriating $15,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of a celebration to be held there in 1883, on the centennial anniversary of the declaration of peace, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators and eight Representatives to make arrangements for that celebration.

The bill to increase the water supply of the District of Columbia passed, with the proviso that one-half the cost of the proposed improvement be paid by the Government; the citizens of the District to be taxed for all interest on the investment, and the amount expended by the Government to be returned to the Treasury from the surplus above the expenses of maintaining the works.

The House then went into committee on

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the compensation of all persons paid out of the Treasury as provided by this bill shall be reduced 1 per cent per annum, making it unlawful to pay any political assessment by such persons, and declaring guilty of misdemeanor any person who demands or receives such assessments. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Townshend thought it ought to bring a blush of shame and remorse to the face of any honest man to accept a seat in Congress bought by the bread-money of the families of half-starved clerks and laborers. The spoils system was the foulest blot on our free institutions. If it had not been for money obtained during the last campaign from mail-contractors who were now under indictment Indiana would have gone Democratic, and a man, perhaps a maniac, would not be about to hang for making a Stalwart President.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment

PROHIBITING POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS,

and making a violation of that provision punishable by fine and dismissal, the salary of the person dismissed to be covered into the Treasury. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Cox, of New York, having addressed himself to the question of political assessments, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said he should be glad to cooperate with the gentleman from New York (Cox) in an effort to stop oppression, if there were any, upon the subordinate employés of the Government. He desired that a law should be carefully prepared which would, if necessary, impeach any officer who should, in any way, punish a subordinate for declining to contribute, but he would not impair the personal right of a man to give his money for a political purpose, provided he did so freely.

Mr. Springer condemned the practice of levying political assessments, and stated that the Democratic party, when in control of the House, had not resorted to it, a statement which was, however, denied by Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska.

Mr. Kasson offered an amendment embodying

THE CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM PROPOSITION

of Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, ruled out of order Saturday last, but it was again ruled out of order, and Mr. Springer then offered a similar proposition, with an additional proviso that the extra clerks in the Pension Office shall be men who served in the Union army.

Against this Mr. Speer, of Georgia, raised a point of order, and stated that it was a poor way for a Northern man to propitiate Southern men to exclude them from any chance of participating in the benefits of the Government.

The amendment was ruled out.

Mr. Young, of Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for preparing and printing a classified abridgment of patents granted by the United States. While advocating the amendment Mr. Young made some statements which Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, asserted to be incorrect.

Mr. Young retorted by declaring that the previous statement made by Mr. Atkins was at variance with the truth.

Mr. Atkins—I will hold the gentleman responsible if he makes that statement.

Mr. Young—O I am here all the time!

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, offered an amendment reducing letter-postage to two cents. Ruled out.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment providing that the Reporter of the United States Supreme Court shall cover into the Treasury all receipts from the sale of reports in excess of $2,500 per year. Adopted.

Pending a long discussion upon the last section of the bill, directing the Secretary of War to transfer all pension-claim records in the Surgeon-General's office to the office of the Adjutant-General, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ROSECRANS' VIEWS.

HE ATTRIBUTES HIS DOWNFALL TO GARFIELD RATHER THAN TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Gen. Rosecrans was asked this evening if he had anything to say in regard to the recently-published letters of Gen. Garfield to Secretary Chase. He replied: "It is a very grave subject, and one that is painful to me to discuss; but as these letters have been given such wide publicity, and as there appears to be no doubt of their having been written by Gen. Garfield, I have no objection to stating what I know of them and the matters which they cover." Taking up a copy of a newspaper in which the correspondence appears, the General pointed to Garfield's letter to him of the date of Jan. 19, 1880, and said: "There are

TWO POINTS

in this letter to which I want to call attention. It was a reply to a brief note of mine calling his attention to the charge made by Dana in the *Sun* that my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland was the direct result of a private letter which he had written to Secretary Chase. In my note, written a day or two after the charges appeared, I told him I did not wish him then to engage in any controversy that might embarrass him in his Senatorial fight, but I would be glad to have him deny the charge at an early day. In his reply Garfield makes

TOO MANY PROTESTATIONS.

He speaks of having had an interview with Secretary Stanton at Louisville, and of having rebuked him for his denunciations of me, and of having earnestly defended me against Stanton's assaults. He also asserts that Chase had written him while he was my Chief-of-Staff in regard to the progress of the War. Now it appears that, instead of Chase writing to Garfield, it was Garfield writing to Chase in regard to the progress of the War. Garfield came to me bearing letters of introduction from valued friends. I had met him once in Columbus and knew he had been a State Senator, but he never told me he had been elected a Representative in Congress. I treated him with the utmost courtesy and with almost paternal consideration, because I thought I saw in him a young man interested heart and soul in the success of our army. But he states

WHAT IS NOT THE TRUTH

when he says in his letter to Chase that I offered him a division. He asked for a division and I told him I could not give him a division or even a brigade without jumping him over the heads of officers of senior rank, so I made him my Chief-of-Staff. All of these published letters to Secretary Chase contain inaccuracies. Garfield was a rhetorician, and aimed to say fine things at the expense of facts. In the letter marked 'confidential' he makes a misrepresentation of facts. He says of the movement against Bragg in June, 1863, that

OF EIGHTEEN GENERALS

whose opinions were asked, he was the only one who counseled the advance. The truth is, he was not asked for an opinion, but, as my Chief-of-Staff, had to read and copy the opinions of the seventeen Generals of whom I had asked written opinions. I had asked him to make a summary of them to send to the War Department, and was shocked at the indelicacy of the request he then made to write me a letter analyzing these opinions and recommending the advance. I refused to allow him, but told him I was going to make the advance in opposition to the opinions of these Generals, and if he wanted

TO EXERCISE HIS GENIUS FOR WRITING,

he might write me a letter embodying my views, and this he did. My object was simply to have him present my views in the manner in which I knew he was so capable of doing it. Now, as to the paragraph in his letter to me of January, 1880, in which he speaks of having had an interview with and rebuked Stanton, at Louisville, I believed him, and so confident was I of his truth that I sent this letter to a friend, who had warned me against him as a proof that he must be wrong. But, one year ago, when I attended the exercises at West Point,

GEN. ANSON STAGER

told me that he was one of the four persons present at the Louisville interview with Stanton, and that what occurred there was just the reverse of what was stated by Gen. Garfield. I believed Stager, because I would place his word against that of Garfield." Here the General was asked if having this information he had said anything to Garfield about it subsequent to Stager's statement. He said he had not; that he had concluded not to say anything further about it, but to let the matter rest. The suggestion having been made that, coming a year after this statement of Gen. Stager, the publication of the

GARFIELD "CONFIDENTIAL" LETTER TO CHASE

should not have surprised him, he replied: "It did surprise me. I had reached the conclusion that Garfield had misrepresented the facts of his interview with Stanton, but my speculations on the subject never reached the extent of imagining that I had had a spy in my camp." Being asked if he now felt satisfied that Gen. Garfield had written the letter in question, he said he did not doubt it, and in answer to the question what motive he thought had actuated Gen. Garfield, he answered: "Ambition. He must have thought that if I were removed he would succeed me. He left the Army of the Cumberland, I think, on the 10th of October, ostensibly to take his seat in Congress. He came here to Washington, accepted a Major-General's commission, and remained at the orders of the War Department.

HE CAME TO THE ARMY OF THE MAN

he afterwards said he had rebuked at Louisville, on his way here, and accepted a commission and held it after my removal until he saw he had no chance of being appointed to succeed me, and then he resigned and went to Congress. He did not resign until within a day or two of the meeting of Congress. He was an untrue man." The General then stated his entire belief that Gen. Garfield wrote the letters, although he had not seen them. He said that after the publication of the "confidential" letter, two or three months ago,

THE HON. RANDALL GIBSON, OF LOUISIANA,

told him he had known of its existence for two years. He also stated, as a circumstance worthy of note, that Judge Warden, of this city, whose relations with Secretary Chase and the Chase estate were of a peculiarly confidential character, had told him that after 1863 Gen. Garfield's name did not appear more than two or three times in Secretary Chase's diary, and he was but seldom a visitor at Chase's house. This, in the opinion of Gen. Rosecrans, was proof that Secretary Chase had changed his opinion of Gen. Garfield after he received the letters, although as a public man he had used them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The South Carolina Bourbons are taking time by the forelock. Last February they passed a new Registration law which contains some provisions obviously designed to lessen the need of frauds at the ballot-box, and afterward to insure the return of Bourbon Congressmen. Under this law no person can vote at the election to be held in South Carolina next November, or at any subsequent election, unless he shall have been previously registered, as now required by law. The only provision in the law for the correction of the register list after the completion of the first registration, which has to be on or before June 30, 1882, is one which requires the Supervisor of Registration, immediately preceding each election, to revise the registration of electors and mark off the names of such electors as have died, or such as have removed from one residence, precinct, or county to another without notifying him and obtaining a certificate of transfer.

OTHER SECTIONS OF THE LAW

provide that whenever a voter removes from one county to another he may notify the Supervisor of Registration for his county, surrender his certificate, and obtain a new one for the precinct into which he has removed, and then receive the entry of his name upon the registration-books there. If an elector fails to do this he becomes disfranchised, for there is no provision in the law which admits of the admission to registration hereafter of any person now a minor who may hereafter come of age, or of any person who goes into the State and becomes a resident there. The law requires that whenever a man presents his ballot he must also present his registration certificate before he can vote.

IF HE LOSES IT,

he can only obtain another by proving the loss to the satisfaction of the Registrar. If it wears out he may surrender the mutilated certificate and receive a new one. According to complaints in South Carolina Democratic newspapers these certificates have been printed on very thin paper, which will soon wear out. The registration books also, which are to be permanent records, have been prepared in the most slipshod fashion, and will not outlast the wear and tear of a single registration election. But all these drawbacks are nothing compared to the actual evasions and violations of the law which have been practiced since the registration began in regard to colored voters. Bearing in mind that an elector must, before he can vote, present to the election-managers his certificate of registration, the following letter received by a Republican Congressman

FROM A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY MAN

of South Carolina, will be of interest:

"I thought I would write you to give you some of the late registration frauds which the Democrats are trying to push through. I was appointed United States Supervisor at the Twenty-one Mile House Precinct, and there I blocked the game as far as that parish is concerned. Mr. St. Stephens and St. James Santee have been registering by proxy. A Democrat would bring in fifty or 100 names and take the receipts of the Registrar—that is, the certificate of registration, and hold them either to vote them himself or to destroy them unknown to the voters in whose names they were issued. They attempted to do the same thing here, but I stopped it on the spot, and told the State Supervisor that I would register no more names unless he swore according to law. I have been to Charleston to see the United States Chief Supervisor. I also called on District-Attorney Melton and stated the case to him, and he told the Marshal to take down the points, so that something might be done. I can bring down between forty and fifty voters, Republicans, whose registration certificates have been issued and held by a Democrat for his own purposes. If something is not done very soon it will be no better than in the election of 1880."

IN CHARLESTON

the Registrars have adopted a plan similar to that pursued on election day in the South. They have separate entrances provided for the Democrats and the Republicans. The Democrats are admitted without delay and allowed to register, while the Republicans are subjected to all sorts of delay and inconvenience, many of them having to wait three or four hours before they can receive admission to the room where the registration takes place.

A PROMINENT WHITE REPUBLICAN

of Charleston, writing under date of June 1, says:

Col. E. W. M. Mackey, Member of Congress for the Second Congressional District of South Carolina—DEAR SIR: I desire through you to call the attention of the Department of Justice to the fact that while at my own precinct, Ward Four, yesterday morning there was such a gross violation of the Civil Rights act by the State Supervisor of Registration that, as a citizen and as Acting Chairman of the Republican party, I protested against it, and for the time being I caused the Supervisor in a measure to act fairly. Today I was arrested and held in $1,000 bonds for examination. A peace bond was also required of me, and the intention is if I go to the place of registration and ask for fair play my bond will be declared forfeited and bail will be denied.

A CONSPIRACY EXISTS

to arrest me and put me in jail. The tissue-ballot fraud is not as bad as this. Two lines are formed by order of the Supervisor—one of white, the other of colored voters. Many of the colored men stay in line for hours, and are finally turned off without registering, while every white goes in and registers. Yesterday morning I went to the place of registration and found forty-eight colored men in one line, with two policemen keeping them out of the building. There were seventeen white men in another line at another door, with no police, the most of them in the building. Eighteen white men were registered during the time I was waiting to register, and only one colored. A colored man came in the room and was ejected immediately by the police. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of colored men. I protested, with the result stated. Then

COPIES OF THE OATH

were furnished for the use of the white men, and they were allowed to read it and simply say they had read it. I found that no colored man could see a copy, and took one of the three copies, and, handing it to the first colored man in line, demanded that all should be treated alike. The Supervisor ordered me to put it back. I was compelled to do so. One hundred and fifty colored men were shut out from registering last night. The Bourbons are desperate, and determined to stop at nothing. See the Attorney-General and the President, if necessary, and ask for a rigid enforcement of the laws. Truly yours,

W. N. TAFT."

Under date of June 3

POSTMASTER TAFT

writes Representative Mackey as follows:

"Your letter received. Am being pressed very hard, but think I will pull through. Had an examination before Edding today—a mere farce, as you know it must be. Was well represented by Whaley. Edding said no case was made out, but would hold me in $1,000. Barnwell prosecuted. Aldrich holds court, and they are determined to put me through if they can, and do it with lightning speed. The State Supervisor admits on oath that all I did was to protest against his violating the Thirteenth amendment and the United States laws, which he was, certainly doing. The attempt will be made with Aldrich to convict me of interfering with the State Supervisor, and as I notified him I would proceed against him in the United States Court, I will send you a copy of the evidence, and I want you to see the Attorney-General and ascertain if the case cannot be transferred to the United States Courts as soon as the case arises, because of the Civil-Right act, and, acting under the act, I believe it can be done.

"When the State law conflicts with the United States law the State law falls to the ground. (United States vs. Siebold, 10th Otto.) I have drawn on you today through the People's National Bank for $1,280, as you suggested. Truly yours, W. N. TAFT."

A COLORED CITIZEN'S COMPLAINT.

"STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CHESTER.—Richard D. Smith, plaintiff, against Israel M. D. Hood, defendant, appeal from the decision of the Supervisor of the Registration. To Israel D. Hood, Supervisor of Registration of Chester County, South Carolina: You will please take notice that Richard D. Smith, the plaintiff herein, by his authority, F. J. Mackey, appeals to the Circuit Court from your decision, rendered on the 1st day of June, 1882, wherein you refused to register plaintiff as a duly-qualified voter, on the ground that he had been convicted of petit larceny and had served a term of imprisonment in the county jail under sentence thereof. The following are plaintiff's grounds of appeal:

"1. That as Supervisor of Registration you erred in deciding that the plaintiff's conviction of the offense of petty larceny in the year 1874, when he was but 14 years of age, disqualified him to register under the Registration act passed Feb. 9, 1882. The said act does not in express terms provide that a person who had been convicted prior to its passage of any of the disqualifying offenses therein specified shall be refused registration, and if said act did so provide it would be therein null and void, as providing penalties after the commission of the offense in addition to the punishment presented by law when the offense was committed, this being

IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

of the United States (Art. 1, Sec. 10), which declares that 'no State shall pass any ex post facto law,' and, further, it would be in violation of the plain mandate of the Constitution of this State, which declares (Art. 1, Sec. 14) that 'no person shall be punished but by virtue of a law already established or promulgated proir to the offense.'

"2. The plaintiff appeals from your decision on the further ground that conviction of the offense of larceny does not disfranchise a citizen, as held by you. The Registration act provides (Sec. 1) that 'no person who shall have been convicted of treason, murder, robbery of the goods or chattels of another with or without violence, whether taken from the person or otherwise, or of dueling, shall be allowed to vote.' If this provision includes the offense of larceny, as held by you, then it is in direct violation of the Constitution of the State, which declares (Art. 8, Sec. 8) that the General Assembly shall never pass any law that will deprive any of the citizens of this State of the right of suffrage except for treason, murder, robbery, or dueling, whereof the persons shall have been duly tried and convicted.' The word

'ROBBERY,'

as used in the Constitution, is a common-law term, and we are remitted to the common law for its meaning. It is defined at common law as an offense committed by a violent assault upon the person of another by hitting him in fear and feloniously taking from his person his money or other goods, or the felonious taking of the goods or chattles of another in his presence by menaces or violence. (Jacobs' Law Dictionary). As the Legislature has no power to add to or subtract from the qualifications for voters as prescribed by the Constitution, you should have held that it was not competent to disfranchise a citizen by extending the meaning of the term 'robbery' so as to embrace another and different class of offense not included in the definition of such a term as is used in the Constitution. Therefore, the plaintiff pray the Circuit Court, sitting in and for the County of Chester, at the next ensuing term thereof, to review and reverse your said decision, to the end that he may be duly registered as a voter and exercise his constitutional rights of franchise as a citizen of the United States and of the State of South Carolina.

"T. J. MACKAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
"June 3, 1882."

THE FOREGOING NOTICE OF APPEAL

discloses another plan adopted by the Supervisors of Registration to prevent voters from getting their names on the registration lists. Smith, the plaintiff, is a young man 23 years old. In 1874, when he was a boy of 14, he was convicted of stealing two pounds of dirty waste cotton, worth about 10 cents, which had fallen through the platform at the railroad station. In two cases negroes have been denied registration for offenses committed thirty years ago, when they were slaves.

BLAINE.

HIS TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Mr. Blaine appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee this morning. He seemed in good health. He stopped in Washington just long enough to give the additional testimony, and then went to New York on railroad business. As before, Mr. Blaine's testimony was given in a speech of about an hour's length, preceded by a few questions, and interrupted by none. At times he was very earnest, notably when insisting that the United States was big enough to play any part, excepting that of dog in the manger in relation to South American matters. Mr. Blaine dwelt at some length on the fact that English influences have been exerted to the disadvantage of Peru, but this influence did not come from the English Cabinet. When Mr. Blaine said the English Minister at Peru by means of

A FORGED TREATY

had excited the most bitter feelings against the United States, he seemed very indignant, and asserted with some passion that were a United States Minister guilty of such a dishonor he would be recalled in disgrace. Mr. Blaine felt sure that history would indorse that part of the policy of Garfield's Administration which had to do with the South American problem as right, and he intimated that the United States must sooner or later adopt that policy. In regard to the Crédit Industriel he asserted that he had never, directly or indirectly, given it any encouragement or had taken any official notice of it. The committee smiled when Blaine corrected his former testimony by asserting that he had made a slip of the tongue in speaking of

"THE DIRTY DEMOCRATIC PRESS."

He then meant to say "the dirty portion of the Democratic and Republican press." In the main the Democratic press had treated this South American matter in a spirit of the highest patriotism. This pleased Representative Wilson so much that he forgot the decorum of the committee, and clapped his hands. Mr. Trescott will be examined very soon, and Mr. Blaine suggested that the committee be thorough with him, if it wanted to get to the bottom of the matter, as Trescott knew all there was in it. Blaine's intimation that it might be well for the committee to find out what Mr. Evarts had in view regarding the Crédit Industriel caused some comment. His manner rather than his words were suggestive to the committee. Mr. Belmont asked Blaine no questions. Belmont's reason for declining was given in his reply to the Chairman when asked if he wanted to put questions. "Certainly not," he said.

THE TESTIMONY,

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The examination of ex-Secretary Blaine was resumed before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning. Chairman Williams called Mr. Blaine's attention to passages in the printed testimony of Robert E. Randall, relative to the Crédit Industriel. Mr. Blaine, in substance, stated that Randall, who was an utter stranger to him (witness), first approached him in February, 1881, sent his card to the witness in the Senate Chamber, and began a conversation on the assumption that he (witness) was to be a member of Garfield's Cabinet. He (witness) waived the assumption, however, and as far as possible the conversation. The witness had no reason to believe that Randall would intentionally misrepresent, but no such conversations as he (Randall) had testified in regard to ever took place. He (witness) did not look upon Randall as a person with whom to discuss the affairs of the Crédit Industriel.

The Chairman—After you became Secretary of State, did you first have an interview with Mr. Randall or with

THE COUNT DE MONTFERRAND?

Mr. Blaine—With the Count de Montferrand. That was early in April.

The Chairman—State where it was, who were present, and what was said.

Mr. Blaine—He called to see me at the State Department. He had called several times. Of course I was very busy on other matters. He had been seeking an interview for a considerable period. Finally, through Hitt, he obtained one. The only persons present were Hitt, the Count de Montferrand, and myself, and possibly my private secretary, who sat in a corner of the room; but I do not recollect about that. I had an interview of probably an hour with him. He unfolded to me very fully the scheme of the Crédit Industriel, which was already on file in the form of a paper signed by himself and Suarez, and which I had examined previous to this interview. In fact, I had examined it with special reference to and in preparation for this interview. I heard him through, of course. He was a gentleman of character. He represented, as I had no doubt, an association of high respectability and of great financial strength, but I told him the desire which he expressed for action by the United States was entirely inadmissable; that the matter was one which I utterly refused to have anything whatever to do with. I told him I had no wish whatever to obstruct him; that if he could make any arrangement through their own credit between Peru and Chili to ease the situation these and to bring relief the Government of the United States would be

VERY GLAD OF THE RESULT.

But I do not believe the people at large, who take some interest in this matter, comprehend at all what the Crédit Industriel wanted the United States to do, and it strikes me it is one of the most remarkable phases of this somewhat remarkable episode in our foreign affairs that newspapers of character are growling because the United States did not adopt the Crédit Industriel, and do what that society wanted us to do. With leave of the committee, I will refer to the paper which was on file when I went into the department, and which had been there, I think, forty or fifty days. It was put in on the 20th of January, 1881, I think. In it the aims of the Crédit Industriel were set forth and a specific statement made of what that society desired us to do [reading]: "The proposition which the Crédit Industriel makes has been submitted to you by Mr. Robert E. Randall." This was in a letter to Evarts dated Jan. 20, 1881, signed by the Count de Montferrand and Suarez, and which was on my table when the conversation took place.

Mr. Rice—It was the substance of what he represented to you?

Mr. Blaine—Yes. I recognized it to be the basis on which we talked. It was right before me, and I wish to call the attention of the committee to it to show you why, in my judgment, and (if I mistake not) in the judgment of the committee, the proposition was

NOT ONLY EXTRAORDINARY BUT ENTIRELY INADMISSIBLE.

[continuing to read.] The proposition which the Crédit Industriel makes has been submitted to you by Robert E. Randall, together with the correspondence which has passed between that gentleman and Guillaume, Chairman of the Peruvian Bondholder's Committee, and we request the same to be attached hereto as part of this communication. The Crédit Industriel, you will observe, agrees to pay Chili and Peru respectively according to a proposition herein referred to, £550,000 per annum for a term of years to be agreed upon. This will justify a loan sufficient to cover the war indemnity demanded by Chili of £4,000,000 sterling and leave to these respective countries sufficient to meet all legitimate national obligations. The Crédit Industriel agrees to obligate itself, at the same time, to arrange with the Peruvian bondholders the indebtedness held by them, amounting, principal and interest, to upwards of £45,000,000, without they being compelled to lpok to Peru, and in return the Crédit Industriel simply requires that Chili shall surrender the conquered territory of Peru to Peru." Up to that point it did not seem to concern us; but the whole kernel comes in now—[continuing to read]—"subject to a protectorate of the United States guaranteeing to the Crédit Industriel the free and unobstructed shipment of deposits of said territory—to wit: guano and nitrate, for the same term of years.

THESE OBLIGING GENTLEMEN

were going to pay £550,000 sterling to each of the Governments of Peru and Chili annually until the adjustment should be made of £4,000,000 war indemnity; and then they were going to work out £45,000,000 (a very respectable sum of money) to certain parties in Europe, provided the United States would stand as guarantor and indorser, and establish a protectorate over the whole of it. Why, it was the most extraordinary proposition in the world; and then there was a neat little job coiled up right there which I should not have commented upon except that it was right in the way. [Reading.]

"The Crédit Industriel will further agree to pay annually to the American Cable Company, between Panama and Lima, an annual appropriation of £60,000." Just who was to get that sugar-plum I don't know, but it might be well for the committee to inquire. Now, who owned this £45,000,000? These gentlemen tell you [reading]: "The subjects of Holland, Belgium, and France represent over half of the bondholders of Peru, and are customers of two-thirds of the guano and nitrate shipped to Europe, France using herself quite 50 per cent; the balance of the bonds are held in Great Britain." There was a debt of $225,000,000 held by the subjects of Holland, Belgium, France, and England, and these people were naturally very anxious to get hold of it, and the French corporation says: "We can work this thing out, so you will get every dollar of it. All we want is that we shall be put in possession of the vast resources of Peru in nitrates and guano; and we ask the powerful Government of the United States of America to guarantee that we shall not be disturbed there. We want it to extend its protectorate over us; and, under that protectorate, we will work out this money for you." But where the particular financial interests of the United States came in in that transaction was what the Count de Montferrand could not explain to me. That was the position of the Crédit Industriel, and how any American citizen with any sort of decent regard for the United States could for one moment think of putting this Government in the attitude of a guarantor with the very extraordinary and dangerous doctrine of a protectorate

(WHICH I ALWAYS REJECTED

while the State Department was under my administration) for the benefit of four European Governments and to enable them to recover $225,000,000, is a program which I have never been able to comprehend, and which I peremptorily rejected.

Mr. Blaine emphatically denied he had asked Randall if the appointment of Gen. Hurlbut would be satisfactory to the Crédit Industriel, and added: "I never had any conversation in my life with him as to the instructions to be given to Gen. Hurlbut."

THE COUNT DE MONTFERRAND,

a gentleman of high standing, was their direct representative, and both he and Saurez had been very persistent in pressing the objects of the company upon the attention of the State Department. The United States was asked to reach out in the dark and guarantee protection to a company furthering the interests of citizens of four European Governments, when it could exercise no control whatever over the operations of this company.

Mr. Blaine flatly contradicted many of the statements made by Randall. He said he (witness) never asked Randall if Hurlbut, as Minister to Peru, would be acceptable to his company, and never intimated to him (Randall) what instructions would be given to Hurlbut or to Trescott. He asserted most positively that the State Department never for a moment countenanced the idea

OF AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

Such a policy would have been a terrible blunder on the part of this Government. Mr. Blaine took occasion to say that, in his opinion, peace would ere this have been established between Peru and Chili had not Mr. Trescott's instructions been revoked, and that permanent peace will never be secured except through outside pressure; that either the United States must intervene; that, in his (witness') opinion, the United States will soon be compelled to take a much more decided ground than he (witness) took; that the United States cannot play "dog in the manager," and say: "I won't intervene, or let any one else either." Mr. Blaine desired to say, in reference to his former testimony before the committee, that in his allusion to English influence he did not mean the English Cabinet, but the English influence in the sense of British interests. He thought the action of the British Minister at Lima, Sir Spencer St. John,

REPREHENSIBLE IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE,

and such as, that if he had been an American Minister, would have cost him his position. He then stated that the conduct to which he referred was the formulstion by Spencer St. John of a bogus treaty between the United States and Peru, which he sent to the Chilian Government, and which greatly incensed them against Hurlbut and the United States; that Hurlbut called him to task for it, and he replied that it was merely a joke. "This reply," said Mr. Blaine, "Mr. Hurlbut properly characterized as very frivolous, and an indecent way of getting out of a dishonorable transaction."

Mr. Blaine then added: "There is one other point in my previous testimony upon which I desire so make a correction. I appear to have spoken of 'the dirty Democratic press.' I should have said 'the dirty portion of the Democratic press,' because all the better elements of the Democratic press, in discussing this subject, have taken high and patriotic grounds. If I had said the 'dirty portion of the Democratic press' and the 'dirty portion of the Republican press,' I should have expressed myself correctly, and I now desire to put that sentiment on record."

CORRECTING THE REPORTS.

During examination Blaine volunteered a statement concerning what he termed the complaint that he had obtained or exercised some liberties connected with his testimony. He said they were only such as he had always been granted. The corrections made by him in the report of his testimony were only "such as were essential to accuracy," and such as he, "in common with other witnesses, make in official reports of the stenographer of the House." While admitting the general accuracy of the Associated Press agents, he questioned their right to determine "just what the witness said," and remarked that the courts of justice and official committees permit witnesses to revise the reports of their testimony. Blaine asserted that during his twenty years in Washington he had never made a speech of much importance in the House or Senate, or ever appeared as a witness, without having the notes of the Associated Press reporter submitted to him, and he protested that any instructions preventing such opportunities for the correction of errors would be entirely unjust.

Adjourned till tomorrow, when Mr. Trescott will be examined.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Blaine—I wish to repeat what I said the last day I was here. That was that, "as I offered myself in perfect good faith for any and every question that could possibly be propounded to me in connection with this investigation, in all its length and breadth, its hight and depth, its collaterals and contingencies, I am still subject to the wishes of the committee. I have nothing to withhold. I court the most careful and searching investigation into these matters, not only through questions that the committee may desire to put to me, but through questions that any and every citizen of the United States may desire to ask through the members of the committee. If there is any chapter in my life (associated with the great man who has gone) of which I am proud, and of the complete and absolute vindication of which in history I feel sure, it is that in connection with the policy laid down by the Administration of President Garfield with respect to the South American States."

Mr. Wilson—As to the ability of this Government now to procure a proper adjustment and settlement of the difficulties between Chili and Peru,

DO YOU THINK IT IS NOW TOO LATE

for the United States to try to do so?

Mr. Blaine—No, sir, it is not.

Mr. Wilson—How could that be brought about?

Mr. Blaine—I am sure you could hardly consider that to be testimony. I have declined to speak in regard to the policy of Evarts. It is not for me to suggest a policy for Freilinghuysen. I believe that the policy of intervention and good offices which was tried by the Government of the United States, and which it was the especial mission of Trescott to carry out, would have been by-and-by successful. If the committee desires to go to the very bottom of this matter and get all there is of it, and all that can be had of it, the witness is in town. It is the Hon. William Henry Trescott, a gentleman whom I consider more highly skilled in diplomacy than any other citizen of the United States; a man of entire integrity; a man of great frankness of character, and who is, I presume, at the service of the committee.

BLAINE'S LETTER TO HUESTON.

The following is ex-Secretary Blaine's letter to J. C. Hueston, Associated Press Agent, on the subject of the discharge of Mr. Philips, the Washington Agent:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1882.—*J. C. Hueston, General Agent New York Associated Press, New York*—DEAR SIR: I have today for the first time heard that the late Agent of the Associated Press in this city, Mr. W. P. Phillips, has been removed because he had permitted me to revise my testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs previous to its transmission by telegraph. I asked of Mr. Phillips the same privilege that had been accorded to Mr. W. H. Hurlbut, editor of the *World*, who preceded me on the witness-stand. I asked and exercised no further privilege than has always been granted to witnesses whose testimony has been transmitted in full by the Associated Press and accepted in the country as semi-official. I never saw and never desired to see the testimony of any other witness, and I made in the report of my own testimony only such corrections as were essential to accuracy—only such as I, in common with other witnesses, make in the official report of the stenographer of the House. I can imagine

"NO GROSSER FORM OF INJUSTICE

than to deny a witness the privilege of seeing his testimony before it is spread open before the world. By what rule do you establish the right of an agent of the Associated Press to determine just what a witness said? Courts of justice permit a witness to revise the report of his testimony—official committees do the same. Is the Associated Press to constitute itself an infallible reporter of what a witness said? And is there to be no appeal from its errors? I admit the general accuracy of the Associated Press Agents, but still they are men and liable to err, and I maintain that it is the right of every witness to determine himself what he said under oath. I maintain, moreover, that it is the only method by which

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CAN PROTECT ITSELF

and the only way in which its reports can be made to correspond with the official report, from which there is no appeal. I have as little desire as I have right or power to interfere with the appointment or removal of your agents, but I protest against the assumption that I was accorded any privilege with my testimony save that which has always been given to witnesses and which is indispensible to justice and fair dealing. As an act of simple justice to all concerned, I ask that you will give this letter to the press. Very respectfully,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

CHICAGO.

MR. ALDRICH BEFORE THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Ways and Means Committee this morning gave a hearing to Mr. Aldrich in favor of the bill to elevate Chicago to the grade of an "enumerated port of entry," the design being to place the Chicago Custom-House on the same footing with the custom-houses of Boston and New York, the effect of which would be to increase the utility of the Collector of Customs and otherwise dignify the office. Mr. Aldrich presented some very interesting statistics showing the great increase of commercial business at Chicago as compared with the business at other ports. For example, he showed that the increase between the 1st of January, 1880, and the 1st of January, 1881, on all lines of business at Chicago was from 20 to 80 per cent, and that the entire number of arrivals and clearances in both foreign and coastwise commerce for all the ports of the United States last year was about 48,000. The arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago alone were about 36,000, or

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE WHOLE.

The members of the committee listened with much interest to the statements made by Mr. Aldrich, and said they would ask the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the propriety of the proposed change. There is hardly any reason to doubt that the response of the Secretary will be favorable, and that the committee will make an effort to secure action at this session. Mr. Aldrich also called the attention of the committee to the necessity of amending the Immediate Transportation act, so that coarse goods can be

TRANSPORTED IN BULK.

He illustrated the necessity of this by showing that during the last few months potatoes imported from Ireland and Scotland have been shipped to the West. Under the present law it is, of course, necessary that they should be, at considerable expense, put up in packages. The design of the amendment which he advocated is to allow such articles to be transported in bulk the same as similar articles which are not in bond.

TOO TRUE!

AS THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT AVERRED, BLISS WAS CRUELLY SNUBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—It appears that there is some foundation for the report that a coolness exists between President Arthur and Col. George Bliss. A gentleman who visited the White House a few evenings ago said he found Bliss there as usual. He was then in the private secretary's room. While Bliss was there, the President sent out for another gentleman, ignoring Bliss' card. Later, he said, the President's private secretary informed Col. Bliss that the President could not see him, and he would inform him when he could, and, moreover, it would be gratifying to the President if Col. Bliss would respect his (the President's) wishes in this regard. The cause of the trouble is not known, but it is inferred that the President has grown tired of the forced intimacy of Bliss upon others, and is determined to be more exclusive hereafter.

STAR ROUTES.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—In the star-route trial in the Criminal Court this morning Mr. Merrick said he proposed to take up the routes seriatim, completely disposing of one route before taking up another. Mr. Merrick put in evidence various certificates and other papers from the office of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department.

Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, sworn: Said he indorsed the petition for increase on the route from Kearney to Kent. Did not recollect how the petition came to him originally; thought it came with a number of others of similar character, and had been brought here by a citizen of Kearney. It was not his custom to retain petitions for any length of time. He was not prepared to say this late day, three years after filing the petition, that the interlineation (thirteen hour schedule) had been inserted after his indorsement, but it appeared in different ink from that of the body of the petition. He had only a general recollection of other letters referring to this route.

THE WITNESS KNEW THE FIRM

of Hale & Nightingale, and believed them to be reputable gentlemen when he indorsed their petition. He thought they would not have asked for the service if it had not been necessary, and he had not since changed his mind. The petition was handed the witness for examination. He said he knew several persons who signed it, and regarded their signatures as sufficient evidence of the necessity of the service.

Mr. Bliss asserted that the words "thirteen-hour schedule" had been inserted after the signatures. None of the other papers on file called for this schedule.

MR. TOTTEN STRENUOUSLY DENIED THIS,

and said the prosecution had been harping on those three words ever since the beginning of the trial. "Why," he asked, "have they not produced proof? In truth," he said, "the Senator was a good witness for their side." The examination of the witness developed nothing new.

A general exception was entered to all evidence relating to the acts which occurred before May 17, 1879, and the reading of letters was begun. They are from J. W. Dorsey & Co. to French, and relate to the compensation to be allowed for service and time schedules. One of the letters directed French to see that Cedarvile received three mails per week or else prevent the Postmaster from making returns to the department. All answers were to be directed to "Box 714, Washington, D. C." Several letters appeared to be on the official paper of the Senate.

During the cross-examination of French the Attorney-General entered the court-room.

The witness identified the letter handed him by Hine, and written by Nightingale on his authority. It was a proposal for a thirteen-hour schedule made by French to Peck.

Mr. Bliss put in evidence a letter from Peck to French, which, he asserted, showed conclusively that Peck knew of the departure from the advertised schedule on this route.

Adjourned till tomorrow.

THE EXODUS.

SENATOR PLUMB OBJECTS TO CONGRESS AIDING IT.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—As published in the *Globe-Democrat* yesterday, Mrs. Wilson of Kansas, Mrs. Nason of Maine, and other ladies interested in the move for establishing homes in the Indian Territory or in some other Western State or Territory, are much grieved at the stand which Senator Plumb has taken against their proposition. Your representative had a talk with the distinguished Western Senator today, and he expressed his fear lest the movements which Mrs. Wilson was fathering had already been so extensively published as to result in disaster to the State of Kansas and the colored people who might be wrongly impressed upon the subject. Senator Plumb related to some extent the condition of the exodusters when they made their advent into Kansas, but he was not willing to admit that they ever suffered to the extent the country has been made to believe. In his own town they had gathered in large numbers, and on numerous occasions he had been called upon to render them assistance; and he was, after a while, astonished at the

SMALL AMOUNT OF AID

which was demanded of him for their benefit. They found work upon the railroads and elsewhere, and they were not suffering as had been represented. He alluded to the visit of a delegation of colored preachers who are here with Mrs. Wilson advocating the measure which provides for land, home, and implements, and of their genteel dress, which attracted the attention of the President when they called upon him as the representatives of a starving and unprotected colony of people.

The Senator said the scene was not only curious, but really grotesque. Congress could not discriminate between the people of this country. If the exodusters were savages it would do to place them on a reservation in the care of an agent. The Senator, to further show the inexpediency of such a move, mentioned the peculiarity on the part of the people of Kansas and other Northern States wherein they display no desire to be socially intimate with the blacks in great numbers.

Butler and other Southern representative men of the Carolinas and Mississippi were ready and willing to send half of their negroes to Kansas did not Congress or the people supply a means of support for them there. Of course, this would

LEAVE THESE SECTIONS

at the mercy of the Bourbons, and the Democrats thought it would make Kansas a Democratic State, but of such a change the Senator had no fear. He expressed his sympathy for the colored man, but would not approve of Congress at this time giving them lands and homes by other means than the same are acquired by the whites, and he was fearful that the agitation of the question would result in the exodus of Southern negroes in droves of 2,000 to 50,000. He believed that by another year Secretary Teller and the President would make some decision on the Oklohoma question, and then, if desirable, the negroes could go into that country as would other settlers. There were public lands in the Southern States, and the colored people would be much better off there than they would be in going to Northern States and Kansas in droves.

APPOINTMENTS.

STALWARTISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—There was a very strong effort made to keep Gen. Comly in his place at the Sandwich Islands. The pressure for his removal was not based on any failure on his part to discharge his full duty, but his place was wanted by other candidates with strong political friends. It was given to one of Senator Jones' Nevada friends.

APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Samuel B. Axtell, of Ohio, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands; Henry Esplisen, of Wisconsin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Aberdeen, Dak.

ARTHUR AND THE RIVER.

A BAIT FOR THE SOUTH.

Special to St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—During the last few days the *National Republican*, the organ of the President, has been printing long editorials designed for effect in the South and to aid the so-called independent movement. The text of these editorials is Arthur's message recommending liberal appropriations for the Mississippi River. The drift of the articles is indicated by the following paragraph printed today:

"The subjection of the great Father of Waters to the uses of commerce and the protection of the Mississippi Valley from his destructive power on the scale now projected is the grandest measure affecting merely material interests ever proposed by any President of the United States since the Louisiana purchase by Jefferson."

The long struggle of Senators and Representatives of the Mississippi Valley to secure the creation of a permanent Mississippi River commission, their constant, persistent, and successful efforts to obtain the adopuon of a deiinit and accepted plan of improvement, and the history of the legislation of the last four years are all ignored by the organ of the President, and he is

SEMI-OFFICIALLY PARADED

as the projector of the improvement of the Mississippi. The organ declares that the President's message has a "deep political significance." It is well known that Mr. Arthur and his Cabinet and other Republican managers expected that the message, when read in Congress and throughout the country, would cause something like a political sensation. They eagerly looked for its effects, but they have been disappointed. The people—particularly of the Mississippi Valley—accepted the document as a sort of matter-of-course affair. The Republican managers who have charge of the Southern campaign are now engaged in a strong effort to build up an Arthur party in that section on the Mississippi River message as a platform.

FALSE HOPES.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS EXPECT THE NEXT HOUSE TO BE DEMOCRATIC BY A MAJORITY OF TEN.

Special to Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Since the Republican majority in the House of Representatives unseated three Southern Democrats who claimed to have been elected, reports have reached the Democratic party managers here of great discouragement among Southern Democrats. The feeling seemed to be that if the Republicans obtained a majority in the next House they would proceed to unseat every Southern Democrat whose seat was contested, and in consequence would-be candidates in close districts could see very little encouragement for them to make the Congressional race. These reports excited no little apprehension here, and after conferring together the Southern members determined to make a thorough canvass for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what the political complexion of the next House would probably be. Two of the members have made this canvass within a few days, and as the result of their inquiries have

FIGURED OUT A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY

of ten in the next House. They reach this conclusion by counting on sure gains as follows: In Connecticut, South Carolina, Illinois, West Virginia, Mississippi, and California, one each; in Texas and Pennsylvania, five each; in Indiana and Ohio, three each; in New York, two; and in Missouri, four. They expect to make other gains in such States as Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire, but these do not enter into the figures in which they base a probable majority of ten. The only State in which they expect a loss is Nevada, and they think the chances are that they will lose the one Representative there. The result as reached by these gentlemen with the figures as given above, has been sent to the various State Executive Committees in the South in the hope of restoring confidence in that section.

NOTES.

REED'S APPLICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Reed has made an application for a writ of habeas corpus for Guiteau to Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court.

OIL.

Upon the representations of the Baltimore steamboat-men, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to modify circular No. 57, in regard to the use of petroleum for illuminating purposes, so far as to strike from the first paragraph of the circular the words "products of coal oil." This is done on the theory of the Baltimore men, that they use an oil called mineral sperm, which is neither crude nor refined petroleum within the meaning of the section of the law quoted in the circular.

ACCIDENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner while out riding last evening was thrown from his buggy and knocked senseless. His face was badly bruised. He was conveyed to his home, where his wounds were dressed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It is said by parties in a good position to know that the President is not entirely in accord with Cameron's course in Pennsylvania, and a fresh attempt will be made to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty, possibly by a new convention later in the season.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

The names of eight Illinois men, among them John Wentworth, of Chicago, and three Missourians, are filed at the White House as applicants for membership of the Utah Commission.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Samuel Haines, a New York iron merchant, will probably be Mr. Wheeler's successor on the Tariff Commission.

BROCKWAY.

By order of the Attorney-General, Charles Brockway, the counterfeiter, was released from custody today.

THE CABINET

held a short meeting today. Secretary Chandler was the only absentee. The selection of members of the Tariff Commission in place of Wheeler and Phelps, declined, was discussed, and the names agreed upon, conditional upon the willingness of the gentlemen to serve. It was decided to tender them positions by telegraph, and have a special meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow to consider their responses. The names are withheld until it is known they will consent to serve. The membership of the Utah Commission was considered without conclusion.

IOWA LANDS.

A bill quieting the title of settlers on the lands known as "the Des Moines River lands," in Iowa, will be reported favorably.

HAYTI

sends $225 to the Garfield Memorial Hospital fund.

A FAVORABLE REPORT

has been ordered on Errett's bill providing for the payment by the United States of $25,000 to the people injured by the explosion at the Pittsburg Arsenal in 1862.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency directed Representative Dingley to report, with a favorable recommendation, the bill introduced by him to provide for the issue of gold certificates. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums not less than $10, and issue certificates therefor in denominations not less than $10, each corresponding with the denominations of United States notes, the certificates to be receivable for customs, taxes, and public dues, and when so received may be reissued. It also provides that when the certificates are held by any National-banking association they may be counted as part of its lawful reserve, and may be accepted in settlement of a clearing-house balance.

HENNEPIN'S FRIENDS.

Special to St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The friends of the Hennepin Canal do not have much hope of getting an appropriation for their scheme inserted in the River and Harbor bill by the House. They will make an effort to secure its insertion when the bill comes before the House for its consideration, but they expect their amendment when offered will be ruled out on a point of order. Their chief reliance is on the Senate. They profess to have no doubt of their success in that body. They have already secured the approval of the Senate Commerce Committee, and if a point of order is made against the insertion of the appropriation in the River and Harbor bill, they rely on David Davis to overrule it.

THE PRESIDENT ABOUT TO VISIT CHICAGO.

The President has received an invitation from the Union League Club of Chicago to visit that city this summer. It is understood that the President thinks favorably of the proposition to visit the West, and will probably go to Chicago soon after the adjournment of Congress, although he cannot state definitly when, not knowing what might happen to hinder his carrying out his intention.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Small-Pox Scourging the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* from Salem, Dak., says: "Six cases of small-pox have just developed at Bridgewater, on the line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul extension. The disease was communicated to that community by Mrs. Griffiths, who stopped in the town over night on her way west from Mitchell. The Town of Salem has been quarantined against Bridgewater, and a pest-house is in course of construction at Bridgewater. No trains are allowed to stop at the infected town, and no mail is taken from the town. One new case is reported tonight, but the community is now so isolated that no communication can be had." There are also a half-dozen cases in Minneapolis, and many more are imminent from the gross carelessness manifested in caring for the patients. A patient named Soda was locked up in his house, but escaped, and is supposed to be still at large, spreading the contagion. The case at the Crowe residence has created quite a scare. It is reported that over 100 persons were exposed through negligence on the part of Mrs. Crowe. It seems that she had passed through a siege of small-pox while in Canada, and when Mr. Crowe was taken down she at first attempted to take care of the patient at her house without notifying the authorities or warning people from visiting the house. For three days after Mr. Crowe was confined to his bed visitors were frequently in the house, as also were children who attended the Webster school. The result has been a general scare and a thorough vaccination throughout that neighborhood. Children were taken out of school by their parents, until the Webster school, a five-room building, accommodating about 225 pupils, was deserted, and the building now remains closed. Two children in the vicinity of the Crowe residence are believed to be infected, and developments are watched with much anxiety. In the north case there are two people sick with the disease in the house, and thirty-five or more children in the immediate vicinity, all of whom are believed to have been more or less exposed. So far but very few fatalities have attended the course of the disease.

Four New Cases in the City.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 217 North Curtis street, No. 148 Milton avenue, No. 3618 South Dearborn street, and No. 231 Blackhawk street. Deaths were reported from No. 193 Clybourn avenue, No. 3340 Auburn street. John Christ and W. T. Graham died at the pest-house.

SUICIDAL.

Failing to Drown Himself, a German Cuts His Throat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—An unknown German, about 57 years of age, attempted to drown himself last evening in Cazenovia Creek, a small stream in the suburbs. Finding the water too shallow he then crawled out on the bank, and with a sharp knife gashed his throat in a horrible manner, and also slashed open his abdomen. His body was discovered by some boys on a fishing excursion. It was taken in charge by a Coroner and brought to this city. There is no clew to his identity.

A Fatal Leap.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., June 13.—Yesterday John Warner, a German, jumped off the train while in full speed at this place. He was terribly mangled, and died soon after from the effects. So far as is known, he had no relatives in this country. An inquest today cleared the conductor of all blame.

Unrequited Love.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—Miss Josie Chalata, a seamstress employed in the tailoring establishment of Stamale & Co., committed suicide this afternoon by taking poison. A letter found on her person subsequently showed that she committed the deed from unrequited love.

A Farmer Disgusted with Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALL, Ill., June 13.—G. R. Weal, a farmer residing in Dalson Township, attempted to commit suicide last night by taking poison and by cutting his throat. At last accounts he was alive. No cause is assigned.

Ill-Health and Suffering.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—Sunday evening last the body of Mrs. Holland, wife of a prominent farmer in Bradley County, was found hanging to the limb of a tree. She had long been in ill-health, and it is supposed she was driven to the act as a relief from suffering.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Passenger-Train Fired into by Unknown Parties—The Usual Budget of Criminal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., June 13.—A passenger-train on the Wabash Line was fired into last night at Lagro by some parties unknown. The ball shattered a window and grazed the hat of a Mr. Myers, but fortunately did no injury. The work is supposed to have been done by a member of the gang that recently tried to throw a passenger-train from the track near this place.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., June 13.—The business circles of this city are somewhat disturbed over the very recent arrest of Edward S. McGill, of the grocery house of McGill & Bliss, by Chicago parties for an old claim of some $14,000, claimed to have been embezzled by McGill five years ago. McGill, as a business-man, stands very high in this city, and has always been regarded as a first-class business-man and citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 13.—The motion for a new trial was argued today in the Bohanan case and overruled by Judge Pound. Bohanan was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 13.—Two prisoners named Barlow and Plainfield escaped from the State Penitentiary this morning. The former had six years to serve, the latter but a few days. They were working on the penitentiary farm, and took two horses with them. The alarm was soon given and pursuit made. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the men were taken near Cheney, twelve miles away.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 13.—The gang of horse-thieves reported captured yesterday now turn out to be prominent citizens of Winthrop, Mo., named Rush Pendia and Charles Wilson. The horses they took were well-known racing stock, Michigan Maid and Baker Girl. They have been recovered. The thieves are now in jail here awaiting trial in the District Court, and will go to the penitentiary for ten years at least.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—At New Haven, night before last Robert Temple, whose sister had been seduced by Carroll Pottinger, met the latter, and a quarrel sprung up between them. Pottinger drew a weapon and shot Temple twice, wounding him seriously.

ALLEGED SHARP PRACTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—A charge of sharp practice is made against E. B. Myers & Co., of Chicago, who have a contract, under the firm name of G. A. Herrick & Co., to print the Indiana Revised Statutes. It is claimed that their contract with the State forbids their printing or selling the statutes for their own benefit, and, notwithstanding this fact, they are advertising an edition in two volumes to subscribers. The Attorney-General has written a letter to Myers indicating that the interests of the State will be protected.

HIGH PLAY.

A Young Man Fell Heir to a Large Estate at Newburg, N. Y.

Two Sporting Men Played Poker with Him One Night Last June.

The Young Man Bet $150,000 on One Hand, and Took "Second Money."

The Courts Are Now Coming to His Aid—Arrest of One of His Plunderers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The people of Newburg, N. Y., are astonished at some things that have developed in that city within a few days, and concerning which some legal proceedings are under way. It appears that a big game of poker was played between some Newburgers in June of last year. A three-handed game in which the parties each bet $150,000, and in which one of the persons, a loser of that sum, now alleges that he was victimized by the other two, who are accused of conspiracy and fraud.

A GREAT MANY INCIDENTS

enter into the story, and the affair attracts great attention. The noteworthy game which caused the whole of the present broil and excitement was played by Francis P. Weed, Dr. Montreville, Mr. Hedges, and William M. Scott. Mr. Weed, son of the late Harvey Weed, inherited a large fortune from the deceased and well-known Newburger a year or two since. The fortune is said to be at least $500,000, and some put it at a much larger figure, the late Harvey leaving his large estate to the present Mr. Weed and the latter's sister, the two receiving about equal portions of a good round million, at least.

DR. HEDGES,

a well-known man of sporting proclivities, originally came from Pennsylvania, but for years was a practicing dentist in Newburg and skillful in his profession. He, however, managed walking matches during the pedestrian craze, both in this city and at the Madison Square Garden, New York, and at other places. He is also reputed to have made much money at horse-races in various parts of the country last year, becoming possessed of considerable means, and is now before the public with a goodly string of horses which have recently taken part in the races in the West.

MR. SCOTT

is a son of the late Rev. James Scott, at one time pastor of the Baptist Church of Newburg, and is highly connected. Young Scott has been in California a good deal of late years, having an orange grove there, and is possessed of some property, rumor crediting him with a good round sum of clean cash in the bank. So much for the players, and now for

THE GAME.

The parties were all pretty good hands at cards, having played before, and frequently with each other, and at the time this special game of poker was played, Scott was on here temporarily from California, with quite a little cash on hand. It was know to Dr. Hedges and Mr. Weed that he was coming, and the trio naturally got together. It was a balmy day in June, in the evening, it is said, and the game was played in Dr. Hedges' dental rooms, corner of Water and Third streets. When the party had become seated, the Doctor secured the deal, and delivered the required number of cards about the table. Hedges obtained

"A FULL HAND"

and Scott secured "a four flush," while Weed's contained "three aces." Scott called for one card and obtained one that gave him a straight flush. Weed called for two cards, and, getting another ace, had four of that kind. Hedges' hand was what is known as

"A PAT,"

and he retained it as it was, and

THE BETTING COMMENCED.

Weed's first bet is said to have been $1,000, but the others "saw" and "went $1,000 better." This continued in this way until the betting on each hand reached $10,000 or $15,000, when (so the story goes). Weed hesitated, saying: "Look here, boys, how are you going to pay this thing if I get it?" expressing some doubt of the financial ability of the others to pay such a sum. It was said that this difficulty was easily got over, Hedges and Scott satisfying Weed they were good for what they bet, producing what purported to be securities, etc., and the game went on till the bets reached the sum of $150,000 a corner.

THE CALL TO SHOW HANDS

was made, and Scott was, of course, the winner, both Weed and Hedges being losers. Whether Hedges made any apparent settlement is not stated, but Weed is credited, a few days after, with compromising his loss to Scott for $120,000. After Weed had compromised for $120,000 he is credited with meeting this by the payment of $20,000 cash and the giving of two notes for $50,000 each and interest, one note payable in six months, and the other in nine months. Whether the notes were discounted is not clearly stated, but it seems that they were not. They appear to have been given to a Cashier of a Dutchess County bank, who agreed to collect them for 10 per cent of their face, and who is charged with

RECEIVING $8,500

for the amount paid on the two notes, $85,000. When Weed paid the $20,000 cash is not precisely known. It appears that he paid it within a day or two after the game was played, and then gave the notes. As to the notes he is said to have paid $51,500 in settlement of the first one when it became due, the $1,500 being the legal interest on the face of the note, and when the second note was due was said to have paid $35,000 and the interest, and to have given a renewal of the note to the amount of $15,000.

THE NOTABLE GAME OF POKER

was kept a profound secret a long time, and the present revelations are like a thunderbolt in Newburg. How it was kept still so long is explained by the statement that the trio of players took an oath not to divulge anything about it to any one. Rumor also has it that other means were taken to secure secrecy, but the foundation for this is not known. The legal steps taken are somewhat varied. It seems that Mr. Weed secured the law firm of W. & S. W. Fullerton, of New York, as counsel, and Mr. W. C. Anthony, of Newburg. One of the first measures adopted was to call up the bank cashier who had undertaken to collect the two notes given by Mr. Weed. This gentleman is

MR. F. BOSTWICK

of the Stissing National Bank of Pine Plains, Duchess County. He was made the subject of an examination as a party before trial in Judge Barnard's court, by which it was sought to learn his connection with the affair, but, after one or two hearings, he paid over the $8,500 he had received for what had been collected on the notes, giving a check for that amount on Saturday last, hoping thereby to avoid being any further mixed up in what might come out. The other proceedings thus far taken include an attachment suit against Hedges and Scott, to which Mrs. Hedges and the Doctor's boy have been made additional defendants, and steps taken for

A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF DR. HEDGES AND SCOTT.

The attachment proceedings resulted in a warrant of attachment on Wednesday of last week against all real or personal property belonging to Hedges or Scott. It was granted by Judge J. W. Gilbert, at Brooklyn, on the application of Mr. Weed, who complained that his personal estate had been damaged to the extent of $85,000 by reason of fraud and wrongful acts on the parts of Hedges and Scott, who were charged by him with a conspiracy to defraud him. The amount named in the warrant included the sum paid on the notes, but not the $20,000 paid in cash.

DR. HEDGES WAS ARRESTED

in Newburg last night. It was supposed that the doctor was at Detroit, Mich., with his trotting horses, and a bench warrant for the arrest of him and Scott for the alleged crime of cheating at games was procured from Supreme Court Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie yesterday, the idea being to get a requisition from Gov. Cornell, and to go to Michigan and California to arrest Hedges and Scott. Gov. Cornell was to have been applied to for the requisition today, but Dr. Hedges suddenly turned up in Newburg last night. It is said that Hedges

WANTED TO "SETTLE" WITH WEED,

but that the latter would not compromise. However this may be, William M. Scott, the holder of the winning hand in the poker party, is in or near California, and is very sick with consumption, indeed, is at death's door. Mr. Weed has so far recovered $11,000 of the $120,000 which he agreed to pay in compromising his loss—that is, leaving out of the calculation the considerable item of interest on his notes. He has secured the $8,500 which the bank cashier received for collecting $85,000 of the notes and the house on Fourth street, provided the attachment suit is finally decided in his favor, and if he adds to this the $15,000 yet due on one of the notes which he hopes to avoid paying, he will have saved $26,000 of the $120,000.

DR. HEDGES' HORSES,

now in the West, and to trot in various places this summer, are the following: Bay stallion J. B. Thomas, the pacer Bay Billy, the chestnut mare Novelty, and the brown gelding Stream. Mr. Weed's charge of cheating against Scott and Hedges is said to be based on an allegation that these two had conspired to fleece him and had "stocked" the cards at the game of poker, giving him a good hand on which he could bet freely, but fixing it so that one of them had something that would "take" the four aces. He is understood to say that the equal loss sustained in the game by Dr. Hedges was all a sham, and that Hedges and Scott really divided what they got from him.

SOCIETIES.

Meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy began at the Grand Opera-House this morning, with a large attendance of prominent men in the profession from various sections of the country. President William L. Breyfogle, of Louisville, delivered an elaborate address, which was referred to a committee. Dr. I. T. Talbott, of Boston, presented the report of the bureau of organization, registration, and statistics, showing that reports have been received by the bureau from one national, three general, twenty-six State, and 101 local societies, thirteen clubs, five miscellaneous societies, twenty-three general hospitals, twenty-six special hospitals, thirty-six dispensaries, twelve colleges, three special schools, and sixteen journals. Twenty-three hospitals contain 1,037 beds, and have treated about 9,000 patients, as shown by their report. The Pittsburg hospital has been largely increased, having been endowed with $50,000 from friends and $500,000 from the State. The Boston hospital has also had a large endowment. The report shows that about 100,000 persons have been treated by the homeopathic hospitals during the past year. There are now 6,000 Alumni of homeopathic colleges in the United States, and sixteen journals are being published in the United States in the interest of the profession. The sessions will continue for several days.

The afternoon proceedings were in connection with the Bureau of General Sanitary Science, Climatology, and Hygiene. Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, O., read a paper on vaccination. He demanded that bovine virus should be regulated by law under the strictest of medical supervision, claiming that much of the bovine virus was impure and tainted with other diseases. The paper attracted a good deal of attention. There was a unanimous agreement as to the efficacy of vaccination.

At the evening session, Dr. Cowperthwaite, of Des Moines, Ia., Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings, presented abstracts of papers of Kate Parsons, M. D., on confirmed symptoms, clinical or proved, in diseases of women and children; by H. N. Martin, M. D., on provings of amorphousphos, and on a single experience of the use of a few medicines, and on the immense armamentarium for the cure of the ills of humanity by H. N. Guernsey, M. D. These papers were discussed, and Dr. F. P. Dake, of Nashville, was appointed Chairman of the bureau for next year.

The sixth annual session of the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological and Otological Society met this afternoon, and in the absence of the President, Dr. Houghton, of New York, the chair was occupied by Dr. J. H. Buffum, of Chicago. After the admission of candidates for membership, who had been recommended by the Board of Censors, a paper prepared by Dr. J. C. Burnett, of London, England, on the subject of "Cause of Causus Cataract," was read. Among the causes noted was the excessive use of salt and sugar and of hard water, but in the discussion the members who spoke did not support these propositions, although they were deemed worthy of careful consideration. Dr. Buffum said that in the treatment of partial cataract he had seen beneficial results follow combined action of internal medication and local galvanism. The society will meet again tomorrow.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been officially decided by the report of the special committee duly appointed by the American Institute of Homeopathy at its annual meeting held at Indianapolis June 13, 1882, that the library of the late Dr. C. Herring, of Philadelphia, should be kept intact to serve as a nucleus for a National Homeopathic Library for reference by the subscribers thereto by proxy or in person from all parts of the country, and for the use of the literary executors of said Dr. Herring in the issuance of the volumes not yet published of the guiding symptoms; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, hereby agree to pay, on demand, the sum set opposite our names for the purpose of purchasing the medical and paracelsian libraries of said Dr. Herring, all moneys so raised to be unreservedly paid to Dr. Herring's widow for her personal use, and we appoint as custodians of said libraries the Homeopathic Library and Reading-room Association of Philadelphia.

H. W. TAYLOR,
R. N. FOSTER,
J. S. MITCHELL.

Stormy Session of the Massachusetts Medical Society Over the Question of Admitting Women Physicians to Membership.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The Massachusetts Medical Society, at its one hundred and first anniversary meeting today, considered the question of the admission of women physicians to membership in the society on the same terms as men. The conservatives made a strong effort to secure the postponement of the consideration of the matter, and resorted to parliamentary tactics to accomplish this. The meeting was exciting and somewhat turbulent, and there was not much opportunity for the discussion of the main questions. The President ruled that a motion to change the by-laws so as to provide for the admission of women was out of order, on the ground that such a proposition could only originate in the Council. This is a body known to be opposed to the new departure. The decision of the Chair was sustained by a close vote. Finally the society voted, 104 to [illegible], that it was expedient to admit women to membership, and directed the Secretary to communicate this action to the Council at its meeting this evening. At the meeting of the Council, Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Boston, opposed Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, who favored taking such action as the society recommended, but voted 65 to 36, to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the matter. The Boston members of the Council voted almost solidly for postponement. The country members voted in the negative. The chief argument in favor of the admission of women to the society was that, in view of the fact that there were actually women practitioners, the community had a right to appeal to the society as a tribunal to decide who were and were not competent.

Iowa Grand Grove of Druids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 13.—The Grand Grove of Druids of Iowa, in session here, elected tonight the following grand officers: N. G. A., W. Homer, of Burlington; D. G. A., B. Schreiner, of Des Moines; Grand Secretary, H. Bewig, of Burlington; Grand Treasurer, H. Prentizler, of Burlington; Grand Marshal, W. Ehrman, of Ottumwa; Grand Guardian, J. G. Peters, of Davenport; Grand Herald, Lewis Bode, of Keokuk; Representative to the Grand Grove of the United States, L. Kreig, of Burlington.

The Commercial Travelers' Association.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—In the absence of the Chairman, J. M. Gordon presided over the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Association today. The Hon. Henry D. Capers, of Rome, Ga., made an address on Inter-State commerce, in which he claimed that commercial travelers were entitled to the removal of the obstructions placed in their way by State taxation. It was resolved that local committees be appointed to secure signatures to petitions in favor of the Brewer bill pending in Congress against the taxation of commercial travelers.

Masonic Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The thirty-eighth annual convocation of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Wisconsin began here today. Nearly 500 delegates are in attendance. Today the standing committees were appointed, and the Grand Master delivered an address reviewing the work of the order. A resolution was adopted making a contribution to the Hebrews in Russia, and the salary of Secretary John W. Woodhull was increased. New officers will be elected tomorrow or Thursday.

Supreme Court of the United Order of Foresters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 13.—The Supreme Court of the United Order of Foresters of the United States commenced here today. States were represented. The day was consumed in reading the reports of committees and the discussion of resolutions. The election of officers will occur tomorrow.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 13.—Decision in the famous suit of Storer vs. Chamberlain was rendered yesterday by Judge Bogg at Independence, giving damages to plaintiff of $49,800.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 13.—The steamships Celtic, Nevada, from New York, and the Nestorian, from Boston, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, June 13.—Arrived, the Nova Scotian, from Montreal.

THE OCEAN MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 13.—The steamship Alhambra, which arrived last night, reports passing a quantity of wreckage near Cape Ballard.

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OVILLE, June 13.—Arrived, the Nova Sco- , from Montreal.

E OCEAN MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

T. JOHNS, N. F., June 13.—The steamship ambra, which arrived last night, reports sing a quantity of wreckage near Cape iard.

POLITICAL.

Frederick Robie Nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Maine.

Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken All Nominated on One Ticket for Congressmen.

Senator Anthony Re-elected by the Legislature of Rhode Island.

Arthur Removing All Reminders of Mrs. Hayes, Hayes, and Garfield.

More Inside History of Conkling's Candidacy Before the New York Legislature.

Smith and Strattan the Alliterative Combination Which Takes in Southern Illinois.

Meeting of the Republican Convention of the "Pine-Tree State."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., June 13.—More than 1,300 delegates participated in the Republican State Convention today, but, under the admirable direction of Senator Hale, who presided with peculiar dignity and grace, the proceedings were very prompt and orderly. The assembly was serious if not enthusiastic, but the composure showed a deeper sense of the importance of the impending election than cheers and excitement would have done. The heartiest applause of the day greeted a reference in Mr. Hale's speech to Mr. Frye's return to the Senate as one issue of the campaign. The most significant demonstration was the absolute silence that prevailed when President Arthur's name was mentioned. The finest body of Republican delegates that ever assembled in the State heard the name of a Republican President and did not give the slightest sign of approval. Emphatic applause followed Senator Hale's remark about the President: "He belongs to a minority—now more than ever a minority—and I believe it will, it should, remain so."

THE SPEECHES

of Senators Frye and Hale enlivened and edified the convention. Two United States Senators form an attraction not familiar to the eyes of many of the delegates, and the Senators were honored with a fresh indorsement from the State in the cordial and eager greeting which they received. The speeches presenting Messrs. Robie and Thomas as Gubernatorial candidates were unusually good. The farmers listened attentively to the eulogy on Robie, who is the head of the Grangers in the State, and the hall rang with the steady blows of boot-heels on the floor. There was a solidity to the applause of Mr. Robie which gave the first clew to the outcome of the convention. The seed sown so industriously was bearing fruit. The Thomas men knew that they had lost ground during the morning, but the surprise of a nomination on the first ballot was general, and

THE THOMAS MEN

at once moved to make the nomination unanimous. They feel that their time will come soon, and claim that for their man to come within 72 votes of a nomination in a ballot of 127 votes was a great honor. Robie's speech of acceptance was heard with respectful and calm interest. There was no exuberance of spirits. The four Congressional nominations had already been foreshadowed, and there did not seem to be much interest in the voting. The party never had a better organization, and if the election returns reflect the spirit manifested today the Republicans will have won a notable victory.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Me., June 13.—The Republican State Convention met this morning and was called to order by Senator William P. Frye, who read the call of the convention and nominated for temporary Chairman Senator Eugene Hale.

Mr. Hale was received with much enthusiasm. He said: "One of the largest conventions ever held in Maine attests the undying vigor of the Republican party of this State. This campaign must end the contest. It will be a battle worth winning. Governor, Congressmen, Senator, and county officers are to be chosen. You do not want Gov. Plaisted to be continued in his seat, but you do want my distinguished and eloquent colleague to retain his seat in the Senate for six years more." [Applause.]

Referring to President Arthur, Mr. Hale said he believed that President Arthur was trying to bring all shades of the Republican party into accord. He has a difficult task, but has discharged it wisely.

Col. Robie was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by 32 majority.

Robie's nomination was made unanimous.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

were adopted:

1. That the right of every qualified voter to cast his ballot and have it honestly counted is a fundamental principle of republican government which must be maintained by law impartially enforced. The majority thus determined must rule, and the minority must submit.

2. Free schools must be maintained and universal education secured as the basis of National security and prosperity.

3. American industries and labor should be protected against the unjust competition of the product of cheap foreign labor by a protective tariff.

4. American shipping and ship-building should be encouraged by a modification of our Navigation laws so as to discriminate in favor and not against our shipping interests, and by such other assistance as the Government may properly render a great National interest. We protest against the persistent efforts of our friends of free-trade or (misnamed) "revenue reform" to grant American registry to foreign-built ships as certain to destroy our ship-building industry.

5. The only full legal-tender money authorized by the Constitution to be coined or issued in time of peace is gold and silver. The dollar of the one should be coined so as to possess the same intrinsic value as the dollar of the other, and all paper currency should be redeemable in one or the other. We deprecate the efforts made to overthrow the present banking system of the Nation, securing as it does to the people a currency convenient, uniform, elastic in volume, of equal value in all States, and absolutely safe from loss in the hands of the holder.

6. The rapid payment of our War debt while the debts of other nations are increasing affords conclusive proof of the wisdom of our financial measures, and calls for the continuance of the same policy until every dollar of this debt shall be paid.

7. We are unalterably opposed to the abolition or reduction of the internal-revenue tax on liquors, and demand that all possible reduction of taxation shall be made upon necessaries and not upon luxuries.

8. While we insist upon the strictest economy in public expenditures, we favor liberal pensions and bounties to Union soldiers and sailors of the late War and their widows and orphan children in token of our recognition of the priceless services rendered.

9. That we refer with confidence and pride to the general record of the Republican party in support of the policy of prohibition of traffic in intoxicating liquors, the wisdom and efficiency of which legislation in promoting the moral and material interests of Maine has been demonstrated through the practical annihilation of the traffic in a large portion of the State, and we favor such legislation and such enforcement of the law as will secure to every portion of our territory freedom from that traffic. We further recommend the submission to the people of a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

10. We emphatically condemn the attempt of Gov. Plaisted to supersede and thus punish Associate-Justice Libbey for rendering such opinions in the counting out proceedings of 1878 and 1879 as commended themselves to his judgment and conscience, although not in accord with the policy of the party with which he was then and is now connected. We heartily approve the course of the Executive Council in refusing to allow so able, so conscientious, and so acceptable a Judge to be set aside for partisan personal reasons, which should have no place in judicial appointment, and which would tend to destroy the independence of the judiciary.

11. The thanks of the people of Maine are due to the Republican majority in Congress for the firm stand against the tissue-ballot frauds which have heretofore made the Solid South, for their decided opposition to polygamy, for their resistance to the persistent efforts made to abolish or reduce the tax on whisky, for taking measures to distribute the balance of the Geneva award to the actual losers, and for measures looking to a reduction of taxation and a revision of the tariff.

12. In the untimely death of our late beloved President, James A. Garfield, we recognize a great National calamity, and we rejoice that his Administration, during its brief existence, gave assurance of its success. We tender to President Chester A. Arthur our assurance of confidence in his Administration and our approval of the moderate and patriotic course pursued by him amid the embarrassing circumstances inevitable attending such a National crisis. We pledge our hearty and undivided support for the nominee of this convention, the Hon. Frederick Robie.

FOR CONGRESS.

The convention proceeded to vote for Congressional candidates, and Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, Charles A. Boutelle, and Seth D. Milliken were accepted as nominees. The convention adjourned.

Senator Anthony Re-elected United States Senator for Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—The General Assembly today re-elected Henry B. Anthony United States Senator.

How a Stalwart Officeseeker Was Impressed by the President—A Half-Breed's Views.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—I held two interviews recently which published together will throw a good deal of light upon the present condition of National politics. There never was a time in all probability when the plotters, and miners, and wirepullers were busier than today, and occasionally when one of them feels like talking a slight glimpse can be obtained of what is going forward. My first interview was with the Stalwart whom I have had occasion to quote before in these dispatches. He is a candidate for a large Federal office here in Ohio, and just now is going and coming a good deal between here and Washington. He is always ready to talk, and it is only necessary to tap him and he will flow. Meeting him at the Kennard House I asked him if there was anything new.

"O nothing special," was his reply, "except that I have just returned from Washington."

"Did you see the President?"

"You bet I did. I never go there without seeing him."

"Well, how is he?"

"Just splendid. He is the first real gentleman we have had in the White House for many years past."

"You ain't going back on Grant are you?"

"O Grant was all right. You know my position on him well enough. He is the greatest General of modern times and the best President the people have elected since the days of Washington. I trust we may see him in the White House again. But he never paid any special attention to gentle manners as I ever heard of. But Arthur is a natural-born gentleman. He is a model of politeness and good manners, and will have a great effect in shaping society at the Capital. The representatives of foreign Powers note this and are very much pleased with it. There has been a degree of freedom and easiness about matters there that no one who was really highly bred particularly enjoyed."

"I don't think I fully comprehend you. Would you have me infer that the previous Presidents and their families have been barbarians, or something pretty near that, and that now for the first time in many years there is being inculcated

A SPECIES OF ARISTOCRACY

that has never been there before, and that does not particularly well comport with our Western ideas?"

"No, I don't mean that, certainly. I mean that it is natural for some people to be very polite and delicate in their manners, while others may try as hard as they please and they cannot be so. To take a case outside of our party, I may say that Gen. Hancock is a man of the most delicate manners and refined sense of gallantry. For instance, at the Garfield funeral at Cleveland I saw a little thing that illustrated this. He sat with the rest of the notables right in the sun during the speaking, and, finally, at the close, a man came around with a pail of ice-water and cup, and was passing it along. The others drank, but when it came to Hancock he passed the cup to a lady who was standing near, touching his hat as he did so in a most fascinating way. The lady wasn't very well dressed, and apparently was from the country, but that made no difference to Hancock. He couldn't help doing as he did. She was very thirsty, and drank heartily, after which he placed the cup to his own lips. That was a very small thing, but you may bet that woman will be for Hancock to the last day of her life. Her husband will have to vote for him if there is ever an opportunity again offered, and her children too, if they are old enough. Such things are very small, but they go a very great way, and Arthur is the most perfect master of all these fine, delicate things since the days of Chesterfield."

"But they do say

HE WENT FISHING ON SUNDAY.

Did you investigate that? That wouldn't be a very good example to the Sunday-school boys of the Nation, would it?"

"I didn't hear anything said on that subject, but I don't believe there was anything of the kind. He was out over Sunday, and I don't care if he fished, but I don't believe he did. There is too much namby-pamby about such things anyhow. A little wholesome independence is a good thing."

"It would seem to be a little hard in this State to show the moral excellence of the Smith Sunday law, etc., with a President of the United States who is a Sabbath-breaker, would it not?"

"The Smith law is a humbug, anyhow, and will doubtless be repealed. President Arthur is no hypocrite."

"Did you learn anything of poker-playing at the White House late at night?"

"I heard such rumors. Everything is being said that the Half-Breeds think will hurt the President among the goody-goody people. I think the President likes to play a quiet game of poker. I know that I do. I shouldn't object at all to doing so myself. I would play with him if I could get a chance. If he draws the blinds close and quietly plays for amusement and recreation with a few friends I see no harm in it, and for one consider it no one's business except the President's own. He used to play, I am told, with his friends before he was President, and why should he stop now?"

"I understand he is up very late of nights?"

"Well, whose business but his own is that? There is nothing in the Constitution as I know of fixing the hour at which a President shall retire. If he desires to stay up and his own physical constitution will permit I don't see why any one else should complain."

"You consider Arthur the model President, then, do you?"

"I most certainly do in almost all respects. He is a man of whom we need not be ashamed when receptions or anything of that kind come along. He is a practical man, and a man who looks out for his friends. You haven't seen very many Half-Breeds put in yet, have you? Well, you will have to wait a long time before you see any more; I can tell you that. Mr. Arthur don't train with that kind of men. He knows just how they look upon him and his Administration, and how they try to prejudice people against him. He don't propose to do very much for his enemies, who would like to cut his throat, and who would try in every way to make his Administration a failure."

"Did Arthur inquire how his policy was striking the people of Ohio?"

"Yes; he was quite anxious to know how things were going here."

"WHAT DID YOU TELL HIM?"

"That everything was even better than could be expected here; that the people were not discussing such matters to any very great extent; that when they did talk of it they were yet somewhat prejudiced in their views, because so many strong friends of Garfield lived here. I informed him that the leaders were with him, and that the people were so taken up with mourning for Garfield in the first instance, and the temperance fiasco legislation in the second instance, that they paid little or no attention to anything else. I told him that I thought it quite doubtful whether the Republicans could carry the State anyhow, as the party by the tomfoolery of the Legislature had lost the German vote, and by the failure of the Pond bill to stand the test of the Supreme Court had lost the temperance vote. With such management as that, I told him, there was little use of expecting success, and small room left in the public mind for thinking of National affairs."

"How did the President receive all this?"

"Oh, he almost never expresses opinions. He is not one of those fellows who slop over. He gets all the information he can and then acts. He uses everything he can get, but don't let any one carry away much."

"From the complimentary way in which you talk I should say that you felt pretty well satisfied that you were going to get what you seek."

"The President promised it to me in so many words. He is, as I understand it, a man of his word, and so I expect to succeed. Just before leaving I went to call for a last time, but was not able to see the President. His Private Secretary told me that the President expected to give me the appointment in a few weeks. I asked if this came from the President direct, and was assured that it did."

"WHO COMPOSE THE PRESIDENT'S KITCHEN CABINET,

as it is sometimes called—his intimate friends and advisers? Is George Bliss near the throne yet?"

"He is not so close as he used to be. Bliss talked too much. He was too fresh, as the saying is. He was too familiar in his ways, and too many people complained. He has therefore been given a back seat."

"I understand that this is only so far as appearances go, but that Bliss is very near the throne after all, and that few appointments are either made or unmade without his assistance."

"I don't believe that. If it is so I don't think I will stand much show, for I certainly don't like him, and he knows it. He is very unpopular. He is the fellow whom Horace Greeley called some years ago 'Decoy Bliss,' and whom Bob Ingersoll called a liar in open court. He is too much like the Yankee in the story, who, when told in very emphatic terms that he was a liar and a thief, kept on whittling, and only remarked: 'I'll bet two shillings you can't prove it.' Bliss didn't seem to resent Bob's emphatic language, and the Judge seemed rather to take Bob's side, and rebuked Bliss for giving Ingersoll reason for using his emphatic language. Bliss is useful in a certain way in hunting up things by means of the fellows he has constantly employed to bring him information, and in that way he is used. He is sharp, there is no getting around that."

"You have not told me who you think are on the inside, so far as advising the President is concerned."

"Well, that would be a little hard to tell, and, if I knew, I don't believe I would volunteer the information. Arthur advises with his friends, and knows whom to call on for the information he desires."

THE OTHER GENTLEMAN

whom I interviewed was a long time intimate friend of Gen. Garfield. He also had recently been in Washington. He spoke as follows:

"It would be impossible for any one to overstate the feeling that exists in Northern Ohio, and in fact everywhere that I know anything about in regard to Arthur and the Administration of the Stalwarts."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that the people are peculiarly impressed with the feeling that injustice is now reigning supreme in the land, that their will has been defeated by the bullet of the assasin, and that for three years longer this state of affairs must continue. But they are bottling up their wrath till the day when they can use it to the best advantage in the destruction of those whose performances they come so far from approving."

"You have recently been to Washington?"

"Yes, sir; and I find that the present damnable state of affairs is gloried in and glorified. The things which Garfield started and contemplated are all going to be neglected and the exact opposit in most cases is going to happen. Men whom the late President appointed to office and who are doing good work are to be assasinated so far as their positions and characters are concerned. They will, I am satisfied, be turned out one after another so fast as some pretext can be found. I am told that the utmost efforts are being put forth in certain cases to find these pretexts. Men who are clamoring for the places are told that the places cannot be vacated except some cause either trumped up or otherwise is found, and with the kind of gutter-snipes and gutter-snipe policy that are being employed it is easy to find cause or alleged cause. I think we may expect to see a good many more changes of the kind of the recent ones in Pennsylvania and Boston, and that special effort will be made in certain cases to hunt out the special friends of the late President. Men are on the watch, and are encouraged to bring anything that will injure the standing of these officeholders; then, before any special examination is made, the man can be removed while the smoke is still about him."

"What do you think of Arthur? I was just talking with an admirer of his who thinks that he is the first gentleman who has occupied the White House for a considerable time—that he is, in short, a regular Chesterfield in politeness."

"Well, I should say that he was

A RUDE PARODY ON CHESTERFIELD IN MANNERS

but a Bill Sikes in political policy. Arthur could have made himself immortal by carrying out the desires of his dead chief. It was the grandest opportunity that a man could possibly ask for, but he has not appreciated it. And while the promises that were made were very great they have not been fulfilled, and perhaps it was expecting too much to hope for it. I was more disgusted with things while in Washington than ever before. I heard so many things."

"What were some of them?"

"Well, one of them was that the President has a special spite against anything that Mr. or Mrs. Hayes liked. If he is told that this or that piece of furniture was specially liked by Mrs. Hayes, he gives orders to have it removed from his sight. If any room was fixed up nicely and tastefully by Mrs. Hayes, that is the first one to be fixed over in every way. The frescoing and papering must all be done again and all the marks of the former work removed as far as possible. That would indicate, if it is true, the disposition of the man. He cannot forget that Hayes removed him from the New York Custom-House; and, therefore, even a room that Mrs. Hayes frescoed is all wrong. He seems to feel very much that way towards Gen. Garfield's friends; and while he does not dare to remove all of them from office in a week, he is doing his best in that direction. He will get to them all in time, I have no doubt. That is certainly the policy."

"Have any of the things that Garfield intended been carried out?"

"I have heard of none. If it had been the intention to do anything of that kind, for instance, we would have expected to see

PROF. HINSDALE, OF HIRAM COLLEGE,

sent to the Sandwich Islands. Garfield had promised this. He had already ordered the recall of Gen. Comly. But Hinsdale would never logroll for any position. He would never ask or beg for any position. Then he was an intimate friend of Gen. Garfield, and the head of the college that Gen. Garfield loved to honor. That is enough to settle the matter. Arthur and his friends would never think of appointing such a man. But Garfield's friends would be reasonably satisfied if Arthur would leave those who are now in office alone. This he will not do in my estimation. The shape that affairs have taken on of late makes very many people feel as the speaker at a recent college commencement expressed it: 'We have lost all interest in political movements since Garfield died. It seems to us as though injustice sat enthroned and yet Garfield believed in God.' The better feeling, doubtless, is as the poet expressd it:

"Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

"You would be disposed to think that things will at last bring themselves around all right, then?"

"I AM A BELIEVER IN GOD.

He may permit a brutal assasin to discharge a bullet into the heart of a true and just man, but He will not permit injustice to forever reign. The time will come when the power taken from the people by the bullet of the assasin will come back to them, and then they will give it to whomsoever they please. Then shall be the reckoning, and all those who have not properly conducted their stewardship better stand from under."

GARY.

Interview with John Cowles, Late Member of the New York Assembly, Regarding the Conkling-Sharpe Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—The *Union and Advertiser* today publishes the following interview with John Cowles, of this city, late member of the Assembly, relative to the Conkling-Sharpe controversy. He said that he was greatly surprised at the present attitude of Sharpe toward Conkling compared with what it was one year ago. At that time Sharpe was the ex-Senator's most vigorous and valiant champion. He was then, in fact, looked upon as the leader of the Stalwart forces in the Assembly, and left no effort untried, even to managing the Bradley disclosures against "Lo" Sessions, in his zeal to secure the triumphant return of Conkling to the United States Senate. "Why," said Mr. Cowles, "it was only today that I was talking with Seely, who last year represented the First Assembly District of this county in the State Legislature, and he agreed with me that during the Senatorial contest at Albany in 1881 no one was more active and conspicuous in the fight for Conkling than Sharpe. Here is a list of so-called Featherheads who were in the Legislature of 1881, and upon every one of these Sharpe time and again expended his eloquence to induce them to vote for Mr. Conkling. It is true they were and are all friendly to the ex-Senator, and would have given all their old boots to be free to vote for him at that time; but in obedience to the will of their constituents they had reluctantly to deny themselves that pleasure. The list is as follows: Bowen, Holmes, Scott, Seeley, Cowles, Root, Holt, Raines, Phillips, Dorick, Peck, Beach, Boardman, Gales, Palmer, Fish. There may have been one or two others," continued Cowles, "but most of the above were signers of the celebrated sixty document and were and are Conkling men to the core. The greater majority of them wanted to go back to the next Assembly, and hence dare not vote to return Conkling. The ex-Senator will understand their feelings on this point, as most of them talked with him in headquarters at the Delaware House, and explained the dilema to him, assuring him at the same time of their friendship and sympathy for him. They knew the result could not be changed, and so they did not encourage Conkling to be a candidate. It was different with Sharpe, however. He was persistent in season and out of season in behalf of Conkling's candidacy, and had frequent interviews with me and other gentlemen, urging us to vote for the ex-Senator. I would have staid there until this time and voted for Conkling had there been any show of electing him," said Cowles. "Sharpe," he continued, "was acquainted with my sentiments, and one time I recollect of reiterating my professions of friendship for Conkling, and saying to Sharpe: 'Why, you do not doubt my loyalty to the ex-Senator, do you?' To which the General replied: 'No, indeed, I do not doubt you any more than I doubt myself.'" Cowles takes no stock whatever in the reported deal or combination spoken of in the Kingston *Freeman*, whereby Conkling and Depew were to be chosen and Platt dropped. He thinks he would have heard of it at the time if any such movement had been started. He is of opinion that Platt greatly handicapped Conkling in the contest. Of the latter gentleman Cowles had only good words, referring to him often in the course of the conversation as a noble and high-minded statesman. Cowles is a prominent Stalwart.

A Smith and Strattan Boom in Southern Illinois—A Combination with a Good Show of Winning.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., June 12.—Your correspondent, having just returned from a visit to the greater portion of this section of the State, is prepared to speak from personal knowledge of the prospects of two, at least, of the gentlemen who will ask nominations at the hands of the Republican State Convention. I allude to Gen. John C. Smith and the Hon Charles T. Strattan for the offices respectively of Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—two of the most important and responsible positions to be filled.

The action of the Republicans in their recent county conventions indicates that Southern Illinois will go up to the State Convention on the 28th inst. strongly in favor of the gentlemen above named. Instructions to this effect have already been very numerous and very emphatic, as though there was some heart in the business. Popular sentiment in this direction is unmistakable, and the observer who travels quietly about from county to county, as your correspondent has done, to satisfy himself of the prevailing feeling on the subject, with the view of stating it impartially, will conclude that the county conventions have but echoed the almost unanimous desire of the rank and file of the party.

There may be some choice with regard to candidates for other positions on the ticket, but that choice is not very conspicuously manifested. Whatever that choice may be, it is not allowed to cut any figure in the action of local conventions, and it is very clear to the mind of your correspondent that it will be yielded in the strong demand for Smith and Strattan. Our people regard these gentlemen with a feeling akin to personal affection, and will use every honorable means in their behalf.

Particularly and especially have I observed the warm sentiment that exists with regard to Mr. Strattan. Being a Southern Illinois man, born and bred in "Egypt," the scene of his earliest scholastic labors, where the eye of sympathy and friendship saw with so much pleasure his triumphs over most appalling disadvantages, it is natural that our people should warmly favor him in his present aspirations. They may be said to take a peculiar pride in espousing his cause, yet in so doing they have not found it necessary to villify or traduce his competitors for Superintendent of Public Instruction, who we all know are honorable men.

Mr. Strattan himself has never forgotten that he is engaged in a friendly family contest with members of his own party. He has at all times manifested the most kindly feeling toward his opponents, always speaking of them in the highest terms as sterling Republicans and as able, accomplished, meritorious gentlemen. He goes through the canvass for the nomination cheerfully—serene, yet confident—with no bitterness in his heart for anybody, and none upon his lips. He has made a fair, square, honest fight—the only kind of fight that deserves to win.

Mr. Strattan is a young man in years, but he is old in experience in the profession of his choice—school-teaching—and he perfectly fills all the conditions necessary to make him a successful State Superintendent of Public Instruction. School-teaching and school work generally have been his chief life-study. He has made his mark in the excellent management of some of the best schools in Illinois, and been complimented by a call to accept a position as teacher in a noted university of another State—a position which he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the distinguished Chancellor and all concerned.

The convention will do its duty, and that is all that Mr. Strattan and his friends can ask. All along the line we find Republicans "pulling off their coats and rolling up their sleeves" for their accomplished young favorit, and they will be seen at the proper time marching toward the State Convention "like an army with banners." Twenty counties in Southern Illinois have already instructed for him, and the end is not yet. The good work is still going on. Other counties are yet to be heard from, but word comes in advance that their choice is Strattan. His friends are quite content to leave him to the kindly regard of the convention. A nobler young man, nor one more deserving, never asked office at the hands of his party. Fully competent to discharge the duties of the position he seeks, he stands the peer of any with whom he will have to contend for the honor. All that goes to make up a beautiful and striking character Mr. Strattan possesses in a large degree. Gentle and modest, genial and amiable, he has those rare gifts which at once take hold upon the hearts of all with whom he comes in contact. He has, one might say, at a single stride won his way to the affections of his party and made himself strong with the people. It would be strange, indeed, if one possessing so many elements of strength did not find favor with the convention.

M.

Interview with Senator John Stewart, Independent Republican Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—Senator John Stewart, Independent Republican candidate for Governor of this State, arrived in this city this morning. During the afternoon he was interviewed on the prospects of his party, saying the independent movement is growing day by day, and he believed it would score a clever victory next fall.

"Do you think there are any prospects of a compromise by the two factions of the party?" he was asked.

"I do not see the least hope of it," was the emphatic answer.

"Is there any intention to introduce speakers from other States to assist in the campaign by the Independents?"

"No. This is strictly a domestic difference, and we feel like fighting our own battles on our own ground. As to whether the Pennsylvania Stalwarts intend fighting with hired soldiers I cannot say. Should they do so, it is probable we may follow suit as a necessary defensive measure. Otherwise we feel strong enough to keep our end of the struggle single-handed."

"What do you suppose would be the effect if the Stalwarts called in the influence of the Administration to assist them?" was the next query.

"Why, the result of such a proceeding would be that the Administration would be on one side and the Republican party on the other."

"What do you think of Cameron's remark a week or so since in reference to fighting measures in future?"

"I don't know anything about it. I think, though, it is not unlikely he may have made such a remark."

"Do you think the disaffection from the Stalwart rank inaugurated in Pennsylvania is likely to become general?"

"Yes. In New York the indications now are that a similar movement will soon be set on foot, as well as in several other States. The situation is narrowed down to this: Republicans will have to choose between devotion to the principle and faith of the party and a loyalty simply to the machinery. One movement represents the former and the other only the machine. I think when the thing is fully understood by the people their devotion to principle will overcome their fealty to an empty organization, and we propose they shall understand it."

Speculations on the Probable Action of Today's North Carolina Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13.—Most of the delegates to the State Republican Convention which meets here tomorrow have arrived. That body will be composed of 240 members, among whom are a considerable number of negroes. These are for the most part from the eastern part. Unlike a Republican convention which assembled in Staunton, Va., in 1879, these dark-skinned statesmen are all quartered at a boarding-house kept by persons of their own race. The work to be done by this convention is to nominate a candidate at large for Congress, a Supreme Court Judge, and six Circuit Judges. One of the most important questions to be determined is whether or not the Republicans of the State will form a coalition with the Independent Democrats, with the ultimate object in view of defeating the Bourbons and securing all the offices. Nominations were made by the Prohibition Convention which assembled here on the 7th. It is hoped by its friends that the movement will be ratified by the body which meets tomorrow. Upon that question, however, the Republicans are divided. There is some opposition among members of the latter party, especially some old-fashioned officeholders who have held Federal positions under the Government since the close of the War, to any alliance with their old enemies. This opposition is not organized, and at present does not apper at all formidable. Even those who are friendly to it admit that if the convention tomorrow indorses the coalition they will quietly submit. This faction is opposed to combining forces with the Independents. They declare that they can carry the State this year without their assistance, and it is questionable whether their espousal of the cause will not drive as many Republicans from their ticket as Democrats. The principal issues which will enter into the canvass in this State are the change of the present county government, a system which will take the election machinery out of the hands of the Democrats and practically place it for the most part in that of their opponents, and the question of liquor prohibition. Upon the former question so-called Liberals and Republicans are in accord. There are some—but not any considerable number—Democrats who are in accord with the coalition. This movement in this State is in many respects the same as that controlled by Mahone in Virginia, without as many able Democrats at the back of it.

Excitement at Cedar Rapids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 13.—There is considerable political excitement in the city tonight. The counties having Congressional candidates also had candidates for District-Attorney. The nomination changed the Congressional situation, and a great deal of wire pulling is being done tonight. Five regular candidates are named, and Kirkwood may yet be used to solve the problem. Since it was known he could not be on the Tariff Commission there has been talk of sending him to Congress. If nominated, he will accept.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Independent Republicans at Pittsburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—The independent meeting at Library Hall tonight was immense, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, ex-Congressman, presided, and a large number of Vice-Presidents, including many of the leading citizens of the city. The principal speakers were Gen. Moorhead, Col. Duff, Morton McMichael, and Senator Stewart. All of them spoke in bitter denunciation of bossism, and predicted the success of the Independent movement. Their remarks were applauded to the echo. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the success of the Independent ticket and groans for the bosses.

Twelfth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., June 13.—The Republican County Convention assembled at this place today. James M. Bishop, of Quincy, was made permanent Chairman. George W. Cyrus and D. J. Wilcox were elected Secretaries. The twelve delegates to the State Convention go uninstructed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 13.—The Republican County Convention at Camp Point today elected the following delegates to the State Convention: H. E. Selby, J. F. Carrott, S. B. Turner, Dr. Joseph Robbins, F. C. Turner, George J. Schaffer, Dr. J. F. Durant, William McFaden, A. S. McDowell, C. M. Grammer, George W. Cyrus, and George M. Jones. They are understood to be for Smith for Treasurer and Dr. Long, of this city, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John P. Irish at Dubuque, Ia.—The Republican County Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 13.—John P. Irish, the great apostle of Democracy of this State, addressed an immense crowd tonight in Washington Park against the prohibitory amendment. As election draws nigh it is intensified, and both parties are anticipating victory. The feeling here is almost overwhelmingly against the measure as being unjust and oppressive to the last degree. The Republican County Convention held this afternoon selected twenty-eight delegates to the Congressional Convention at Waterloo on the 21st inst. Resolutions in favor of Col. D. B. Henderson as Congressional nominee were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Greenback Congressional Nomination in the Eleventh Indiana District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 13.—The Greenbackers of this (Eleventh) district held their Congressional Convention in this city today and nominated Evan Thompson, a farmer of Huntington County, for Congress by acclamation. At 1 o'clock p. m. Gen. James B. Weaver delivered a Greenback speech to an overflow meeting at the opera-house, greatly delighting his hearers. The Greenbackers of this section, though few, are feeling very jubilant tonight.

Political Matters in the Fourteenth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 13.—The most enthusiastic Republican County Convention ever held in Bloomington assembled today, every town being fully represented. The Hon. Benjamin F. Funk, who, in the interest of harmony, had withdrawn from the canvass for Congress, presided. Capt. Jonathan H. Rowell, of Bloomington, received the entire vote of the convention for Congress. The county's eighteen delegates were instructed to vote and work in the district convention for Rowell. Speeches were made by the Hon. R. W. Wilcox, of Mendota, and Capt. Rowell.

Gen. J. C. Smith Getting in His Work in the Rural Districts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 13.—Gen. J. C. Smith, candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, is here renewing the acquaintance he made years ago. The General has a large number of friends in this city and county, and he will receive the five votes of De Witt County in the State Convention. The Mendota Carpenter was here a few days ago trying to injure the General's prospects by insinuations about his record when Treasurer and the $15,000 robbery, but, unfortunately for Wilcox's plan, his words were wasted on the ears of Gen. Smith's friends.

Sixth Judicial Circuit of Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—At the Democratic Convention of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, held at Conway today, Frank Vaughan was nominated for Judge and Thomas C. Trimble for Prosecuting Attorney. A hot fight was made for the latter office, several ballots being taken before a nomination was made.

Washington Gossip.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The Republican members of the Ohio delegation seem, on the whole, not only well satisfied with the action of the recent State Convention, but encouraged as to the probable result of the campaign. Senator Sherman said today that he thought the convention had done fully as well as could have been expected, and he did not think the liquor question would now prove as troublesome as had been at first expected. It seems to be the general impression that the Congressional campaigns will open early. Senator Sherman thinks the Senate will adjourn by July 10, though others think the 15th will be nearer the day of adjournment, and the interval between that period and the opening of the canvass, it is thought, will be brief.

Several Ohio Congressmen have already stolen home long enough to look over the field for renomination, and others anxiously await the time when they may do the same. In a majority of the districts the present incumbents seem likely to be renominated. The present Ohio delegation in Congress is fairly up to the average from that State, which has already ranked high in both Houses. Garfield and Bingham, and before them Giddings, and Wade, and Schenck, and Sherman, and Ewing, and Thurman, and Tappan, and many others of equal prominence, have served to keep the Ohio Congressional delegation in the foremost rank. While there is no individual outranking the remainder of the delegation now, the general average is, as was above remarked, still high. Many of the members are serving their first or second term, and there is no apparent reason for believing that their constituencies would, on the whole, be better served by a change.

There seems to be some doubt in this regard concerning the Second District, however. Your correspondent is more frequently plied with questions concerning that district than any other in the State.

"Does Tom Young expect to run for Congress again?" is a question asked here many times in a week.

"Why do you think he will not?" was asked, in return to it, recently.

"Well," said the first questioner, "it looks to me as though the Governor did not care much to stay in Congress. I think he has got all he wants of it, and I made up my mind that he will not go before a convention again, or if he does so will withdraw in favor of some one else, and rely on his friend, the President, to give him something in the way of a Federal office."

It is rumored here that the Democrats are determined to nominate Ike Jordan in Young's district and Johnny Fitzgerald or Col. O'Brien in Butterworth's.

Concerning National politics there appears to be a general lassitude of feeling just now. The Administration is doing but little for itself, and the general feeling of indiffrrence which has been noted in these dispatches from time to time still prevails.

"The situation, both in New York and Pennsylvania, is one which Republicans must naturally view with great alarm," said a prominent Western Senator, a day or two since.

"What do you think will be the outcome in Pennsylvania, Senator?" was asked.

"Oh, I have no doubt the Democrats will elect their Governor in that State. Either faction of the Republicans prefer a Democratic victory to the success of their opposing faction. In New York the fight between Stalwartism and the other portion of the party shows no abatement."

"Do you see any signs of an Aministration or Arthur party anywhere, Senator?"

"None whatever; and there can be no such thing as an Arthur man, because Arthur represents a faction of the party of which he is not the head. Grant is the head of that faction. Arthur was merely a shipping clerk in the firm, the head of which being retired, he is called upon to assume the functions of proprietor. He can inaugurate no policy of his own, for he has never considered the question. He has been used to carrying out the orders of others, without questioning their wisdom. The fact that Arthur is President of the United States is one of the most curious things in the history of any country on the globe. His nomination as Vice-President was a mistake, to begin with."

"What do you think of the present mode of electing a Vice-President?"

"I think it ought to be abolished. The people should choose the President and the President of the Senate, who should be elected with the understanding by the Senate, out of its number, should be the Vice-President. This would insure a capable man at all times, and there would always be a suitable successor for the office. It would also tend to elevate the standing of the Senate."

Refused to Indorse Crittenden.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., June 12.—This has been an exciting day among the Johnson County Democrats, being the occasion of the Democratic County Convention to select delegates to the State Convention. It has been known for some time that the friends of Gov. Crittenden desired this convention to pass resolutions indorsing his administration, and send a strong delegation to the State Convention to support similar action in that body. Last week the *Journal-Democrat*, the county organ, contained an editorial commenting upon the convention to indorse the Governor, and advising anti-Crittenden Democrats to go over to the Republicans.

The primaries were held in the townships on Saturday. Several of the townships instructed their delegates to oppose any resolutions indorsing the Governor, and one township, Jefferson, passed a resolution bitterly denouncing him. When the County Convention met today it was largely attended, many of the "moss-backs" coming in from the back townships to see that their delegates obeyed their instructions, and prior to the hour of meeting the discussion ran high on the streets. It was soon found that the anti-Crittenden men were in the majority three to one. They proceeded to elect six delegates to the State Convention, every one of whom will oppose any resolution approving of the course of the Governor of the State on the killing of Jesse James. It deserves to be said, however, that this course of the Johnson County Democrats is not due strictly to friendship to Jesse James, but largely grows out of their indignation at the performances of his Excellency, notably the Garrison matter. The friends of Crittenden are very sore tonight. They hoped to start a boom for the Governor here, which would be taken up by the other counties prior to the State Convention, and hence bring a pressure upon that body which could not be resisted. The effort to do so, however, failed.

TURF MATTERS.

The Extra Races at St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—The extra races of the St. Louis Jockey Club today were poorly attended. The weather was delightful, the track fast, and betting very light.

First race, purse $250, of which $50 went to second, all ages; non-winners only; one and an eighth miles. Starters: Joseo, 118 pounds; Bagdad, 114 pounds; Lost Cause, 102 pounds; Dodette, 112 pounds; Findout, 99 pounds; Allegretto, 117 pounds; Jersey, 112 pounds; Cocoanut, 117 pounds. Pools: Lost Cause, $200; the field, $200. Dodette was first away, and made the running for three furlongs, then Lost Cause took it up. Dodette, Bagdad, and Allegretto came up at the head of the straight in a whipping race to the eighth pole, where Lost Cause came away. Lost Cause won the race by three lengths, Dodette second, Bagdad third, Allegretto fourth, Joseo fifth, Cocoanut sixth, Jersey seventh, and Findout last. Time, 1:58¾. French pools paid $9.10. Post odds 3 to 5 against the winner.

Second race, purse $200, of which $50 went to second, for 2-year-olds that have not been first or second; five-eighths of a mile. Starters: Slocum, 105 pounds; Violator, 105 pounds; April Fool, 105 pounds; Early Bird, 100 pounds; Lord Raglan, 105 pounds; Mary Quinn, 100 pounds; Olean, 105 pounds; John Greener, 102 pounds. Pools: Violator, $50; the field, $50. Violator and Olean made the running. A driving finish resulted in Violator winning by two lengths, Slocum second, Olean third, April Fool fourth, Mary Quinn fifth, John Greener sixth, Early Bird seventh, Lord Raglan last. Time, 1:07. French pools paid $8.20. Post odds 9 to 10 against the winner.

Third race, Owners' Handicap, purse $250, of which $50 went to second; one and one-quarter miles. Starters: Brigand Belle, 86 pounds; Bootjack, 90 pounds; Laramınta, 72 pounds; Billy G, 87 pounds; Hegiaz, 95 pounds. Pools: Bootjack, $100; the field, $30. Bootjack was the quickest away and led throughout, winning in a canter by two lengths. Brigand Belle second, Hegiaz third, Laramınta fourth, Billy G last. Time, 2:15. French pools paid $6.40. Post odds 1 to 4.

Fourth race, purse $250, of which $50 went to second, for 3-year-olds that have not been first or second during the meeting; three-fourths of a mile. Starters: Emma E., 105 pounds; Highflyer, 110 pounds; Willie Parker, 100 pounds; Maj. Hughes, 107 pounds; Perplex, 110 pounds; Tilly, by Buckden, dam Oceanica, 105 pounds; Wallensee, 110 pounds; Ruth, 105 pounds; Alfretta, 105 pounds; Berniee, 105 pounds; Lady Randall, 105 pound; Arna, 105 pounds. Pools: Perplex, $150; the field, $150. The flag fell with Perplex two lengths in the lead. Perplex was never headed, winning by three lengths, well in hand, Maj. Hughes second, Arna third, Bernice fourth, Wallensee fifth, Highflyer sixth, Willie Parker seventh, Emma E. eighth, Alfretta ninth, Ruth tenth, the Buckden filly eleventh, Lady Randall last. Time, 1:18¾.

French pools paid $8.30.

Post odds 4 to 5 against the winner.

Fifth race, purse $250, of which $50 went to second, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile heats. Starters: Pope Leo, 114 pounds; Bengin, 121 pounds; New Moon, 114 pounds; Pride, 114 pounds. First heat—Pools: Pope Leo, $200; the field, $300. Bengin got the best of the send-off and held the lead to the finish. Bengin won the heat by half a length, Pride second, Pope Leo third, New Moon last. Time, 1:17½.

Second heat—Pools: Pride, $300; Pope Leo, $80; the field, $50. Pope Leo went away two lengths in the lead, but Bengin headed him in the first furlong. Bengin showed the way until the eighth post was reached, when he quit. Pride then headed him and won the heat by two lengths, Bengin second, Pope Leo third. New Moon was left at the post. Time, 1:18.

Final heat—No pools. Pride took the lead and won the heat and race by ten lengths. Time, 1:25. French pools paid $13.80.

Sixth race, steeple chase, gentlemen riders; two and one-fourth miles. Starters: Owen Rae, 140 pounds; Harry Jr., 140 pounds; Gay Lad, 140 pounds; Brilliant, 140 pounds; Nancy, 170 pounds. No pools. It was dusk before the race was started. Owen Rae won by three lengths, Harry Jr. second, Nancy third. Gay Lad went the wrong way over the course and Brilliant bolted. Time, 5:22½.

The Spring Meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I., June 13.—The Coney Island Jockey Club begun its spring meeting here today. The grounds looked beautiful in their June dress, and the track was in fine condition. The attendance was good, but the air at the seaside is yet too chilly for comfort.

The five-furlong dash for all ages opened the sport, and was won by Bonnie Lizzie, Fellowplay second, Wakefield third. Time, 1:02¾.

The selling race for 3-year-olds, a mile and a quarter, was won by Itaska, Warfield second, Strathspey third. Time, 2:11¾.

The mile-and-a-half dash for all ages was won by Parole, Compensation second, Monitor third. Time, 2:36¾.

The Tidal Stakes for 3-year-olds brought to the post Runnymede, the Julietta colt, Babcock, Hilarity, and Timbuctoo. Runnymede won easily, Julietta colt second, Hilarity third. Time, 1:43¾.

The one-mile dash was won by Volusia, Macbeth second, Blenheim third. Time, 1:43½.

The steeple-chase over the short course was won by Day Star, Ohio Boy second, Ike Bonham third. Time, 5:09¾.

The Beacon Park Races.

BOSTON, June 13.—The following are the summaries of the races at the Beacon Park races today:

Two-fifty class:

Douglas	1	7	1	1
Crown Point Maid	2	3	3	2
Muriel	3	4	4	5
Zelda	4	5	5	dis
Lulu F.	5	2	2	3
Ichabod	6	6	dis.	
Juno	7	dr.		
H. W. Beecher	8	1	6	4
Hilltop	9	9	8	6
Belle Mahone	10	8	7	dr

Time—2:26¼; 2:28¼; 2:26; 2:27.

Two-twenty-two class:

Tariff	1	1	1
Robert Lee	2	2	2
Prospect Maid	3	3	3
Jim	4	4	4

Time—2:24½; 2:22¾.

In this race the time of the third heat was not taken.

In the fourth heat of the 2:50 class the wheel of Zelda's sulky came off, throwing the driver. The mare dashed to front on a run, took the pole, and kept it to the end of the mile, slowing up as she came under the wire. Neither driver nor horse were apparently injured.

Opening of the Trotting Meeting at Bradford, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 13.—The summer meeting of the Bradford Driving Park Association opened this afternoon. The weather was fine, the track in good condition, and a large crowd in attendance. It was a fine day for favorits, the field losing every time. First on the card was the 2:33 class, in which Bonnie L'Empress, Hambletonian, Gem, Walnut, Hoosier Girl, and Big Ike were drawn.

Two-thirty-three class:

Queeen Diamond	1	1	3	1
Lady Leah	3	6	1	6
Kitty Wood	2	2	2	5
Ingomar	6	4	5	2
Jay Gould	5	3	4	4
Reveille	4	5	6	3

Time—2:32¼; 2:32¼; 2:33¼; 2:33¼.

The next event was the 2:27 class, in which Phyllis sold heavily as favorit and was hotly contested. Summary:

Phyllis	3	1	3	1	1
Valient	1	2	2	2	2
Mollie Kistler	4	3	1	3	4
Clara J.	2	4	4	7	3
Sleepy Tom	5	5	6	4	6
Kate Taylor	7	6	5	5	5
Una	6	7	7	6	dr
Stella C.	8	dis.			

Time—2:32½; 2:30¼; 2:29¼; 2:30¼; 2:32.

The Trotting Meeting at Jackson, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 13.—The classes trotted were the 2:50 and 2:25, both of which were taken in straight heats, the former by Belle Wilson and the latter by Mattie Graham. Summaries:

Two fifty class:

Belle Wilson	1	1	1
Sam Hill	3	2	2
Wilson	2	3	3
Ethan Allen Jr.	dis.		
Echo	dis.		
Carrie S. Barrett	dr.		
King Wilkes	dr.		

Time—2:35; 2:34¼; 2:38.

Two twenty-five class:

Mattie Graham	1	1	1
Jerome Eddy	6	2	2
Dan Donaldson	2	5	4
Aldine	3	3	3
Overman	5	6	6
Forest Patchen	4	4	7
Mamie	7	7	5
Highland Stranger	dr.		
Stremo	dr.		
Commander	dr.		

Time—2:28; 2:26½; 2:26¼.

First Day of the Races at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 13.—The first day of the races was a great success. The weather was fine, the track excellent, with a good attendance. There were ten starters in the 2:42 class for a purse of $400, which was won by Magnet, John A. Rawlins second, Trapeze third, Golden Bow fourth. Time, 2:33¾, 2:33¼, 2:36¼. The most exciting race ever witnessed here was the 2:25 class, for a purse of $500. It was won by Fred Douglas. Third and fourth money was divided between Resolute and Capt. Herod. The contest was between Fred Douglas and Loafer, the two horses passing the wire less than half a length apart. Time, 2:27¼, 2:27½, 2:28½.

Milt Young and Jim Williams Indulge in a Fist-Fight.

St. Louis Republican, Sunday.

Late in the afternoon and just after Blazes had won the fourth race, the spectators promenading on the quarter-stretch had their attention suddenly attracted by a commotion in the Secretary's office, underneath the judges' stand. A glance through the windows showed that a desperate struggle was going on, and the result was that a general rush was made by the crowd for the scene. "What is it?" was the unanimous query. The answer came, "Milton Young and Jim Williams are having a little set-to." It was not only "a little set-to" but an able-bodied fight. The crowd was so thick in the room that it looked for a while as though a second Donnybrook fair would be inaugurated. The police finally came to the rescue and parted the belligerents, but not until both had received sundry bruises. It was thought that Young's jaw was broken, and a couple of physicians were summoned, who, after a careful examination, stated that it was not fractured. Williams, who is the owner of Checkmate, was seen soon after the row, and stated that the fight was the result of an old misunderstanding. It was over a question of forfeits. Young claimed that he (Williams) owed him a forfeit which had been due for nearly a year. Williams claimed that he did not. He did not deny that his horse was entered, but claimed that he did not enter the animal himself. Young threatened personal chastisement, and Williams told him to sail in, which invitation was promptly accepted. He opened the ball by striking Williams over the head with an umbrella, and followed it up with both hands. Williams was grabbed by the bystanders, but broke loose and dealt Milton a couple of stingers in the jaw. They were then rushed from the gory field by mutual friends, and the bar did a thriving business for the next ten minutes. Both apologized to the management and felt very sorry that it occurred.

RELIGIOUS.

Fourth Day's Proceedings of the New Church Convention.

The fourth day's session of the New Church Convention commenced at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the temple on Van Buren street. The subject of the Board of Publication was brought up once more by Mr. Bonney, who offered some resolutions stating the restrictions under which he thought it would be best to incorporate the board. The resolutions were adopted with an amendment by Mr. Scammon that the board should be subject to the General Convention's directions.

The Rev. Mr. Tafel offered a resolution instructing the General Convention in appointing the first twenty members of the Board of Publication to select ten ministers and ten laymen.

Mr. Scammon favored the selection of the best men, regardless of their being laymen or ministers. There ought to be no distinction for the purpose of incorporation.

The resolution of Mr. Tafel was adopted.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Scammon to the effect that, as the management of the theological schools and the Board of Publication had been relegated to corporations outside of the hands of the convention, there was no necessity for another meeting of the body until the Committee on Constitution had completed its work. He therefore moved that when the convention adjourn it be for three years.

While Mr. Scammon was speaking, Mr. Dewson tried to get the floor, but the former gentleman would not yield, and rebuked Mr. Dewson for lack of that courtesy which was exemplified by the Illinois delegates.

After Mr. Scammon was through, Mr. Dewson moved to lay the resolutions on the table; and on the table they were laid.

The report of the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs was then taken up. The report recommended the dropping of the names of Messrs. Kries, Day, and McIntyre from the list of ministers, and that every minister not connected with any association should report his official acts to each annual convention—a failure to do so for three successive years involving the dropping of his name from the list of ministers.

The report was adopted.

The same committee reported at length on the order of the ministry, and recommended the adoption into the constitution of the convention articles embodying a set of rules governing students and candidates for the ministry, the ordination of ministers, and the general scope and bounds of a pastor's duties. Some verbal alterations were also made in the by-laws, and the report was adopted.

The recommendation of the Board of Foreign Missions as to sending aid to the missions in Europe was agreed to.

Mr. Dewson, of Massachusetts, said he was not very favorably impressed with Chicago when he came here a week ago, as a good part of it was under water. He now thought it was a good place to be in, and he would like to take the city and people with him and place it on Boston Common. He moved that the thanks of the visiting delegates be tendered to the Chicago people who had done so much to entertain them. After remarks in the same vein from other visitors the resolution was passed.

After the transaction of some minor business the convention adjourned to meet in Boston next year.

Fox River Universalist Association.

The forty-second annual session of the Fox River Association of Universalists will be held today and tomorrow in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and West Washington streets. The association is composed of all the clergymen and churches in Cook and neighboring counties. Last evening services were held in the church, and it was expected that the Rev. C. H. Fay, of Brooklyn, N. Y., would preach the sermon, but he was unexpectedly called East on account of illness in his family, and the Rev. L. G. Powers preached instead. His subject was "The Attitude of the Universalist as Compared with Other Branches of the Christian Religion."

A number of the delegates have already arrived and the remainder will come in this morning. Several subjects of interest will be presented. Among the speakers today are the Rev. Misses A. J. Shaw and Florence E. Kollock, who are said to be eloquent and convincing preachers. "The Dangerous Tendencies of Modern Thought" will be the theme of a paper by the Rev. L. D. Boynton, of Elgin. In the evening a platform missionary meeting will be held.

Meeting of New England Society of Friends.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—The third day's business meeting of the New England Society of Friends opened with a large attendance of men and women, met in joint convention. The Committee on Education spoke enthusiastically of Oak Grove Cottage and recommending its endowment. The Foreign Mission affairs were represented as in an encouraging condition, and a collection taken.

GARIBALDI.

Imposing Ceremonies at St. Louis in Honor of the Dead Hero.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The funeral procession this afternoon in honor of Garibaldi was quite an imposing affair, and was participated in by all the Italian societies in the city, aided by large delegations of French, German, Swiss, and other nationalities. There was also a society of Communists and a delegation of Masons in the line. The pall-bearers were the Consuls of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Brazil. After marching through a number of the leading streets the procession returned to Masonic Hall, where memorial services were held and brief addresses made by several well-known gentlemen, among them Pretorius, editor of the *Westliche Post*; Thomas E. Garrett, of the *Republican*; and members of the Spanish-American Club.

AN ACCOMMODATING CHIEF OF POLICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—Chief-of-Police Wason sent for the leading gamblers of the city and told them that he had determined to put a stop peremptorily to the more dangerous games being played at their establishments. Faro and the minor games of cards may be played, but roulette, English hazard, keno, bagatelle, and all this class of games will be extirpated if possible. This is the latest feature in the crusade against the vice of gambling, and the profession, as well as the public at large, will be pleased to learn the exact attitude of the administration. This action of the Chief of Police will result in closing many of the establishments. The games prohibited are the only ones that are especially profitable to the houses.

A SHORTAGE AT BEDFORD, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 13.—The employment of experts at high wages by the County Commissioners to examine the books in the County Treasurer's office, which occasioned so much excitement a short time since, mention of which was made in THE TRIBUNE, has resulted in a personal quarrel between Commissioner Alex. Glover and ex-Treasurer F. A. Sears. Through the columns of the local papers they are gradually telling all they know. In the meanwhile other parties are being drawn into the controversy. The general impression seems to be that both the gentlemen know something they do not wish to tell, but which is bound to come out unless mutual friends interfere and effect a reconciliation.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Rink Opera-House.
Michigan avenue and Congress street. Engagement of the Philadelphia Church Choir Company. "Patience."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company. "The Passing Regiment."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The House of Mauprat."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. The Comley Barton Company. "Mme. Favart."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. "A Celebrated Case." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Commencement exercises of the Chicago Musical College.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882.

THE TRIBUNE WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Information has been received that it is the practice of newsdealers in Kansas City and at other points west of the Missouri River to charge 10 cents per copy for THE TRIBUNE. *One-half of this charge is an imposition and an extortion, as the dealers at Kansas City and other points are supplied at a rate which enables them to sell* THE TRIBUNE *at five cents and make the same profit that is made by dealers and newsboys in Chicago.* THE TRIBUNE *hopes the people upon whom this extortion is practiced will resent and successfully resist it.*

SLIGHTLY warmer, cloudy weather, and light rains for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Rhode Island Legislature yesterday reëlected Henry B. Anthony United States Senator for the six years following the expiration of his present term.

A GREAT fire broke out in Montreal last evening, and an entire block of business structures, together with their contents, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,450,000.

PRESENT indications do not point to an early adjournment of Congress, and the nearest date now fixed, in view of the amount of legislation yet to be considered, is July 15.

THE North Carolina Republican State Convention meets today at Raleigh, and the main question to be decided is, whether the Republicans will unite with the Independents in an effort to redeem the State from Bourbon rule.

THE Maine Republicans in State Convention yesterday nominated the Hon. Frederick Robie for Governor and Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, Charles A. Boutelle, and Seth D. Milliken for Congressmen. The convention was united and harmonious, and the Republicans of the Pine-Tree State give every evidence of the vigor and will necessary to bring back Maine into the line of "sure" Republican States.

THE army-worm is making great havoc among the wheatfields in portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, the visitation being in point of relative destructiveness on a par with the grasshopper scourge of several years ago. Vast fields of ripening wheat, which in a few days would be ready for harvesting, are ruined in a few hours by the worm, which cuts off the stalk and feeds upon the sap. Much damage is reported to tobacco-fields in Kentucky from the same cause.

QUITE a flutter was caused in political circles in Washington yesterday by the nomination of Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, to succeed James M. Comly as Minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Comly was appointed by Hayes, and was a close personal and political friend of Garfield and Sherman. Daggett was formerly member of Congress from Nevada, and was nominated to succeed Comly at the instance of Senator John P. Jones, the Stalwart friend of Conkling. In this nomination there seems to be a distinct effort to Stalwartize the public offices. The petitions in favor of the retention of Comly were very numerous, and they were signed by the most influential Republicans in Ohio. It cannot be expected that his displacement will tend to reconcile Ohio to the accidental Administration.

INFORMATION contained in a dispatch which appears in our columns this morning shows that previous reports regarding the starving condition of 5,000 people in Patrick County, Virginia, were not exaggerated. This region is almost "out of the world," being in a remote part of the mountainous districts of Virginia, far removed from railroads or the telegraph, and reached by scarcely a passable wagon road. The lateness of the spring and the delay of the growth of garden vegetables has deprived these wretched people of means of subsistence which they had confidently counted on, and they are in consequence reduced to actual starvation. Several deaths have already occurred because of the impossibility of procuring food, and it is feared that many more will be added to the list of famine victims before supplies in sufficient quantity can be transported to the region.

SENATOR LOGAN epitomized the merits of the controversy over the Japanese Indemnity bill in the Senate yesterday when he declared that the return of the interest as well as the principal was essential to vindicate the honor and credit of the Nation. There was no disputing this proposition. Certainly if the United States owes Japan $785,000, it also owes Japan interest on that sum. But this plain point of honor was not visible to thirty-five out of forty-eight Senators, and by a vote of 35 yeas and 13 nays the Senate passed the bill insulting Japan with the proffer of a gratuity of $785,000. Honor is a precarious commodity in the Senate when the payment of a just and peculiarly binding obligation is refused, and twenty votes are cast in favor of giving to every Senator a private secretary at a salary of $1,200, payable out of the National Treasury—all in one day!

GEN. SHERIDAN never received a higher compliment than when the solid vote of the Southern Democrats in Congress was cast in favor of fixing the age for retirement of army officers at 64 years, instead of 62 years, upon the avowed ground that Sheridan would thus be kept out of the chief command of the army some two years longer. It was probably not that they hate Sherman less, but Sheridan more, that the ex-Confederates voted this way. A Union soldier cannot have a more gratifying testimonial than a manifestation of resentment from those whom he helped to whip back into the Union; and this reflection ought to console the Lieutenant-General for the postponement of the promotion to which he is entitled. Fortunately Sheridan is young enough to wait in patience; and if Chicago people were inclined to take a selfish view of the case they would approve of the Congressional determination, because it assures the continued residence of the General in this city during the term of waiting. Everybody in Chicago would be glad to see Sheridan at the head of the army, but so everybody in Chicago wants him to remain here instead of going to Washington.

THE sense of responsibility is wofully lacking in Congress. No better illustration of the fact can be cited than the consideration accorded at this late day in the Senate to the proposition made by Brown, of Georgia, that every Senator shall be allowed a private secretary at a cost of $1,200 a year each, to be paid out of the public revenues from taxation. It is a proposition that should never have been made, and especially by a Senator who is reputed to be rich; but certainly it ought to be excluded from consideration at a time when it is doubted whether the necessary public business can be finished before the end of the session. The adoption of Brown's suggestion would impose an additional cost of $500,000 upon the people for the annual maintenance of Congress, for Senators cannot secure private secretaries at the public expense without giving members of the House the same privilege. Honors and perquisits must always be "easy" between the two Houses. When it was found impossible the other day to scale down the Senate expenses to the level adopted for the House, the expenses of the latter were increased to make an equilibrium. In the same way secretaries for Senators would soon be followed by secretaries for Representatives, and half a million a year would thus be added to the Congressional expenses. We are glad that the proposition came from a Southern Bourbon; it is in the line of "the old flag and an appropriation." But it is hardly to be conceived that the suggestion will be seriously entertained.

THE NEW FINANCE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee recalled from the calendar yesterday the amended House bill to enable National-banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and inserted in it as part of the committee bill both the Allison and Sherman amendments. These provisions, since they have been adopted by the committee, are so important that we deem them worthy of literal reprint. The Allison amendment is as follows:

> Add as a new section the following:
>
> SEC. 10. That National-banking associations now existing, or hereafter organized under existing laws, or extended as provided by this act, may deposit gold coin with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States as security for and with a view to obtain circulating notes thereon, and shall receive from the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer a certificate for the amount so deposited, which certificate may be transmitted to the Controller of the Currency, who shall issue to the bank making such deposit circulating notes equal to the amount of coin deposited. Such notes shall have designation on their face, "secured by deposit of gold coin," but in other respects shall be similar to the notes issued as provided in this act; provided, that circulating notes outstanding at any one time for such deposit and the circulating notes outstanding on the deposit of bonds of the United States shall not, in the aggregate, exceed the capital stock of such bank; and provided further, that an amount of coin equal to the coin thus deposited shall be held as a redemption fund for the redemption of the notes issued thereon. And the association making such deposit shall not be required to provide the 5 per centum required by Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for redistribution of the National-bank currency, and for other purposes," on account of the circulation received on such deposit of coin; but such notes shall in other respects be redeemed as therein provided, and when redeemed shall be destroyed as further provided by law, unless a new deposit is made, in which event they shall be reissued to such bank. And no tax shall be assessed or collected upon such circulations, and, except as herein provided, said notes shall have all the privileges and be subject to all the limitations prescribed by law for National-bank circulation.

The Sherman amendment is as follows:

> That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered bonds of the United States of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $10,000 of such form as he may prescribe, advancing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States. Such bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by or under the State authority, and be payable at the pleasure of the United States; provided that the bonds herein authorized shall not be called in and paid so long as any bonds of the United States heretofore issued bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent, and which shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, shall be outstanding and uncalled. The last of the said bonds originally issued and the substitutes under this act shall be first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid.

The reasoning which induced Messrs. Sherman and Allison to propose those amendments, and which finally prevailed upon the Finance Committee to incorporate them in the bill, was as follows: The Tariff Commission will not be able to report a plan of tax reduction in time for favorable action at the next session. Allowing for a liberal policy with reference to the navy and speedy payment of the arrears of pensions, it seems probable that the surplus for several years will amount to more than $50,000,000 per annum. Senator Allison is reported to have said that in his judgment unless there shall be some change in the policy of the Government all the outstanding bonds on which circulation can profitably be based will be called in by 1887. No new circulation can be taken out on the security of 4 or 4½ per cent bonds without loss to the banks. The absolute retirement of all the extended bonds must therefore result in a sudden and violent contraction of the currency unless some substitute for them is provided. The object of the Allison and Sherman amendments is to provide such a substitute. The Allison amendment will authorize the issue of National-bank currency based upon gold certificates, which in turn shall be secured by a deposit of gold coin, dollar for dollar. This currency would be unobjectionable. It would be better than Bank-of-England notes. The world has never known sounder money, and, in the nature of things, a safer currency could not exist. The Sherman amendment will work in the same direction by delaying the redemption of the bonds held by the banks as security for circulation. It is evident that the ordinary holders of 3½ per cents will not voluntarily exchange them for 3 per cents which are subject to call at any time. The banks alone may be induced to make this exchange for the sake of having bonds that shall run for a longer period than the 3½ per cents. If they should do this these bonds would be called last, and the currency would not be disturbed, at least for two or three years.

The bill has been remodeled in the Senate in such a way that it has ceased to be merely a measure for the extension of National-bank charters. It has become a great finance bill, and as such will have an importance second to that of no other measure introduced in this Congress.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL-BANK BILL.

We have heretofore referred to amendments in the House bill to extend the National-bank charters proposed by the Senate Finance Committee, but they are worthy of recapitulation in connection with the Sherman and Allison amendments elsewhere referred to, which were yesterday incorporated in the bill.

The Senate Committee has added to the first section authorizing the extension of charters for twenty years the phrase, "unless hereafter modified or repealed"; so that Congress shall have power over the subject at any time. In Sec. 3, the provision that the Controller of the Currency "may" cause a special examination of banks applying for a renewal of charters to be made is changed by the substitution of "shall" for "may." The examination is thus made mandatory, and the banks referred to bear the expense of it.

Sec. 4, concerning the bringing of suits by and against National-banking associations in the State courts is amended by the insertion of the following language:

> And, provided further, that no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such National-banking association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, County, or Municipal Court.

In Sec. 5 it is provided that the value of shares held by the dissenting shareholders shall, after appraisal, be "forthwith paid," instead of being "deemed a debt until paid."

In Sec. 6 the following new language is inserted:

> At the end of three years from the date of the extension of the corporate existence of each bank, the association so extended shall deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States sufficient to redeem the remainder of the circulation which was outstanding at the date of its extension, and the expenses of redeeming National-bank notes shall be assessed upon each bank in proportion to the average amount of circulating notes outstanding for the year previous to the date of the assessment as determined from the reports of the bank, and this provision shall apply to the circulation of National banks in process of liquidation.

The effect of this amendment will be to cause the banks to redeem all their old circulation at the expiration of three years from date of their reorganization.

In Sec. 8 it is provided that reorganized banks shall be subject to assessments for the cost of transporting and redeeming notes in the manner specified in the act of 1874.

In Sec. 9 the requirement of the House bill that banks shall give ninety days' notice of an intention to withdraw circulation is stricken out, and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

> Any National-banking association is authorized to deposit lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of the bonds held as security for its circulating notes in the order of such deposits, and no National-bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes shall be entitled to receive any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid; provided, that not more than three (instead of five in the House bill) millions of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose.

These amendments, in addition to the Allison and Sherman amendments, embrace the changes made in the House bill by the Senate Committee. They are radical, and may endanger the bill in the House. If it were not for this objection, however, their wisdom and expediency would be undoubted, as they materially improve and strengthen the bill.

GUITEAU.

It is evident that Guiteau and his counsel have abandoned all hope of securing judicial intervention to stay the execution of the sentence of death which has been passed upon the assasin. Their only reliance is now upon the President's clemency, whether for a pardon or a respit. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Arthur will interfere. A respit would be a useless and unkind prolongation of the agony, and a pardon coming from the man who succeeded to the Presidency through Guiteau's murderous act would seem to be out of the question.

Guiteau should be hanged on the day appointed, since hanging is the lawful means for ridding the world of convicted murderers; if there were a speedier and less disgusting way of accomplishing the purpose nobody would object to it. But Guiteau should not be permitted to live. It is not necessary to take a bloodthirsty view of the case in order to reach that conclusion. There is no longer any widespread sentiment of revenge which suggests the taking of Guiteau's life. No theory of compensation for the death of President Garfield can enter into the demand for Guiteau's life; that would be ridiculous. His execution is not exacted on the Mosaic doctrine of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life. Even the theory of punishment is not borne out by the few minutes of physical suffering on the gallows, nor the mental anguish that must precede the execution of the sentence, for all this cannot compare with the torture which Guiteau's victim endured for long months, nor the sorrow inflicted upon a whole Nation. There is nothing left to the case but a sense of bare justice demanding that this assasin shall be blotted from the face of the earth as a relief to which mankind is entitled and as a warning to depraved persons in the future that a crime of such enormity as that which Guiteau committed is sure to be followed by condign punishment. The hanging of Guiteau should be regarded simply as an emollient and deterrent—satisfying public sentiment, and perhaps serving in a measure to restrain the murderous propensity that may be developed in the future under similar circumstances.

The extent of Guiteau's insanity is not material to the issue of hanging once it has been fully demonstrated that the act of assassination was not the impulse of a crazed condition, but the deliberate execution of a well-matured plan, followed by an intelligent effort to avert the lawful consequences. Everybody is more or less insane on certain subjects or at certain times, and no man would escape folly or crime if he did not overcome inclinations that sometimes seize upon him. Guiteau is one of those who never seek to restrain their vicious impulses, but indulge them to the injury of others throughout their entire lives. If this habit led him finally to encourage the inclination to kill President Garfield, which grew out of a spirit of resentment or even a false sense of duty to faction, he knew just the same that the act was unlawful, and he had the power to control his morbid "inspiration." Failing to do so, he committed a heinous offense against society. Now it is the duty of society to protect itself so far as possible from a repetition of such villainy. There are other men who are disposed to humor vicious tendencies and to coddle wicked thoughts until they begin to regard them as uncontrollable or commendable. Such persons must be taught that the indulgence of such a habit is perilous. The general conviction that death is certain to follow the unlawful taking of human life is the safest protection that can be provided against the crime of murder, and it is more important that the rule should be rigidly enforced when the hand of violence is directed against public officers than in any other case.

The hanging of Guiteau under the processes of law is the most humanitarian solution of the great trouble which he forced upon the American people. It should be done quietly, expeditiously, and without show. The world is entitled to the well-earned privilege of forgetting Guiteau. His existence is of no consequence; his non-existence will be a great relief to the public. No self-convicted assasin ever enjoyed so much protection against the passions of an outraged public, nor such abundant resources of defense. The time is now near at hand when the rights of society must be vindicated, and the only atonement which it is possible to exact from Guiteau is his disappearance from the face of the earth.

THE GRIP-CAR.

Dickens tells us that young *Barnaby* had a raven called *Grip* which used to astonish its company while amusing itself by uttering the words, "I'm a devil." Our Chicago grip does not use bad language itself, but it is the cause of, or excuse for, much bad language by not a few well-meaning people. The ladies and those of the sterner sex who belong to the church simply look unutterable things as the deep rumble of the cable and the tinkle of the bell supply the music of what is to them a "song without words."

We are not now about to find fault with the accident phase of the grip-car. The occurrence of loss of life and mangled limb has been far more frequent than was necessary. But the officers of the company are diligently exerting themselves to prevent these painful episodes in the future, and have already adopted several valuable improvements tending to that consummation. But there is another evil which seems to be growing instead of decreasing. We allude to the annoyance suffered in trying to get on or off the cars. The signal to stop, when given near the rear of the train, has to be transmitted through the intermediate conductors. When one of them is occupied, as is often the case, the cars have proceeded something like half a block before the grip is loosened, and go nearly another half block by the time the cars come to a stop. The would-be passenger is thus left far behind, or is carried far beyond the intended halting place. The former evil is really much the worst of the two. Those who are not able to jump on the car in motion, at the risk of being run over by other vehicles, stand a very poor chance, especially when the conductors are collecting fares. One can scarcely take a trip along State street without seeing at least half a dozen ladies gesticulating in vain for notice by the autocrats of the grip-cars. In not a few cases the train stops only when the party signalling is so far behind as to be lost in the crowd, and the train starts again before the pedestrian can accomplish the interval on foot.

Now, this is an unmitigated nuisance, which imperatively demands a remedy. Were the rule to stop only at the farther side of a street-crossing rigidly enforced the public would soon become used to it; but even that would be a great evil, especially in miry weather. There would then be a forced walk of many yards through the mud to and from the forward cars. The mischief can only be remedied by abolishing the train system, and allowing only one other car to be drawn by each grip-car. This would involve the employment of a greater number of the latter than now, and would necessitate the transfer of some passengers at Archer avenue and Twenty-second street till the extra grips could be obtained. This, however, would be a great improvement on the present plan, besides covering another point not yet named. The cable line is now running *trains* by steam through the public streets of the city, and at a speed which is theoretically forbidden to the other railroad companies. This fact at once enormously increases the danger of accidents, and exposes the company to excessive damages in every case where the fact is proven to "an intelligent jury."

We are well aware that the company is laboring under the disadvantage of carrying on its State street line a large number of passengers who will travel on Wabash avenue when that thoroughfare is open to the cable-car. Some lack of convenience must be expected till then, and would be borne patiently by all the considerate patrons of the company. There can be no doubt that the officers are doing their best, as they understand it, to meet current difficulties, and are pleased to receive suggestions which tend to make the task easier. In the direction mentioned there is a great difficulty and a very grave responsibility. The former would certainly not be increased by the change we have proposed, and the latter would be very much lessened. Of the two sides to this question one is undoubtedly much more weighty than the other.

HOW TO FILL THE UTAH COMMISSION.

The President appears to be in a muddle as to the appointment of the Utah Commission, which is required of him under the recent polygamy legislation adopted by Congress. The bill passed some time since, but the Commissioners remain unappointed and the President declines to appoint, first, because he thinks the salary of $3,000 is too small for such men as ought to be appointed, and, second, because there is no appropriation made by the House with which to pay the salaries, big or small. As the Speaker of the House ruled that the bill involved no appropriation because the Utah Legislature was expected to foot the bills, and as the opponents of the measure will argue that under such a ruling no appropriation can be made, and as the President will not appoint until an appropriation is made, the latter would seem to be in an embarrassment and the bill in a predicament. It is possible, however, to rescue both, and that without making an appropriation.

Miss Phœbe Couzins, a lawer of excellent repute and ability, was one of the first to make application for an appointment on the commission after the passage of the bill. Let her have the appointment and associate with her as Commissioners Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Livermore, the Widow Van Cott, and Julia Ward Howe. They will take the responsibility without waiting for the appropriation and charge up the expenses to that future time when women get their rights. There are not five men in the country who have more get-up, dash, spirit, business ability, and capacity for talk than these five ladies. They would go at their duties without any circumlocution or red tape. They would make it hot for polygamy before they had been there a week. They would shake up the weaker vessels in the Mormon harems so that the patriarchal Khedives would fancy a cyclone had struck them. The Mormon Elders, and leaders, and all the venerable sinners who keep up these harems would throw them up at once rather than encounter these five ladies, armed with full power from the people of the United States and advancing upon them in solid column. No assemblage of men has yet been found with sufficient courage to encounter any one of them when there was fire in her eye and her blood was up. There is not masculinity enough in all Utah to withstand five of them, especially when that masculinity represents everything in the oppression of woman against which they have been fighting so long.

There is an element of danger in the appointment of men on this commission which has not been sufficiently considered by the President, nor did it even occur to Congress in its discussion of the bill pending its passage. There is no certainty that any five men who should be appointed and go to Utah could resist the blandishments of a Mormon harem or the temptation to set up seraglios for themselves, as they would unquestionably be allowed to take their pick of the newly-arrived houris or even recruit from harems of old and well-established reputation, provided they would agree not to interfere with the practices of the Mormon Church. It may be that there are men who could be trusted, but until the experiment has been tried these men cannot be located with any certainty. There is nothing to indicate that every one of the five would not be sealed over and over again according to the Mormon ritual, and be established at the head of a flourishing seraglio before he had been there a week. It is a risk that ought not to be run, a temptation that ought not to be thrown in the way of any five male patriots. No such danger need be apprehended in the case of the five ladies whom we have mentioned. They would shed masculine blandishments as a duck sheds water. The patriarchal beauty and the wheedling tongues of the Mormon Elders would have no effect, and the luckless, much-married male beings who should seek to attract them into harems would never attempt it a second time. It would not take long for even the most stupid Mormon to realize that they understood him and how to manage him, and that they were experienced in the business. Human nature is human nature everywhere, especially when it is of the masculine persuasion, and armed and authorized as agents of the United States, that portion of human nature resident in Utah would get a more radical shaking up from these five ladies than it would from five hundred men. Give them a chance at least, and if they succeed in rooting out polygamy and establishing moral decency among the Mormons, then set them up in good style in Utah and give them the electoral franchise. They will not have to break the Utah women in, as they have had the franchise so long that they have learned how to vote. At least give them an opportunity to show what they can do, and if they need an escort let Senator Christiancy go along as one sufficiently tested in the furnace to be proof against any sympathy with Mormon iniquities.

OUR INCOMPLETE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has communicated some information to Congress on the subject of certain monitor ships of war upon which considerable money has been expended, but, the vessels being incomplete, is in danger of being wasted. This incomplete fleet of vessels, with the amounts already expended on each, includes the vessels named in the following list:

Vessels.	Expended *On hull.*	Expended *On machinery.*
Miantonomah	$713,606	$422,586
Amphitrite	393,324	110,000
Terror	406,775	110,000
Monadnock	574,491	110,000
Puritan	484,098	203,700

That expenditure has already been made, and the Secretary claims that the question is whether this sum of $3,528,580 shall be wasted by allowing these vessels to go to ruin, or whether $4,287,836 additional shall be expended to complete them and put them afloat. The cost of finishing these vessels, according to the views of the present Secretary of the Navy, will be as follows:

	Machinery.	*Hull.*
Miantonomah	$	$ 275,000
Amphitrite	230,000	684,500
Terror	230,000	684,500
Puritan	420,000	839,614
Monadnock	285,000	639,222
Totals	$1,165,000	$3,122,836
Grand total		4,287,836

Something less than one-half the cost has already been expended. It seems that the original armor of the vessels was iron, and for this it is proposed to substitute steel. The Miantonomah is so near completion that it seems to be willful waste not to go on and complete it. These five vessels can certainly be put afloat at half the additional cost that it will take to construct an equal number of other vessels. It is true that class of vessels are no longer considered as desirable as they were when originally designed, but it is better to go on with them to completion. All work has been suspended on them for more than five years, and every suggestion of economy is in favor of their early completion. The costly machinery of the Miantonomah is already in the vessel, and the change of armor is all that is needed to have her ready for sea. It is claimed, moreover, that these five vessels when completed for service will be superior to any other vessels of their class now in use in the world.

We know that expenditures for naval purposes are not popular. The long decay of the vessels of the navy has not been a matter of National grief. From 1869 to 1873 there was a system of repairs and reconstruction adopted by the Navy Department which, however, was carried on so wastefully and so extravagantly as to bring it under the suspicion of being tainted with corruption. It became so odious, however, that public opinion forced its abandonment, and some of those actively engaged in it have rested under a reproach ever since. The want of a navy, or the desirableness of a new navy, is one of those questions on which public opinion has long been divided. The policy of the United States is peace, and the power and magnitude of our Government are so well recognized that no one anticipates a foreign war as included in any of the possibilities—certainly not a war in which we would want a navy to be used in foreign waters. The only need of a navy is for the defense of our own coast from an invading fleet. It is confidently assumed that coast defenses, fully equal in efficiency to any defense that could be rendered by a navy, can readily be supplied on short notice whenever required, and there has been a general sentiment that all schemes to build a new and extensive navy have had for their motive the mere expenditure of National revenue to give jobs to contractors out of work. The delay in the construction of naval ships has also been regarded as an advantage, because during the last fifteen years other nations have been experimenting in naval architecture, resulting in the abandonment of many plans and improvements in others. The change from iron to steel in the armor of these monitors is regarded as the result of the experience gained during these five years that work has been suspended on them.

The Treasury, however, is now overflowing, and it seems the deliberate policy of Congress and of both parties to continue the excessive taxation until it brings about another season of financial disaster and distress. In the meantime, while the surplus money pours in at the rate of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a month Congress seems disposed to go on with the expenditure. The completion of these five monitors offers a pretext for the expenditure of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 to put these half-built vessels afloat, and by the time that money has been put in course of expenditure a larger scheme—that of building whole fleets of cruisers to visit all parts of the globe, showing the starry flag of the Nation and the handsome uniforms of the "gallant sailors"—will be inaugurated. It is altogether wise, we think, before ordering the construction of ten or twenty vessels of the navy for a general display of the National power and greatness that these five monitors, all waiting a half-million dollars each to put them afloat, should have the armor put on their hulls and the machinery put on board. Let them be completed and put out of the way, and, if the Treasury continues to overflow, then let the orders be given for the new navy which is to spread the fame, and the glory, and the power of the United States to all parts of the habitable earth.

THE recent retirement of Count Beust from public life, and the acceptance of his resignation by the Emperor of Austria, are made the occasion of the following remarks by the London *Standard:*

> In 1849, when Minister of Foreign Affairs for Saxony, he called in Prussian troops rather than submit to the dictation of the insurgents of Dresden; but he apparently bore his saviors on that occasion no lasting love. In 1863, on the death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, Count Beust was one of the most zealous advocates of German sentiment and German pretensions in respect of Schleswig-Holstein. The sequel is part of recent history. Prussia and Austria fell out over the spoil they had acquired, and the result was the war of 1866. Count Beust, then at the head of affairs in Saxony, warmly sympathized with Austria; nor were his sympathies withdrawn when the Austrian armies were overthrown at Sadowa. Indeed, so hostile was his attitude to the victors that Count Bismarck demanded and obtained his dismissal. The fallen Minister found refuge in Austria, where he brought about that reconciliation between Austria and Hungary that was the great achievement of his life. His urbanity, his wit, his tact, are not yet forgotten in this country, where he served his new sovereign in the capacity of Ambassador before being transferred to Paris in a similar capacity. He was a typical continental diplomatist: suave, accomplished, a trifle satirical, and not adverse to a little intrigue. But before all things he remembered what he owed to the State he served, subjecting all personal considerations to the execution of the task committed to him. He will be much missed in the world of diplomacy, and not easily replaced.

THE police of Paris are now engaged in a raid upon the adulterators of milk. Hitherto the milk usually underwent at least three waterings: one at the place of shipment, a second after its delivery to the distributing wagons at the railroad-station, and a third at the retailer's shop. By close inspection at the points of shipment and delivery the first process has been made impossible and the second difficult—the drivers having to stop at some convenient fountain after leaving the station, or to carry water in their cans. The police now follow the suspected drivers in squads, each man being assigned to some special duty at the critical moment—this to seizing and holding the horses, that to collaring the driver, another to springing upon the wagon and preventing the cans from being upset and the fraud thus concealed, and nightly dishonest milkmen are captured and taken to headquarters to be identified and have samples of their milk analyzed. The Parisian milkman does not even respect the officially sealed bottles and jars, but carries a brazier and a thin knife, with the latter of which, when it has been duly heated, he removes the seal, replacing it after watering the milk in the receptacle to the liberal amount of 50 per cent.

PARIS, like London, now boasts of a wax-work show; but, being Paris, it calls it a museum. The Musée Grevin, to give it its imposing title, occupies what was once the well-known Café de Mulhouse. A great deal of money and taste has been expended on the decoration of the building, which indeed has been made so splendid that it almost blinds one to the merits of the show. Unlike Mme. Tussaud's, the Musée Grevin is exclusively devoted to contemporary lions. Among the more remarkable features in the museum are life-size but not altogether life-like figures of Gambetta, Grévy, Victor Hugo, the Emperors of Germany and Austria, of Rochefort (very much surprised to find himself reading a royalist paper), Sarah Bernhardt resting in her studio, Gounod and Massenet at the piano, etc. Down-stairs, in a kind of crypt, is an elaborate reproduction of the Czar lying in state. There is a rather poor presentment of Garfield's assassination, and a decidedly clever series of episodes in the history of a murderer from the moment of committing the crime to his execution at La Roquette. Garibaldi will shortly be added to the collection.

A MEDIEVAL dinner was given three weeks ago in Basle in honor of the medieval collection in that city, and to augment its funds. The guests, 120 in number, were summoned by the blare of trumpets to the table, which was splendid with old plate and drinking vessels loaned by the venerable guilds of the city. The first course was beer soup of the Middle Ages, and the last was "gofren" and "aenisbrod," baked after the models exhibited in early German pictures. Wine of the Middle Ages was not to be had, but a loving-cup of Markgrafter of the vintage of 1715 was sent round the table. Two pianofortes made in the years 1720 and 1750 furnished the accompaniments to the songs, in a tone "remarkably thin, but at the same time exceedingly tender and refined." The guests wore modern garments, but the servants were appropriately dressed, and the furniture of the hall and the decorations of the table, to the smallest detail, were conscientious reproductions of the Middle Ages.

NEW YORK *Herald:* The returns for the month of May of the business on the Erie Canal make an excellent showing as compared with those for a corresponding period a year ago. The tolls collected were, in round figures, $44,000. In May, 1881, they were $33,000. The boats cleared this year were 856. In May of last year they were only 561. The tolls collected to June 1 this year were $55,424, as against $32,996 to June 1, 1881. Twelve hundred and fifty-one boats have cleared this year, or 690 more than were cleared in the same period last year. It is true that 1881 was an exceptionally dull year in the business of the Erie Canal, but the heavy increase that has taken place goes to show that the decline then was not, as it was alleged by the foes of the canal that it would be, permanent. The exhibit is gratifying, for it proves that the canal, when made free, as it will be by the people's ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution, will be able to hold its own against all the competing lines of land and water transportation.

THE Rev. George Angus, a priest of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster, writes to the London *Times:*

> I read in the *Times* today that Bishop Nulty, of Meath, has received a letter from Michael Davitt, which letter has been read to the clergy in conference assembled, and received with applause. This Davitt is an ex-felon and ex-Fenian. He lately declared, in a published letter, that the people of Ireland think it no stigma for a man to have been a Fenian. A Fenian is by the laws of the Roman Church an excommunicate person, incapable of receiving the sacraments; and yet we are told that the people of Ireland think it no stigma for a man to have been a Fenian. This is the man held up as a patriot by Archbishop Croke and Bishop Nulty. Sir, as a Roman Catholic priest and a citizen, I ask leave to protest against the actions of such persons, and to say that no words can express the sickening disgust with which English and Scotch—and I hope some Irish—Catholics view this episcopal and ecclesiastical tampering with treason, this condoning of a movement stained with blood.

ART circles in London are much interested in the sale of Meissonier's picture of Napoleon for £6,000 by Mr. Ruskin, who gave £1,000 for it a few years ago. The Professor used to speak of it in his Oxford lectures as a consummate example of consummately bad art, magnificent only as technique. The *World* remarks on his good fortune, saying: "So it happens that the man whose whole life has been a protest against bargains and business in art has by a freak of fortune made almost the largest profit known to have been realized on any picture of modern times."

THE Hindus and Mohammedans of India, as is well known, hate each other with such hatred as only religion can inspire. In this fact lies one of the greatest assurances for the perpetuity of English rule. A recent riot at Goriatum, near Vellore, gives a striking example of this hatred. Some of the Hindus there were about to celebrate a certain feast, and saw fit to adopt the disguises that are used by the followers of the Prophet at the Moharram. By this simple trespass they inflamed the Mohammedans with righteous wrath, which vented itself in setting fire to buildings and attacking the persons of the Hindus. Before the riot ended several lives were lost, and many arrests had been made by the troops called out to quell the disturbance.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) says: "A few years ago large farms were all the rage in England. Small holdings were scouted, and confident predictions were made that they would share the fate of the handloom and the spinning-wheel. Now the tide has turned, and it is running as strongly in the other direction. Large farms cannot be let; small holdings are snapped up at once, according to land. There is all through the West and Midlands the keenest competition for small farms, and men who a few years ago were in possession of farms of 200 or 250 acres, without possessing the capital necessary for their proper cultivation, are now taking farms of forty or fifty acres, upon which, if they have less capital than they had five or six years ago, they will have a larger capital in proportion to their holding, and better security than they had to encourage them in the free use of their capital and skill alike. An agricultural, if not an agrarian, revolution is thus going on silently all around us, which can hardly fail profoundly to modify both the political and social conditions of English rural life."

A NUMBER of South German farmers have petitioned the Imperial Parliament for an increase of freight dues and protective customs, in order to counteract the evils of Italian competition created by the opening of the St. Gothard line. "We will not broach the question," write the petitioners, "whether it was well to break through with art the natural barriers set up by Divine Omnipotence for the protection of German agriculture." It is, however, of no use, the farmers think, to cry over spilt milk, and they content themselves by asking the Imperial Government to reduce the export and raise the import freight dues on the new German-Italian line as much as possible, and also to add to the rigor of the Chancellor's protectionist tariff.

BEFORE the appearance of the phylloxera in France there were over 700,000 acres of vineyards in the Charentes. Of these three-fourths have been attacked by the pest, 270,000 acres have been completely destroyed, and the insect is now making head at the rate of 90,000 acres annually. The population of these departments has fallen off about 10,000 during the last five years; and thriving, bustling Cognac itself, whose progress was some years ago exciting wonder, and where there were 140 brandy firms, is now on the downward road. All other trades and callings necessarily suffer; and in this town of under 13,000 inhabitants there are at present 840 empty houses to be let or sold.

BY a law which passed Nov. 1, 1881, and became operative May 1 of the present year, it is forbidden throughout Holland to retail spirituous liquors of any kind to any person holding any public appointment, or to any other person not holding a license under the provisions of the statute. During the first four months of the present year, before the law went into operation, the revenue from spirituous liquors showed a decrease of 1 per cent, though during the preceding ten years it had shown an average increase of 3 per cent per annum. This anticipatory effect of the law is considered surprising.

AT a London auction-room was recently sold a library comprising, it is believed, the whole literature of tobacco. It was collected by a Mr. Bragge, who spent thirty years in the work. Tobacco is treated in all its forms, and in almost all the languages.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Queen Victoria's income is $6,270 a day. A queen seems to rate about as high in England as four jacks do in this country.

"What is that verse about being snatched as a brand from the burning? There is no telling what may happen in two years."—*Gen. Sherman.*

The police arrested a couple of dry-goods clerks Monday for playing base-ball. Chicago policemen evidently have some respect for the game.

A New Haven man has been arrested for breaking a silk umbrella over his wife's head, but the local papers do not state where he borrowed the umbrella.

A New York paper says that Robert Bonner has paid $352,000 for thirty-eight trotting-horses in the last thirty-four years. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Bonner is an editor.

A Baptist clergyman in Boston declares there is a tendency in children to drift away from the church. First-class Baptists should paste this item in their hats, and buy an anchor at once.

The National Mercantile Travelers' Association is holding its annual meeting in Cincinnati. These gentlemen are known in Boston as "commercial *tourists.*" Beans are still known by their family name in Boston however.

Phœbe Couzins has written a letter to President Arthur requesting that all post-offices be closed on Sunday. If there is any other little thing that Phœbe would like she had better mention it right now while the country is looking at her.

A Montreal dispatch says that "Mr. McShane, a member of Parliament, entered the office of Manager Stuart, of the *Herald*, and very soon there was a sound of blows, followed by a flowing of blood." The Canadians seem to be learning how to run newspapers.

An insane man in Butte County, California, has spent his time for the last thirty years in building a boat in which to go to a big thing which he thinks he owns in Nicaragua. He has built one or two very good models which show a great amount of natural skill. He says, if his crew go back on him when he is ready to sail, he will have a crew composed of women, as there is more dependence to be placed in the female sex than the men. The doctors have no hope of this man's recovery.

Storms of the winter, and deepening snows,
  When will you end? I said,
For the soul within me was numb with woes,
  And my heart uncomforted.
When will you cease, O dismal days?
  When will you set me free?
For the frozen world and its desolate ways
  Are all unloved of me!

I waited long, but the answer came—
  The kiss of the sunshine lay
Warm as a flame on the lips that frame
  The song in my heart today.
Blossoms of summertime waved in the air,
  Glimmers of sun in the sea;
Fair thoughts followed me everywhere,
  And the world was dear to me.
—*From "Buds and Bock Beer," by S. J. Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Westinghouse, wife of the inventor of the railroad air-brake, has been prominent in the American colony in the Eternal City of late; and the local papers refer in appreciative terms to her benevolent and generous acts among the poor.

Ex-Congressman De La Matyr is lecturing on temperance in Iowa towns. He is described as "wearing a faded butternut suit of clothes and carrying a much-traveled gripsack." To a reporter he said: "The Greenback idea is as strong as ever."

George I. Seney's explanation is as honorable as his deed. Said he: "If any one asks you why I gave so much money to the Wesleyan Female College of Georgia tell them it was to honor my mother, to whom, under God, I owe more than to all the world beside. I admire the Southern women. There are possibilities in the Southern women not equaled anywhere else on earth."

Tchernaieff, who succeeds the late Gen. Kauffmann as Governor of Turkestan, is, like him, a good fighter, and besides a shrewd diplomatic intriguer. He was Russia's representative in Servia when she revolted against Turkey in 1877, and led her armies against those of the Sultan. This revolt gave Russia the desired opportunity to interfere, and brought on the war between her and Turkey.

A writer in *Il Progreso Italiano-Americano*, of New York City, tells this story of Garibaldi's residence on Staten Island with his friend Meucci, still living at Clifton: "One day soon after his arrival, having neither money nor work as yet, the General took a small piece of bread and a little slice of meat at breakfast, and went out for the day. On his return at night he tendered to Meucci's wife, the Signora Ester, in part payment of his board, a small white rabbit which a countryman had given him."

FOREIGN.

The Situation in Egypt One of the Greatest Possible Gravity.

Arabi Bey Ready and Anxious to Proclaim a Fanatical War.

The Murders of Last Sunday Only an Incentive to Further Bloodshed.

Forty-eight Europeans So Far Found to Have Been Killed by the Mob.

The Empress of Russia Safely Delivered of a Daughter Yesterday.

An End of the Skobeleff Episode in the Disgrace of Gen. Ignatieff.

THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

ARABI WILL DECLARE A HOLY WAR IF PRESSED TO IT.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 13.—The latest news from Alexandria says that Arabi declared yesterday, in a crowded room in Cairo, that the Khedive intended to dismiss all the principal officials actually in office, and that he would answer him by declaring a holy war. In reply to the doubts expressed by the Europeans as to his being in earnest, Arabi said he was, and, to prove it, he would write it down. He accordingly did so.

ALL LAST NIGHT

prayers were said before crowds of fanatics at the tombs of the saints, menaces were preferred against the Europeans, and the native population were very much excited. An outbreak may occur any moment. The general opinion is that the Turkish troops will be required immediately to occupy the country. The highest English officials are of this opinion. This would have taken place long since but for the opposition of France.

A PROCLAMATION

signed by all the Consuls, and printed in French, English, Italian, and Greek is posted on the walls and buildings of the city informing the Europeans that order has been established by the army, advising them to avoid disputes with Arabi Pasha, and counseling them not to carry arms, but to remain in their houses as much as possible.

THE GOVERNOR

has visited the sacked and looted quarter, has taken note of the houses injured, and has arrested and imprisoned

BETWEEN 200 AND 300 ARABS,

who took an active part in Sunday's riot. Several Europeans are still missing. Tomorrow over 1,000 Europeans will leave Egypt. Two trains of cavalry and infantry are expected from Cairo. Our Alexandria correspondent also telegraphs that the riot arose out of a dispute between a maltese and an Arab donkey-boy, and that an officer of the American ship Galena was dangerously wounded. On the receipt of the news

IN CAIRO

the greatest consternation was felt. The natives, hearing that the Christians had slain a Moslem, were greatly excited, and menaced the Europeans, while military patrols throughout the city kept order. Arabi, Dervisch, and the Khedive are utterly staggered by the late events, and are forced to concert measures for the public safety.

AT ALEXANDRIA

a painful calm exists, but another outbreak is hourly expected. The English and French Consuls are utterly confounded and unable to suggest any remedy. Either conciliatory measures of some kind or immediate action is absolutely necessary.

THE BODIES OF SEVERAL EUROPEANS

killed Sunday show bayonet wounds. The Governor visited the quarter looted by the rioters, and arrested 250 Arabs. Two young men named Cattani and Rossi, the former a son of a well-known banker and the latter the son of a prominent lawyer of Cairo, were found dead.

THE KHEDIVE

drove through the Arab and European quarters today without escort.

THE ARMY

is showing signs of insubordination. The Consuls have authorized the arrest of all Europeans caught firing from windows at the natives. Among the victims of Sunday's riots are six Englishmen, one German, and three Italians.

THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, June 13.—The Khedive started for Alexandria today. He is accompanied by the Aides de Camp of Dervisch Pasha and Arabi Pasha.

RIOTING.

There have been numerous assaults on Europeans by Arabs in Cairo.

THE KHEDIVE AND DERVISCH PASHA

went to Alexandria in pursuance of orders from the Sultan. Arabi Pasha rode to the depot in the same carriage with the Khedive.

A HANDFUL.

Owing to the sending of reinforcements to Alexandria only twenty cavalry and half a regiment of artillery are left in Cairo.

THE WORK OF EXCITING THE POPULATION

is complete. Papers are distributed among the populace summoning them to be ready at any moment.

THE ITALIAN CONSUL

has issued notice to all Italians to quit the country.

IRONCLADS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—Several Turkish ironclads are now ready to embark troops for Egypt if necessary.

THE SULTAN

invited the British Ambassador to the palace today and expressed to him his regret at the affray of Sunday in Alexandria, and especially at the wounding of the British Consul and the killing of the engineer of the British man-of-war.

AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, June 13.—The Mediterranean squadron is ordered to be ready to proceed to Alexandria.

THE PANIC IN ALEXANDRIA.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Herald* special says: Words fail to describe the state of the panic in Alexandria. The streets are blocked. Carts are piled with the baggage of fleeing Europeans. All the men-of-war in the harbor are crowded with fugitives. The American frigate Galena is crowded with families claiming American protection. The Rev. Messrs. Joseph and Richard Smith, of New York and Baltimore, have taken refuge on board, the officers, though greatly inconvenienced, courteously giving up their cabins to the ladies. One American officer narrowly escaped while in the company of a British officer who was killed in the fight.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

should issue a warning to its citizens in Egypt to leave immediately, and send a vessel to Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, to carry the fugitives from Cairo should communication between Cairo and Alexandria be cut off.

The disturbance now transpiring was evidently premeditated, breaking out in several places at once. Europeans were dragged out of their carriages and murdered with sticks and legs of tables or chairs obtained by sacking the shops. In all

THERE ARE FORTY-EIGHT EUROPEANS KILLED.

The British Consul is still in danger. Three officers of the British fleet were buried at sea today, the American marines presenting arms and the officers and crew doffing their hats. I now learn that the Prefect of Police in Alexandria, with the assistance of a fanatic orator, organized the outbreak, the soldiers setting the example of sacking the shops. Many of the dead were killed by bayonets.

THE KHEDIVE

arrived from Cairo this afternoon. He was coldly received by the population. He expressed himself greatly astonished at the agitation and excitement visible throughout the city. The natives declare that they will resist all intervention, Turkish or other. There are patrols throughout the city tonight. Soldiers are placed at every fifty yards.

THE SITUATION AT ALEXANDRIA.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, June 13.—A correspondent at Alexandria states that the Europeans are leaving there as fast as they can. The Consuls have issued a proclamation exhorting the Europeans to remain tranquil, and expressing confidence in the army being able to maintain order. One hundred persons were killed in the riot on Sunday. The position is a terrible one. Any small force the fleet could land would only suffice to excite the Arabs to a general massacre.

IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the Government informed Malet, the British Consul-General in Egypt, that it thinks his place is with the Khedive at Alexandria. He said he supposed that if the Consuls went to Alexandria, a number of Europeans would also go there. He declared that the present anarchy in Egypt would not be allowed to continue. The garrison at Alexandria had been increased to 12,000 men. On the outbreak of the riot Admiral Seymour made preparations to land a large body of marines, and telegraphed Malet for leave to do so. The latter, however, refused after conferring with the Consuls. The purpose of Dervisch Pasha and the Khedive in going to Alexandria is to check any further outbreak and obviate the necessity of landing the marines.

FALL IN EGYPTIAN SECURITIES.

Egyptian unified securities have fallen 2 per cent in London within an hour on reports of further trouble in Egypt.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK FEARED.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Cairo telegraphs that, unless there is an overwhelming Turkish force at Alexandria before Sunday, there will be a worse outbreak than last Sunday. He says the prestige of Dervisch Pasha has disappeared.

THE KHEDIVE AT ALEXANDRIA.

A later dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Khedive and Dervisch Pasha at Ras-el-teen Palace, which can be protected by the guns of the fleet.

THE FLEET A SOURCE OF DANGER.

ALEXANDRIA, June 13.—The English man-of-war Superb came round to the harbor Sunday at midnight. The report that she was about to land marines to protect the Consulate having spread, soldiers directly crowded the beach and the boats of the Superb were ordered to keep off. The proportion of Arabs killed in the riot is insignificant. The fleet is almost a source of danger. When the French stationed a vessel opposite their Consulate to receive refugees she was immediately surrounded by Egyptian steam launches, which still remain, and a collision may occur at any moment.

RUSSIA.

GEN. IGNATIEFF'S DOWNFALL.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The *Herald* special says: Gen. Ignatieff's downfall must be attributed to a fourfold coalition of the Germans, the Jews, the Court party, and the Holy Synod, represented in the counsels of the Empire by M. Pobedonostzeff. Germany has never forgiven Gen. Ignatieff his supposed connivance with Gen. Skobeleff. All the imperial family influence has been brought to bear against him. The Jews meanwhile combated him by depreciated Russian funds, the Court detested him because he held it in check, and the Holy Synod bore him a grudge for his refusal to second the Sabbatarian movement in Russia. It is thought that

COUNT TOLSTOI, GEN. IGNATIEFF'S SUCCESSOR,

will be a mere man of straw. The real governors of the country will be Count Woronzoff Dashkoff, Minister of the Court; M. Pobedonostzeff, the President of the Holy Synod; and M. Katkoff, director of the Moscow *Gazette*, who, it is safe to assume, will be all powerful at the Ministry of the Interior. Gen. Ignatieff's overthrow does not materially improve the political situation. His partisans will swell the number of malcontents in Russia, while Count Tolstoi will certainly not diminish it. The new Minister is the incarnation of everything despotic and retrograde. He is disliked in St. Petersburg and abhorred in the provinces. His appointment, therefore, cannot but deal another blow to the popularity of the Russian Government.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The Empress was safely delivered of a daughter this morning. The child will be named Olga. The public buildings are decked with flags in honor of the event.

THE RETIREMENT OF IGNATIEFF.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, June 13.—The retirement of Gen. Ignatieff from the Ministry of the Interior caused much satisfaction in Berlin and Vienna. Russian funds rose on the London Stock Exchange. The appointment of Count Tolstoi is not, however, considered any special concession to the European Powers, as he represents the orthodox Russians, although he has not Gen. Ignatieff's extreme antipathy to the Germans. Ignatieff goes abroad, where he is to remain some time.

LAND REFORM.

The Czar has approved the resolution of the Imperial Council in favor of the foundation of a bank for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of land by the peasants.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Honolulu advices to June 6 report that a revolution has taken place in that little Kingdom. The Ministry resigned, and the King delegated Walter Murray Gibson, a popular Representative, to form a new Ministry. Gibson is Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister. This signifies a radical departure from the former order of things. The new Prime Minister represents "Young Hawaii," and is an earnest advocate of the reciprocity with the United States, and assisted in its negotiation at Washington in 1869. Among other movements, he advocates the immigration of colored people from the Southern States of America.

FRANCE.

DIVORCE RE-ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, June 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies today a bill reëstablishing the Divorce law passed a second reading by 344 to 158.

ANTI-POPERY.

The Budget Committee rejected a grant for the maintenance of the Embassy at the Vatican.

HUMBERT.

In consequence of the action of the Chamber of Deputies Saturday in voting the abolition of the irremovability of Judges and in favor of the principle of electing the Judges, Humbert, Minister of Justice, tendered his resignation. President Grévy refused to accept it. Humbert now asks leave of absence for a month.

GERMANY.

RICHTER IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, June 13.—In the Reichstag today Herr Richter asserted that Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag yesterday in support of the Tobacco-Monopoly bill was nothing more than an electioneering harangue addressed to the electors of the Diet. Richter declared the time had arrived to say to Bismarck, "Thus far and no farther." The Reichstag, he said, would perform a national act in rejecting the Tobacco-Monopoly bill, which was a foreign institution and contrary to the principles of German life.

SERVIA.

RE-ELECTED.

BELGRADE, June 13.—The Radicals whose seats were declared vacant by the party vote of Progressists, taken when no quorum was present in the Skuptschina, have been reëlected.

ASSURANCE OF MILITARY SUPPORT.

A report is current that the Emperor of Austria has assured King Milan of military support, but a compromise is hoped for.

NORWAY.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF ALLOWANCE TO THE CROWN PRINCE REJECTED.

CHRISTIANIA, June 13.—The Storthing has again rejected the proposal to increase the allowance to the Crown Prince upon his marriage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 13.—The fifth and sixth clauses of the Repression bill were adopted.

THE BROTHER OF BOURKE,

assassinated in Galway, claims $10,000 compensation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and nearly all the members of the Government voted with the [illegible] in the House of Lords yesterday on the motion [illegible] the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister to its second reading. The bulk of the Conservatives and all the Bishops voted with the majority.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE REPORTS.

LONDON, June 13.—The *News* today prints crop reports showing that in France, Holland, and Germany the crop condition is highly favorable. Opportune rains in Southern Russia caused a renewal of the favorable progress. The weather in England during the last few days has been extraordinarily cold, checking vegetation.

AUSTRIA.

INDICTED FOR HIGH TREASON.

LEMBERG, June 13.—The trial of Ruthenians for assisting in organizing the russophile agitation in Galicia has begun. The indictment charges high treason.

RECALLED.

VIENNA, June 13.—D'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador to Austro-Hungary, has been recalled.

SPAIN.

THE LEGISLATIVE OATH.

MADRID, June 13.—The Senate, by 60 to 31, agreed to discuss the bill for the modification of the oath in the liberal sense.

YACHTING.

The Cora and Viking Fire Their Guns.

Yesterday about 1 o'clock the yachts Viking and Cora were put into commission by Commodore Griswold. The Cora fired her gun first, and, on setting her ensign, was answered at the clubhouse with the yacht-club signal, which will now fly until the close of the season. At about 1 o'clock, the following gentlemen having assembled on the Viking, Commodore Griswold, Dr. Blanchard, Secretary Martin, ex-Commodore Munger, H. L. Wait, Esq., Mr. Pettibone, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. Foster—Col. Loomis invited Commodore Griswold and staff to inspect the Viking and put her formally in commission. The boat was thoroughly examined and reported to be in first-class condition. Colors were then hoisted for the first time in 1882, and saluted by the yacht's gun, with which people living on Michigan avenue have become somewhat well acquainted. The flagship Cora answered with a gun, and then dressed ship with flags. A handsome lunch was served in the saloon of the Viking, after which she broke ground and went out into the lake for a short sail. The Viking has been thoroughly refitted, and is now as handsome a boat as ever was entitled to set a yacht's ensign. She has new Axminster carpets, new oilcloth, new velvet plush cushions, has been repainted, her mahogany work brightened, and metal-work replated, with a new brass rail around her counter, new mainboom and new jibboom, new plumbing, and everything done that experience could suggest. All of the yachts except the Countess and the Wasp are now in commission.

Yachting Notes.

The Qui Vive has been sold out of the Chicago Yacht Club.

Bennett's yacht Namouna will sail for Bermuda this week.

The Wasp will not probably be fitted out below deck this season.

The Idler starts today on an extended cruise, going first to Traverse Bay.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club takes place tomorrow.

The Countess had her canvas up yesterday trying the set of her new topsails.

The English steam-yacht Griffin was recently lost on the way from Corfu to Malta.

The yachts Hildevard and Triton had a collision in New York Harbor last Wednesday.

Capt. Bob Fish claims to be the pioneer in the use of lead ballast on the outside of a vessel.

Our Continent for May 31 has an artile on "Sailing for Health," which is worth reading.

The "ladies' day" of the Atlantic Yacht Club was postponed from the 10th inst. to the 24th.

The July and August numbers of the *Century* will contain illustrated articles on yachting matters.

The Eastern Yacht Club has a total membership of 457; Hull, 351; New Bedford, 339; Boston, 215.

The flagship being now in commission, the morning and evening gun will hereafter be fired from the Cora.

It is possible that the Viking will go East in the fall, and cruise along the Atlantic coast as far as Charleston.

The Idler goes out nearly every day for a sail. Last week she took a party to Lake Forest, returning in the evening.

The action of the Chicago Club in offering prizes for competition to the boats on the lake front meets with general favor.

The new yacht Wasp went outside for the first time on Sunday last, but found rather more sea than she liked apparently, for her stay was a short one.

The new quarters of the Chicago Yacht Club are much frequented by yachtsmen, and the popularity of the club has gone up 50 per cent since it has a home of its own.

A keel-schooner of eighty feet over all and a centre-board of seventy-eight feet, fully fitted, can be bought cheap, and would be a valuable acquisitions to the Chicago Club.

The Wasp flies a death's-head and cross-bones at her masthead. Having got the schooners to waive time allowance, does Capt. Prindiville propose to sing "I am a Pirate King"?

It has been claimed by enthusiastic admirers of the cutter model that such craft are absolutely safe, yet from the deep-keel fishermen off the English coast there perished last year 201 men and boys.

The Countess has her sails bent and will soon come out to an anchorage with the other yachts in harbor, so that Capt. Fish can get his decks planed and holystoned. Her joinerwork is still unfinished, but it is expected to have her in good shape for the first cruise.

MATRIMONIAL.

Wilson and Avery, at Coldwater, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., June 13.—Harry W. Wilson an old-time and respected citizen of Quincy, Mich., and Mrs. Roxy B. Avery, late of the State public school of this place, were married at 8:30 this evening at the residence of the bride by the Rev. John Donnelly, of the Baptist Church. Congratulations, friends, and presents were numerous.

FINANCIAL.

Only $500,000 More to Pay.

BOSTON, June 13.—The committee in charge of the affairs of Charles A. Sweet & Co. have already paid $2,300,000 of the $2,800,000 liabilities. There remains $500,000 of Massachusetts Central Railroad Company bonds, which a syndicate is forming to take at about the market price.

NEW CORPORATIONS LICENSED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—The Secretary of State today licensed the Chicago Ice Company, with a capital stock of $25,000; corporators, Benjamin V. Emory, George S. Sloan, and George Edmondson. The People's Sewing-Machine Company, of Chicago; capital, $200,000; corporators, Gustave F. Danielson, Ernest J. Nolin, and Harry Harrison. The Western Bell-Register Company, Chicago; capital, $10,000.

Uncle Mose's Testimony in the Celebrated Trial of Bob Tompkins.

Texas Siftings.

A colored man named Bob Tompkins was on trial last week before an Austin justice for assault. Old Uncle Mose was one of the leading witnesses for the State. The main point was whether or not Tompkins had given any provocation to bring on the row.

"Now, tell this jury all you know about the affair," said the justice.

"Kin I tell de jury all I know in my own way?" asked old Mose.

"Yes, tell the jury what you know in your own way."

Old Mose turned solemnly to the expectant jurymen:

"Gem'mens ob de jury, you am de meanest lookin' crowd I eber seed——"

"Stop!" bawled the attorney for the State.

"Your Honor will incarcerate the witness for contempt of court!" howled the attorney for the prisoner.

The foreman of the jury got up and asked the Court to protect the jury from insult.

"Witness, if you insult the jury again I shall certainly resort to extreme measures."

"I'm not gwine ter consult nobody ef you don't interfere wid me," said old Mose, sullenly.

"Proceed."

"Gem'mens ob de jury, you am de meanest lookin' crowd eber I seed outside of a jail——"

The prosecuting attorney jumped up and down. The foreman of the jury once more howled "Your Honor!" The constable laid his heavy hand on the collar of old Mose, when the latter calmly repeated to the jury:

"You am de meanest lookin' crowd ever I seed outside ob a jail. Dem was de bery words de prisoner dar used when he fust come inter de barroom, and which led to de row."

The foreman sat down quick. The attorneys doubled up like jack-knives with suppressed laughter. His Honor smiled. The spectators roared; while Mose, with a surprised look of childish innocence, once more said emphatically to the cowed jurymen:

"You am de meanest lookin' crowd eber I seed outside ob de jail."

NEW YORK.

Three Persons Arrested in Connection with Louis W. Gutermuth's Death.

Belief that the Beating He Received Was Intended for Another.

Circumstances Which Attach Suspicion to the Persons Under Arrest.

A Rogue's Ingenious Scheme for the Capture of a Large Amount of Money.

Jewish Arrivals Have Multiplied So Rapidly as to Cause Serious Trouble.

A Somewhat Singular Case in Connection with a Dead Man's Life-Insurance Policies.

GUTERMUTH'S DEATH.

SEVERAL SUSPECTED PARTIES ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13—Two men and a woman were under arrest at police headquarters today under suspicion of being concerned in the events which led to the death of Mr. Louis W. Gutermuth, who died Sunday from wounds received in a mysterious manner late one night in March last. They were Mrs. D. Shafton Hawes, née Webb, Robert C. Clapp, hotelkeeper, married, and John W. Imley, private detective. As soon as Inspector Barnes learned of the crime he sent detectives to aid Coroner Merkle and put under surveillance every person and locality named in the accounts of the crime. The informaand secured was remarkable and somewhat unexpected in its character. It seemed to point irresistibly to the fact that Gutermuth had been

MISTAKEN FOR SOME ONE ELSE,

and the beatings he had received were intended for another. Then the history and the relaions existing between the different members of the Clapp family found their way into the current of suspicion, and the police began to entertain the idea that Dr. Mortimer R. Clapp was really the person upon whom the assault was intended, and some of the facts elicited were certainly not inconsistent with this. In and about the Rossmore Hotel the relations between the brothers, Robert C. and Mortimer R. Clapp, were notorious. They had been bitter enemies since June, 1880, when their father, Henry D. Clapp, died and his will made them executors of the estate. They went to law, and the Rossmore Hotel was placed in the hands of a Receiver. Then Robert C. Clapp was accused of having drawn about $15,000 more from the estate than he was entitled to. In August, 1881, Mrs. Huldah H. Clapp—incited, it is averred, by Mortimer R. Clapp—

HAD HER SON, ROBERT C. CLAPP, ARRESTED

and charges him with being a confirmed drunkard. The case came before Justice Morgan at the Jefferson Police Court, and the complainant had prepared a commitment for an inebriate asylum in Kings County. Cora Clapp, the defendant's sister, was a witness against him. Officer McSally made the arrest, and he says that murderous threats were made by the defendant against his brother Mortimer. Three weeks afterward Robert had Mortimer arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and accused him of making away with a trunk and valuables, the property of the estate. Mortimer was paroled, and the case was dismissed on the 7th of October. The intense hatred between the brothers was probably shown while the case was pending. Prior to this, according to Inspector Byrnes' information, Robert attempted to stab Mortimer with a knife. Robert had become intimate with John K. Imley, a private detective of obscure antecedents. The source of much of the information concerning

THE RELATIONS OF THE BROTHERS

was a hotel clerk, who was friendly to both, and had confidential relations with them. It was also ascertained that Mortimer Clapp and Mr. Gutermuth were warm friends, and they resembled each other in features and physique. They dressed alike, and on the night of the assault Mr. Gutermuth wore a gray coat, similar in every respect to one which Mortimer Clapp wore. At the distance of a few feet at night, even on a well lighted street, one man could easily have been mistaken for the other. It was also reported to Inspector Byrnes that a few days after Gutermuth was assaulted Mortimer told a man who will testify at the inquest tomorrow if the police wanted to find Gutermuth's assailant they would do well to inquire into his brother's movements on the morning of May 24. Detectives also picked up gossip to the effect that shortly after Gutermuth was assaulted it was broadly hinted that

ROBERT AND IMLY WENT TO LAY OUT MORTIMER

and injured Gutermuth by mistake. When Dr. Mortimer Clapp was told by Inspector Byrnes today that it was the belief that Gutermuth had been killed by his brother Robert, he almost swooned, and replied "That may be so." When Mrs. Hawes was brought into court today and was asked if she had ever before seen the man Imly, who was present, she replied that she had never seen him befoze in her life. An endeavor was made to secure her release from confinement on a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Donohue said he could not interfere with the course of the Coroner's investigation. A man named Greene, a personal friend and confidant of Gutermuth, said today that Gutermuth told him two days after the assault that after he was hit he called to Mrs. Hawes, who was with him, to call a policeman, when the man who had dealt the blow said: 'Don't do it, Lou; it will give me six months.' Gutermuth never finished telling the story of the assault to his friend.

ROBERT C. CLAPP

became proprietor of the Rossmore Hotel upon the death of his father, but, owing to his dissolute habits, was removed by the heirs last June, and Thomas Brand was appointed Receiver. Robert left the Rossmore soon after he was suspended in the management of the hotel, and for over a year he has not been on speaking terms with his brother Mortimer. His associations with the other members of his family have been hardly less cordial, and a suit for divorce from his wife was instituted. It was in the furtherance of this suit that the private detective, John K. Imley, came to the front as a friend of Robert. Imley was a frequenter of the Rossmore Hotel, and it was generally understood there that he was engaged in obtaining evidence against Mrs. Clapp for use in the pending suit. Robert and Imley were seen together but little in the daytime, the two meeting to compare notes in the evening.

MISS NELLIE CLAPP

is the fourth child and youngest of the daughters of the late Mr. Hawley D. Clapp, being about 22 years of age. She became intimate with Mrs. Hawes last winter, and the two were frequently together at the Rossmore Hotel, Miss Nellie introducing her friend as a married woman, and her generally ladylike bearing when in the presence of the Clapp family resulted in her successfully imposing upon them as a respectable woman. During the winter and spring Mrs. Hawes and Miss Clapp have been especially intimate, the latter frequently visiting the former at her apartments on Seventh avenue. Although the family did not seem to suspect anything wrong in this familiarity between the two women, the character of Mrs. Hawes was so well known at the hotel as to cause

MUCH COMMENT AND GOSSIP

in the café and barroom. Their names were coupled in a most odious manner. The career of the young woman, who is known as Mrs. D. Shafton Hawes, seems to have been rather eventful. She is the daughter of Mr. William Webb, Supervising Inspectors of Sewers in this city. Some seventeen or eighteen years ago she was married to Edward Monyea, and went with him to his parents' home. After a few years she left him and returned to her father's house. It is said that she procured a divorce. She remained at home with her father and stepmother for a few years, and after a while made the acquaintance of Cornelius Stagg, a well-known sporting-man of San Francisco, Cal. Some of the neighbors when spoken to on the subject recollected hearing about ten years ago that

SHE WAS MARRIED TO STAGG,

and that she went with him to California. At any rate she went away with Mr. Stagg and lived with him for four or five years. He was reported to be the proprietor of a very fine hotel in San Francisco. While in California Josephine became acquainted with a wealthy Englishman named D. Shafton Hawes. About six years ago she returned to New York and told her friends that she had procured a divorce from Mr. Stagg and had been married to Mr. Hawes in Chicago. About Christmas time last winter there seemed to be a disposition on the part of Mr. Hawes to live by himself. One friend of Mr. Hawes stated positively today that the latter was not married, and that as soon as he heard of this affair he would come back from Manitoba at once, and have his relations to the woman clearly stated.

A BROTHERLY FEELING.

Dr. Clapp, in conversing with a reporter, said: "If Robert gets out of this scrape it is only a question of time when he will kill me or I will kill him." Then, hesitating a little, he added: "Coming to reflect on it, I will merely hold up my hands and he may do with me as he pleases."

AN INGENIOUS ROGUE.

HIS PLAN FOR THE CAPTURE OF A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The trial of William J. Sipple for one of the most novel and ingenious, as it was one of the most daring, schemes of robbery that ever entered the head of a youth, was begun in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, before Judge Garretson, in Jersey City this afternoon. Sipple had been for a long period at one time in the service of the Erie Railway Company as a telegraph operator. It was customary for the Paymaster to remove the money he needed to pay the men to the office in Jersey City in the night before he started on his journey, so that it might be taken to his car early in the morning. It was to secure the money thus left in the office in Jersey City on the evening of Oct. 24 last that

SIPPLE SET ON FOOT THE SCHEME OF ROBBERY

for which he is now being tried. He had been discharged from the company's service. On the evening in question the Paymaster had taken $43,600, or thereabouts, to the Jersey City office. About 9 o'clock a dispatch flew from station to station along the road, directing all the operators to ground the wires. The order to this effect bore the authorized signature or initials, and the men at the wires all along the line, assuming that it had come from the central office in Jersey City, obeyed the order as it was given. It was Sipple beginning to carry out the scheme by which he hoped to capture the $43,600 in the Treasurer's office. His dispatch had been sent from the signal telegraph station at the mouth of the Erie Tunnel. Sipple at the wire became

THE VIRTUAL MASTER OF THE ROAD,

and every train on it and every man in its service was at his mercy. He sent a dispatch ostensibly from Gen. Bird W. Spencer, the Treasurer of the road, to the central office directing that the money with which the Paymaster was to start out the next morning be put in bags. Afterward Mr. Spencer was represented by the wire as informing the central office officials of a descent of robbers about to be made upon the Treasurer's office. It was a horde of New York thieves of desperate character who were to swoop down upon the place, and by main force to carry away the wealth that lay there. Another dispatch declared that Inspector Byrnes, of the New York police, would call at the office. Treasurer Spencer's initials were at the bottom of the dispatch directing that

THE MONEY BE DELIVERED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

and the Superintendent's check be taken as a voucher for its delivery. This series of alarming dispatches mystified and puzzled the officials at the office. Mr. Hill, the Superintendent who received them, assumed the responsibility of defying the Treasurer's orders, and telegraphed positively back that he would under no circumstances give up the money. If Mr. Hill had indicated a disposition to give up the money, Sipple intended to go himself to the office in disguise, represent himself as Inspector Byrne, and escape with his plunder. Mr. Hill's positive refusal, however, to part with the property, convinced the youth that his scheme had failed of accomplishment, and he quickly left the little signal station at which he had been operating.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

LIVINGSTON VS. FLEMING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Fashionable club circles are greatly agitated over the scandalous developments of the Livingston-Fleming breach-of-promise suit. It exposes the escapades of Mr. Henry Fleming, President of the Central Refining Company, of No. 116 Pearl street, and an influential member of the great petroleum-oil monopoly, as well as Miss Mary Almont Livingston, a granddaughter of the late Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. In a complaint served today on Fleming's attorney Miss Livingston sets forth that she is an infant under 21 years of age, and alleges that on June 22, 1881, in this city, the defendant

PROMISED AND AGREED TO MARRY HER

within a reasonable time, and that she gave her consent and looked upon the promise as bona fide; but, although he has been frequently urged to fulfill the promise, he has declined. Miss Livingston further avers that the defendant's promise to marry was made solely for the object of seducing and then abandoning her, and that under this promise he carried out this object on June 22, 1881, and plaintiff gave birth to a child on Jan. 19, 1882. The damages are assessed at $75,000. Fleming's answer admits that he had been criminally intimate with the plaintiff, but alleges that, "at all times mentioned in the complaint, the plaintiff was (and for a long time prior thereto) a prostitute, and

AN INMATE OF A NOTORIOUS HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION,

where she resided under the name of Lawrence." The defendant further alleges that the plaintiff's mother, Eveline M. Bliss, had resided on Sixth avenue, New York, until the breach-of-promise suit was commenced, and that she then moved to Tom's River, N. J., for the purpose of avoiding a subpœna. The defendant claims that the plaintiff's mother visited her daughter, who was known as Mrs. Lawrence, at a house of ill-fame in this city, and that she knew of the real character of her daughter, who now passes under the name of Miss Livingston. All these facts, or alleged facts, the defendant desires to prove by the testimony of the plaintiff's mother.

THE JEWS.

THEY ARE ARRIVING FASTER THAN THEY CAN BE CARED FOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The troubles of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society have multiplied so rapidly in the last three months that, notwithstanding unceasing work by Mr. Kursheed (the agent of the society) and his aids, the number of immigrants upon its hands increases every day faster than they can be sent away or places found for them. That gentleman says that if the European committees continue to send them here at the rate of the last two weeks he shall have to apply to the public for aid. On Sunday afternoon the society had a meeting to consider the problem before it. A dispatch was received during the meeting announcing that in Brody, on the Russian and Galician frontier, there were 12,000 Russian refugees living on quarter rations and

WAITING FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AMERICA.

The New York society had sent dispatches weeks ago to Europe requesting that no old people or large families of children should be sent, but they were disregarded, and the prospects are that the whole of the 12,000 emigrants now in Brody will be sent here as fast as transportation can be found. The European societies organized for the care and transportation of these people found themselves overwhelmed with penniless emigrants, and, according to their view of the matter, the sooner they get rid of them the better. Most of the Russian immigrants are entirely destitute. There are, however, exceptions. The system for the present is to send agents of the society to all the large cities of the Union where branch societies for the reception and disposal of the Jews can be made. In the meantime the refugees now here are fed and clothed by the society. Fifty young men went to Chicago last evening.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

AN UNUSUAL CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Between the years 1850 and 1858 George Davis insured his life several times in the New York Life-Insurance Company. The amount of the policies was $9,000, which sum, it was provided, should go to Mrs. Mary Davis, George Davis' wife, or, in the event of her death, to her children. Mrs. Davis died in 1868. Six years later George Davis gave up the policies to the insurance company in consideration of a certain sum of money. He gave a receipt for this money as the guardian of his children, all but one of whom had reached majority before the surrender took place.

AFTER HIS DEATH

in 1879 his children learned of the former existence of the policies upon his life, and of the manner in which they were disposed of. They then demanded the payment of the insurance, offering in advance to pay the premiums that accrued after the policies were surrendered. As the insurance company refused to pay, a suit was begun on the ground that the surrender of the policies was void. Judge Van Vorst decided, in the Supreme Court special term today, that, the interest in the policies having been in his children, George Davis had no right to surrender them without their consent, and that the transaction between him and the insurance company was therefore void.

REAL ESTATE.

SOME HEAVY INVESTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—New York capitalists are putting a good deal of money into real estate and buildings. Mr. Russell Sage has engaged architects to make for him plans for a large double house at Eighth avenue and Ninetieth street, upon a plot of ground 100 feet square. James R. Keene has become the purchaser of the Wendermere apartment-house at Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue for $350,000, being his first investment in real estate in this city. William H. Falconer, of Falconer & Son, recently purchased 500,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land in Colorado. The property at No. 928 Broadway, for which William M. Tweed paid $119,500 nine years ago, was sold by auction last week for $66,000 after an offer of $90,000 had been refused for its purchase at private sale. Jose F. Navarro filed plans with the Bureau of Buildings today for the construction of eight fire-proof apartment-houses in Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, near Seventh avenue, which are to cost $300,000.

ITEMS.

KNIT-GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The knit woolen and worsted goods manufacturers adopted resolutions declaring that, by error in the revision of the statutes and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the duties now collectable on woolen or worsted goods are much lower than the duties upon raw wools, and that, as the effect of this decision was now unsettling the market and threatening most serious injury to the knit goods interest of the country, Congress be urgently requested to take immediate action for the correction of the error in the revision of the tariff by restoring the law as it existed at the time of the revision.

CHINAMEN MALTREATED.

Two Chinamen were so severely beaten tonight at 628 Sixth avenue that they had to be carried to the hospital.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Grain Dealers of St. Louis All Broken Up by the Appointment of a Grain Inspector at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—A great deal of general comment and not a little excitement in some quarters was produced today by the announcement that the Board of Trade of East St. Louis had appointed a Grain Inspector with instructions to inspect all grain that arrives by railroad at East St. Louis, and all that goes out by barges from elevators at the same place. Heretofore all grain that has arrived on either side of the Mississippi River at this point has been inspected by inspectors appointed by the Merchants' Exchange of this city, and the inspection has been uniform and according to St. Louis standards, but should the new order of things prevail, grain arrivals at East St. Louis will be inspected by Chicago standards, and endless confusion ensue and great damage be done to the grain trade of St. Louis. The Board of Trade of East St. Louis is a revival of an organization effected some twelve years ago, but which ceased active life long since, and it is claimed that it has no legal right to do what it has done. At all events the matter will be fought both in and outside of the courts, and every effort be made to defeat the action taken. It is said the elevator owners of the east side of the river will arrest for trespass every man attempting to inspect grain on their premises and the newly-appointed Inspector, on the other hand, declares he will procure the arrest of every St. Louis Inspector who undertakes to inspect grain in East St. Louis. As the case stands, there is likely to be a long and bitter contest. This unpleasant state of affairs is said to have been brought about by M. J. Livingston, who for several years prior to the 1st of last January was Chief Grain-Inspector of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, but who at that time was dropped by the board for cause. Knowing of the existence of the charter under which the East St. Louis board was originally organized, he is alleged to have induced certain parties to reorganize the board and appoint him Inspector. He is charged with doing this out of a spirit of revenge, and it is understood he does not deny it. On the contrary, he is said to boast of it, and to assert that he will carry the thing through. President Slayback, of the Merchants' Exchange, this afternoon placed the matter in the hands of the attorney of the exchange, with authority to protect its interests to the fullest extent of the law.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Coming Shooting Tournament at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—The shooting tournament of the Louisville Sportsmen's Association, which commences next Monday, is exciting the interest of all shooters throughout the country. A great many entries have already been made. The Louisville Hotel Stake already amounts to over $1,000. The prizes are all very large.

Military Prize Drills.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—The Porter Guards, of Memphis, and Porter Rifles, of Nashville, will participate in the military prize drills in this city during the Masonic celebration June 27, 28, and 29.

A Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Pittsburg and Young America Cricket Clubs begun a two-days' game today at Stenton, and when the stumps were drawn the Pittsburg team had scored 97 in the first inning and the Young America 35, with a loss of seven wickets.

Gone Forever.

Corns, bunions, warts go never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggist's, 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil and to re-create where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Why suffer from corns? German Corn Remover eradicates them at once. 25c. Druggists. Do not take anything but the genuine.

Redding's Russia Salve, best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use. 25 cents.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by

STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

PAPILLON

Has properties that are never failing, no matter how long you may have suffered, if your disease is within the limit of skin or cutaneous diseases, or of the mucus membranes of the nostrils, or other organs, where local or internal use of it can be made, it is sure to cure.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Lace Dept.

We receive through the Custom-House and open to-day Two Cases of fine

Black Silk

"Embroideries,"

Of elegant designs, worked on Gro Grain, Surah and Satin.

Also, a choice line of

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"Spanish Laces,"

Matched patterns, 3 to 12 inches wide.

Black Spanish

"Embroidery Lace,"

Entirely New!

As these arrive late we mark them at very low prices.

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Real Russian Lace

"At 35 cts."

Worth $1.00.

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"At 25 and 30 cts."

Worth 50 to 65.

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"At 10 and 15 cts."

Worth 35 to 50.

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FOR

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Black, Ficelle, and Creme.

"Of the Newest Patterns,"

"At the Lowest Prices."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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Coiled Spring
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Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:

Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50

Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50

Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.

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Parties contemplating the use of Electric Light are recommended to investigate the perfection to which this system has been brought, and judge of the volume and quality of light compared with power required. Communications should give full information concerning premises to be lighted, statements as to power, etc. Price-lists on application.

TO RENT.

Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.

WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building.

IN FLAMES.

A Terrible Fire Raging in Montreal Early This Morning.

A Loss of a Million and a Half of Dollars Already Sustained.

Belief that the Progress of the Flames Has Been Stayed.

Destruction of Several Business Buildings in the Heart of Texarkana, Ark.

Loss Estimated at $175,000, with Insurance of Half That Amount.

A Fire at Dowagiac, Mich., Destroying a Block of Business Buildings.

A Fierce Fire Raging at Montreal—A Million and a Half Dollars' Worth of Property Already Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 13.—A terrible fire is in progress tonight in Clendinning's Block, on Victoria Square. It originated in Miller, Son & Co.'s book-binding and stationery store, and extended to the following premises, all of which are now gutted: Greenshield's Sons & Co.'s, dry goods; McIntyre & French, dry goods; Clendenning, stoves. Losses: On Miller's, $150,000; Greenshield's, $350,000; McIntyre & Co., $400,000; Clendenning, building and stock, $550,000; insured in all leading English and Canadian offices for three-quarters of the value.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., June 14.—At 12:30 the fire still rages as fiercely as ever. The water-power at the beginning was not sufficient to cover the upper stories of the building, where the flames had the strongest hold. Three steam-engines, all in the city, were brought into requisition, but they seem to have been useless in conquering the fire.

THE LOSS

will not be so heavy on McIntyre & French as at first believed, the wind having changed in time to partially save the premises and stock in the northwest end of the block. The fire is now on the Craig street side. From all appearances the whole block except McIntyre & French's will be reduced to ashes, but the flames will not be allowed to extend further. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THIRD DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, June 14—2 a. m.—The flames have been got under. At 2 o'clock the two upper [illegible] of the building collapsed. There were two other fires at 1 o'clock—one in the east and the other in the west end—but they are reported not to be serious.

A Fire at Dowagiac, Destroying a Block of Buildings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., June 13.—A disastrous fire occurred here at an early hour this morning, which has caused heavy losses and set the town in a ferment of excitement. The fire wiped out a block in the centre of the business district in less than two hours, and the loss will be very severely felt. The buildings burned were frame, with one exception, which accounts for the rapid spread of the flames. There was no loss of life, although the fire started early in the morning, and this fact causes congratulation in the midst of the universal sorrow. At about 3 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the two-story frame building on Beeson street owned and occupied by H. Bigelow as a furniture factory. The flames spread rapidly to a smaller frame structure used as a furniture factory immediately in the rear. The office of the *Cass County Republican*, a two-story brick building, was soon in a blaze. The jail and engine-house were burned to the ground, and the only building saved in the whole block was the apple-market. On Beeson and Front streets was a raging furnace, and the wheezy little hand-engine was of but little assistance in preventing the spread of the flames. The fire did not cross the street, but windows were cracked and considerable damage done, and it was feared the whole town would have to go. As it was the fire burned itself out and the block was a heap of smoldering ashes by 5 o'clock.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

is a mystery, as usual, and the people generally attribute it to an incendiary. There were no lamps or fires in the building when the flames were first discovered, but it is more than probable that the fire had its origin in the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags used in polishing the furniture. The total loss will be in the neighborhood of $36,000, the fire having wiped out twelve buildings, besides barns, sheds, and lumber.

H. Bigelow loses about $14,000 on his two buildings and stock, on which he had only $2,000 insurance as far as could be learned.

R. F. Kellogg, the proprietor of the *Republican* office, loses about $5,500 on the building, four presses, and material. He left at once for Chicago to purchase new material, and will issue a paper this week. He had $2,900 insurance in the Dowagiac Mutual, the Phœnix, and the Franklin. He saved his subscription lists and valuable papers.

The City Hotel and another frame building were owned by E. F. Howe, and his loss will be on them about $3,000, on which he had $2,000 insurance. He also lost 100,000 feet of hardwood lumber, valued at $6,000, on which there was no insurance.

THE JAIL AND ENGINE-HOUSE,

both small frame buildings, were totally destroyed.

Mrs. Crumpton, in the loss of her dwelling, lost everything she had in the world.

Mrs. Rashore had $1,000 on her grocery store, and will suffer a loss of as much more. The city library was in this building, and is gone up in smoke. Many books were in the hands of subscribers, and others were saved, so that the loss here will not be so heavy as at first supposed.

Frank Gebardt had $1,000 in the till of his saloon which he managed to save. His loss will be $3,000, on which there is $1,700 insurance.

H. Powell's blacksmith shop, Otis Bigelow's music store, and the carriage shop of J. M. Welsh and Albert Smith represent each total losses of about $1,500.

The losers with characteristic energy have decided to rebuild with substantial brick edifices. Although this fire will cripple the business of the town for a time, it will not inflict any permanent injury.

A Great Fire at Texarkana, Ark.—Loss Estimated at $175,000, Insurance $95,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—Particulars have been received of a great fire at Texarkana yesterday morning. Flames were discovered in the upper portion of A. Goldberg's store, and were soon beyond control, destroying several buildings in the business centre of the city. Among the sufferers are: A. Goldberg, stock and building, insured for $3,600; Demares, building, insured for $750; Hoffman on stock, insured for $10,000; Robinson, drugs and fixtures, insured for $2,750; Friedlander, store and stock, insured for $3,000; Langsbury, stock and building, $4,750; S. Carey, stock and building, $3,500; Lapari & Bro., building, $2,500; Lapari, block and fixtures, $2,000; Charles Block, stock, $1,800; R. W. Rodgers, building, $1,000; Kosminsky & Bro., stock in business and warehouses and on two houses, $25,813; J. D. Latimer, building occupied by A. K. Hoffman, $1,000; M. V. Flippen, three-story brick building, $17,500. It is estimated the loss will be $175,000; insurance, $95,000, mostly in Northern companies.

Destructive Forest Fires in the Wisconsin Pineries.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—A special from Neillsville, Wis., states that a forest fire is now destroying the best pine in Clark County, and that the indications are that the destruction will be greater than occurred during the great Peshtigo fire, which occurred the same year Chicago burned. The fire is rushing northwest with fearful rapidity and havoc, and will reach the Eau Claire River inside of two days. All the logging-camps will be destroyed. Fortunately there are no farms in the course the flames are now traveling. The loss to standing pine is already enormous, and the loss falls heavily upon parties at Dubuque, Ia., La Crosse, Wis., and land-owners at the East.

A Roundhouse and Locomotives Burned

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The roundhouse of the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railway Company at Kaighn's Point burned tonight, and nine of the eleven locomotives were destroyed. Loss about $100,000.

A Destructive Fire in South Braintree, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Holbrook's Block, in South Braintree, occupied by clothing and dry-goods stores, a drug-store, and the post-office, is burning, and will probably be destroyed.

A Woolen-Mill, Tannery, and Fifteen Stores and Dwellings Burned at Newton, N. J.

NEWTON, N. J., June 13.—The Sussex Woolen-Mills, Branchville, were burned tonight, together with a tannery adjoining, and fifteen stores and dwellings. Loss $75,000; partially insured.

A $40,000 Fire at Galveston, Tex.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 13.—Baer & Co.'s grain and provision store was burned today. Loss about $40,000; probably insured.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer south to west winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, and stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lake region, slightly warmer partly cloudy weather and light rains, winds mostly from south to west, and lower followed in the western portions by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, light rains in the northern portion, warmer partly cloudy weather in the southern portion, and variable winds shifting to southwest and northwest, followed by rising barometer.

The rivers will fall slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin: The barometer is highest on the Middle Atlantic coast and lowest in the Upper Missouri Valley. Clear weather continues in the Southern, Middle, and New England States, with south to east winds and slight rise in temperature. Cloudiness has increased in the Lake region, Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, with local rains and slightly warmer easterly to southerly winds. The following temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 57; Montreal and Cleveland, 62; Qubec, Duluth, and Denver, 54; Mount Washington, 44; Alpena, 55; St. Paul, 61; San Francisco, 52.

The indications are that warmer, fairer weather will prevail in the districts on the Atlantic coast, followed Thursday by light rains in New England and New York.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 13—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	78	67	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Alpena	69	57	S. E.	Light	.03	Lt rain
Bismarck	75	64	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	82	66	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	85	78	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	87	78	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	69	54	N. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	64	68	S	Fresh	.05	Th'ng.
Cincinnati	84	74	S. W.	Light	.20	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	81	71	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	72	72	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Deadwood	56	66	W	Light	.35	Cl'dy.
Denver	67	64	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	66	64	W	Fresh	†.40	Lt rain
Detroit	77	70	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	74	69	S	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	74					
Duluth	53	52	N. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	72	71	S. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	68	61		Calm	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	78	70	S. W.	Fresh	1.28	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assinniboine	69	61				
Fort Buford	74	74	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	66	65	S. W.	Brisk	.01	Cl'r'ng
Galveston	86	82	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	78	71	E	Light	0	Fair.
Huron, Dak	62	62	E	Light	.62	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	82	72	S. E.	Fresh	.33	Th'ng.
Keokuk	77	73	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Las Animas	74	61	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	75	74	S	Fresh	.02	Clear.
Leavenworth	79	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	89	72	E	Light	.50	Fair.
Little Rock	89	80	S	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	62	65	S	Light	0	Hazy.
Memphis	90	79	S. E.	Light	.06	Clear.
Milwaukee	58	57	N	Light	*	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	75					
Nashville	85	78	S. E.	Light	0	Fair.
North Platte	63	63	E	Light	0	Clear.
Omaha	75	70	S	Light	.04	Th'ng
Oswego	70	66	S. E.	Light	0	Clear
Pittsburg	79	72	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	87					
Port Huron	75	65	S. E.	Light	0	Th'ng
Chattanooga	83					
Rochester	79	68	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	95	80	S	Fresh	.07	Th'ng
Sandusky	78	68	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	79	72	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	90	82	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	82	75	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	83	77	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	70	65	S	Light	*	Fair.
St. Vincent	76	64	S	Light	.08	Clear.
Stockton	89	78	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	80	68	E	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	89	77	S	Light	0	Fair.
Yankton	68	61		Calm	.13	Cl'dy.
Washakie	56	54	N. E.	Fresh	.18	Lt rain

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.006	55.5	80	N	4	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.983	61.4	86	E	7	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.945	64.0	84	N. E.	6	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.866	65.0	84	E	8	0	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.848	67.8	97	S	5	.05	Threat'g

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Maximum temperature, 67.8.
Minimum temperature, 52.8.
Mean daily barometer, 29.933.
Mean daily thermometer, 62.4.
Mean daily humidity, 91.0.

A Flood in British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 13.—Private advices from Chilliwrk and Sumas report everything under water. Heavy drift timber is carrying everything before it. The water on the trunk road two miles back of the river is two feet deep and is still rising. The bridges have been carried away. The farmers are sending their families off for safety. Advices from Yale say the suspension bridge is in danger. Considerable damage has been done to the railway works.

Storm Damage in the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 13.—The storms reported on the Central Branch Road are more serious than first known. They were caused by gigantic waterspouts, which tore up the track for hundreds of feet, washed out culverts and bridges, making holes some thirty feet deep in single localities. Passengers, mail, and express were transferred at sections. Repairs are not now complete. It will take some days to perfect the roadbed of the road.

A Hot Day in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—During this morning the weather was very warm, with the temperature at 89½. An inch of rain fell in the afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning and a fall in temperature. This was the hottest day of the year.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Cincinnati 4, Athletic 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—After the Athletics had taken a strong lead the home nine tied the game in the sixth inning and won it in the eighth:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	*	—4

Detroit 8, Metropolitan 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—8
Metropolitan	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

First National 20, Union National 8.

A game of ball was played yesterday afternoon at the White Stocking Park between the Union National vs. First National Bank teams, which resulted rather disastrously for the Unions, the score being 20 to 8.

THE MALLEY MURDER TRIAL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 13.—In the Malley case the cross-examination of Miss Lulu Malley was concluded without anything of importance being developed. Mrs. Lizzie Wolfe, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., sister of James Malley, Jr., testified in corroboration of Miss Lulu, her relative, to James' being home Friday evening, Aug. 5.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—Gen. Grant arrived tonight to participate in the reunion of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, the orator of the occasion, and John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, also arrived today. The night trains are expected to bring large numbers of distinguished men to be present at the opening exercises tomorrow.

SUIT FOR TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has attached securities representing $9,000,000 of the estate of William F. Weld, who moved from Boston to this city to escape taxation. The State claims that Weld's estate owes in taxes $250,000, and it has been sued for that sum.

J. A. Colby & Co., 219 and 221 State street, have a large quantity of antique furniture, at reasonable prices.

THE STRIKES.

Riotous Proceedings of Several Thousand Strikers at Cleveland, O.

A Gang of Non-Union Men and Their Police Escort Attacked.

Several Officers Severely Injured, and Members of the Mob Unmercifully Clubbed.

Riotous Proceedings by the Strikers at Cleveland, O.—Non-Union Men and Police Assaulted and Maltreated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—The trouble at the iron mills in the Eighteenth Ward culminated in a riot tonight when the men quit work. Part of the workmen—perhaps 200—were taken from the mills in box-cars on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway, whose tracks run directly in the yards of the mills. Another squad of workmen numbering about 100 were to be escorted to street-cars and omnibuses. These and the squads of police escorting them were attacked. An immense crowd of strikers, with women and children, numbering no less than 7,000, filled the street through which the workmen were to pass. As they reached an elevated point on the march, about half-way between the mills and street-cars,

THE RIOT WAS BEGUN BY THE STRIKERS.

A shower of stones and cinders were hurled at the laborers and police. The fusillade continued without abatement until the workmen neared the cars which were standing in readiness for them. At this point the mob made a rush to prevent the laborers from boarding the vehicles. The police, intent on protecting the men in their care, were unmindful of danger or injury. Seizing the bewildered and frightened workingmen from the very clutches of the angry mob that surrounded them, while the shower of missiles grew heavier and more dangerous, they cleared the way with their clubs and thrust the men into the cars. It was

A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

with the mob. After the cars had started they fired a parting volley of stones after them, smashing the windows and injuring the inmates. The police then came in for attention, and upon them the rage of the mob was vented. But they rallied as soon as possible, and, freed from the care of the mill men, cleared the streets, and soon dispersed their assailants. Detective Lawrence, Capt. Hoehn, and Patrolman Lesly were

STRUCK BY STONES AND QUITE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Half a dozen others were also hit, but only slightly bruised. Many of the mob were severely clubbed by the police, and one man is believed to have been left in such condition that he will die tonight. About a dozen arrests have been made. These occurrences will have the effect of inducing the authorities to apply more severe measures to maintain order, and it need surprise no one if some bloody scenes occur during the next few days.

Team Owners.

The West Side Team-Owners' Union held a meeting last night at No. 631 Indiana street, Mr. McQuaid presiding. The object was to appoint a committee to attend the meeting of the South Side Union next Sunday and protest against their enforcement of the union price—$5 per day—on and after that date. Posters from the South Side Union were distributed making this announcement, and also that the initiation fee of the union would be increased to $2. The West Side teamsters do not believe business is good enough to warrant the enforcement just yet of the union schedule. About July 1, they think, will be soon enough. The South Side men expect to begin hauling brick next week, and want to get $5 a day from the start in that work. It was stated in the meeting that more teamsters in the city are working their teams for $3 to $3.50 a day than there are getting $4 to $5. Mr. McAvoy, of the South Side Union, was present, and made a strong protest against working for less than the union price. There was no money, he said, in working a team for less than $5 a day. He would let them stand idle first. The discussion took a wider range, and the price and quality of feed were talked of. The teamsters concluded that no feed obtainable in the city was as good for working-horses as oats, even at the present price of 60 cents a bushel, but it was declared that no first-class oats could be had at the city feed stores. They did not keep the No. 1 and No. 2 grades, but only "rejected." It was decided that when the association got in good working order they would send a man out and buy the best oats on the track by the car-loads. Mr. McAvoy said a horse wanted good food as well as a man. One cause of so much sickness among the horses in the city was the musty and rotten oats which were fed. The question of license was also discussed. Most of the teamsters present paid the city license of $5 a year. Mr. McAvoy said he didn't pay any license, and would not until all four-wheeled wagons and carriages in the city were compelled to pay license. He had looked into the state law, and believed every wagon should pay a license. If the teamsters would make a test case and refuse to pay while others went free the question would soon be settled. On the question of driving on the boulevards, it was said if a teamster took his family in his heavy wagon on the boulevards for pleasure he could not be molested or driven off. Some doubted this statement. They had seen farmers in light wagons driven off Washington boulevard.

President Jarrett at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Union, had a consultation with Vice-President White today, and at a later hour there was a large meeting of iron-workers in the southern part of the city, in which Jarrett and White participated. Very little of this meeting can be ascertained other than that there was a very free and long discussion of the situation here and in this district, and that the men were determined to make no compromise, and insisted upon standing squarely up to their demand of 10 per cent advance on the Pittsburg schedule, whatever that may be. Mr. Jarret was seen tonight, but he would not talk, and seemed to be greatly disappointed, if not disgusted, at the result of his visit here. He will leave tomorrow.

It Takes More than One Swallow to Make a Summer.

COHOES, N. Y., June 13.—The five strikers who returned to work in the Harmony mills Monday under a 10 per cent reduction were reinforced by five more today.

CANADA.

Extracts from the Census of the Province of Ontario.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 13.—According to the census of Ontario for 1881 the largest number of the African race are to be found in Kent and Essex, more than half the entire number in the Province. The Chinese are nearly all found in Toronto and Barrie. The Dutch are found in nearly every county, the largest number being in Stormont, where they number 2,000. The Icelanders are nearly all in Muskoka. The Indians are principally in Algoma, Brant, Middlesex, and Bothwell. The Italians are scattered all over; the only places where they have congregated to any extent are Toronto and London. The Jews are confined entirely to cities. The Poles and Russians are mainly in Glengarry, Cornwall, and Renfrew, with some in Toronto. Muskoka has the greater proportion of the Scandinavians and the Swiss. The Welsh are pretty well scattered, but are chiefly found in Western Ontario, especially in Middlesex and Elgin. The Germans are found in every county, but the greatest proportion in Waterloo and Perth. The greatest number of French are in Essex County, and next in Ottawa. The British are found all over.

The Case of Hall, the Newark, N. J., Fugitive from Justice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 13.—The case of Hall, the absconding Chief Clerk and Cashier in the Controller's office at Newark, N. J., was before the courts here today. He is charged this time with having unlawfully altered the figures in the account book from $562.32 to $362.32. Col. Abeel, State Prosecutor of New Jersey, identified Hall and defined his former position in the City Controller's office of Newark. Mr. Murphy, for the prisoner, objected to the second charge against Hall being taken up while the first, in which some evidence had been recorded, was hanging over their heads. He also contended that the offense, if any, was merely a misdemeanor, not a felony. Both objections were overruled by Judge Mackenzie. Col. Abeel was the only witness called for the prosecution, and the defense will be entered into on the 22d inst.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The people of Montreal are making active preparations for the entertainment of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which will hold its meeting this summer. Eight railways have agreed to give passages to its members at a single fare. The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company have offered the free use of their wires. The Bell Telephone offers to put up an instrument for their use. The Canadian Express Company sends specimens free, and there are numerous offers of receptions and excursions. The corporation has voted $2,000 towards entertaining the distinguished visitors.

A Reply from Queen Victoria.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 13.—The Governor-General has received the following reply from her Majesty to the address presented on behalf of the women of Canada: "I have received with feelings of the sincerest gratification the loyal and affectionate address which you have presented me from the women of Canada. I wish you would convey to the signers of that address my heartfelt thanks for the cordial and friendly expression they have used towards me, and to assure the women of the Dominion of my earnest desire to promote their happiness and welfare. VICTORIA, Regina.

"Buckingham Palace, May 18, 1882."

Political Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 13.—The official nominations for election to the Dominion House of Commons took place in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island today, except in the far-off constituencies of Algoma, Ont., Chicoutinis, and Saguenay and Gaspe, Quebec, which will be held later on. In Ontario two were elected by acclamation, both Ministerialists. In Quebec thirteen Ministerialists and one Opposition were elected by acclamation, and in New Brunswick one Ministerialist. The polling takes place this day week, June 20.

Scarlet-Fever at Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 13.—Several new cases of scarlet-fever, as a result of the importation per steamship Prussian, are reported at St. Rochs, and eight of the remaining patients who were placed in the Marine Hospital, and were passengers by the Prussian, suffering from this epidemic, are at the point of death. An investigation into the laxity displayed by the quarantine officials will shortly be held.

A Norman Invasion of Manitoba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Mr. Lamarchade, of Paris, representative of the Duke de Cazes, stated while here en route to Manitoba, that it was the intention of the company of which the Duke is at the head to bring out Normandy farmers principally. Houses will be built for colonists and assistance extended on certain conditions. Archbishop Tache is an active promoter of the scheme.

No One Can Swear on the Streets of Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The Recorder is determined to stop the demoralizing practice of using blasphemous language on the public street. He quoted the law which imposed a penalty of three years in the penitentiary for such an offense, and ordered the arrest of all persons contravening that law in the respect alluded to.

A Man Killed by the Breath of a Horse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 13.—Samuel McBride, a well-known wood-dealer and lumber merchant, is dead. A few days ago he was examining the mouth of a sick horse, which wafted a gust of its breath into his nostrils and mouth. Mr. McBride felt a sudden illness, and was immediately confined to bed and never rose again.

A Seaside Endowment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 13.—George Munro, the New York publisher, has endowed the George Munro chair of English literature at Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, with $2,000 a year.

The Hon. Alexander McKenzie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 13.—The Hon. Alexander McKenzie is improving steadily, and it is confidently expected he will be able to leave his bed tomorrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Philadelphians Severe in Their Criticisms on the Conduct of Candidus.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The various German choral societies who are now actively rehearsing for the approaching grand singing festival are still expressing deep resentment at the manner in which they have been treated by William Candidus. It was at first taken for granted that the celebrated tenor, as a former member of the Männerchor, would give his services to the festival, and not require more than say $500 for expenses. He declined to be generous, however, and referred the Choral Committee to his agent and brother-in-law, Mr. Steinway, of New York. The latter at first demanded $1,500, but finally signed a contract for Candidus to sing at two of the Academy concerts for $1,200, and to insure payment insisted on receiving a bond to that effect from a Philadelphian of substantial estate. The committee cheerfully assented, and the tenor was freely advertised as the "great card." In the festival the first intimation they received of their disappointment was a telegram announcing the departure on Saturday of Mr. Candidus for Europe. It is broadly hinted that the intense admiration of the tenor for Fraulein Materna, the Wagnerian prima donna, was the immediate cause for his conduct, as the fair cantatrice was a passenger on the same steamer. The excuse of illness tendered by his agent is entirely disbelieved. Candius was the son of a letter-carrier in Philadelphia, and as a youth frequently assisted his father in delivering the mails. He received a good deal of his early vocal instruction from Carl Sentz. During the War the musical conductor and the singer served in the same regiment, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania.

Dramatic Notes.

George C. Boniface Jr. is shortly to be married to Ernestine Floyd, a daughter of the late W. R. Floyd.

Miss Mary Anderson's steam yacht was launched at Pamrapo, N. J., May 31. The owner was not present, but her little sister Blanche did the honors, christening it Galatea.

A New York paper says that Pauline Hall is the handsomest woman on the Metropolitan stage. Pauline is a Cincinnati girl, and made her first appearance as a ballet girl five years ago.

The prominent Vienna actress, Josephine Gallmeyer is, to cross over and make her first appearance in this country about the 1st of October next at the Thalia Theatre, New York City.

Levy, the cornet-player, is reported as having insulted some ladies in New Orleans a few days since, and was soundly thrashed by a gentleman, who played on the cornet-player's mouth until he had no "lip" left for his cornet.

It is said that Mr. Charles R. Thorne and Manager A. M. Palmer have made up their little differences, and that it is now positively settled that the former goes to San Francisco with the Union Square company to open the California Theatre in August next.

Mr. Willie Edouin, having settled down in Boston for the summer, has invested some of last season's profits in a fine horse. Mrs. Edouin's health is not very good, and she will not return to the stage until the "Sparks" company resumes its tour in the autumn.

Lilian Olcott's manager means serious business. To remove any fears that might exist among the company regarding the financial responsibility of the undertaking he has given to Simmonds & Brown, his agents, a certificate of deposit for $50,000, which has been banked.

Mr. C. A. Stevenson sailed for England on Saturday aboard the England, of the National Line. He will remain abroad five weeks. Mrs. Stephenson (Kate Claxton) is resting at her summer residence, at Patchogue, L. I. Their dramatic season ended June 3 at Hudson, N. Y.

Recent marriages in the profession: W. H. Gillette, *The Professor*, and Miss Ella Nickles; W. J. Comley and Miss Lizzie Harold; Frank Sanger and Miss Anna Brevoor; I. N. Beers and Miss Jessie Lee Randolph; Frank Dowd and Miss Lillian Andrews; Ralph Delmore and Miss Angie Griffith; Frank A. Rauch and Miss Annie Wallace.

The New York *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Marsden has written three plays for Lotta Crabtree. She is economical, and she permits the outcropping of an unnecessary quantity of that quality of human nature which some people designate as pure and unadulterated meanness. When she was playing at the Grand Opera-House, Mr. Marsden presented his card and requested from her agent the courtesy of a couple of seats. This was refused. At her late engagement at the Windsor, the dramatist had the same experience, and paid his way. And when she wants another play, perhaps Marsden—*won't* write it."

A very painful incident occurred at the Paris Odeon, where "Othello" is being performed in French. At half-past 7, with the audience already seated, and no time at the disposal of the manager to change the performance, a telegraphic message came to the green-room announcing the death of the father of Mlle. Tessandier. As there was no one at hand to replace the artist, she courageously went through her part till it came to the second act, wherein *Brabantio* reproaches *Desdemona* for having left the parental roof to follow the Moor of Venice. The significance of the scene had such an effect on the actress that she suddenly fell inanimate into the arms of her comrade, Taillade, and the curtain had at once to be lowered. Nor did she, on resuming the interpretation, restrain her emotion during the second act, so much of which takes place with *Desdemona's* father. Struggling, however, with true artistic heroism, she completely recovered herself during the later scenes, and terminated the representation with all her usual effect.

Mrs. Dion Boucicault sailed Saturday for Europe in the steamer City of Montreal, which was accompanied down the bay by a tug conveying a large party of her friends. Mrs. Boucicault has been summoned to London as a witness in a reference as to the ownership of some furniture and articles of vertu claimed by Mr. Boucicault as her husband. The decision has been left by the Court of Judicature to a common friend, Mr. Edmund Yates, of the London *World*. A suit for divorce by Mrs. Boucicault is still pending at New York, but negotiations are making which will probably result in a withdrawal of the suit, Mr. Boucicault being disposed to make a settlement much beyond that recently allowed by Judge Barrett, in overrule of the previous judgments of Judge Donohue and the Supreme Court and of Mr. Boucicault's own agreements, and also to surrender the younger children to the custody of their mother, which has hitherto been the point of difference. The two daughters are living together in lodgings in London; the boy is at school in Surrey. Mr. Boucicault is at present residing at his house in Park street, Grosvenor Square.

Dramatic Times: A few days a young man applied to Mr. Sam Colville for an engagement in a "World" combination which he was partly forming.

"What salary do you want?" Colville asked.

"Fifty dollars a week," the applicant replied.

"What experience have you had?"

"Well, I was out part of last season with a traveling troupe."

"Is that all?"

"Well, I've been a lawyer—studied law."

Colville took breath very hard for a minute or two and then said:

"Young man, what would you pay me per week to be allowed to appear on the stage in a piece under my management?"

It was the young man's turn to gasp, and he did it. Before he could find speech Colville's anger broke loose.

"Why," he exclaimed, "how dare you come to me with such a demand? You get $50! On the experience of part of a season! Young man, I was a manager before you wore your first trousers, and your coming to me now to demand $50 a week is an impertinence, an insult. Get out before I hurt you."

The rage among actors and actresses for becoming "stars," the natural outgrowth of the combination system, is really making a great scarcity of good, available actors and actresses, and those who are in the market rate themselves very high. It is probable that a number of juvenile men will be brought over from England this fall.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. Frank McGore, of Milwaukee, of Paralysis of the Heart.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—Lieut. Frank McGore, one of the proprietors of the Northwestern Type Foundry, died suddenly this morning at Waukesha, aged 36 years. Since resigning his position in the navy eight years ago Mr. McGore has become one of the best-known and most successful business-men of Milwaukee. During the past year he has been conducting the business of a branch type soundry at St. Paul. Two months ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis and has been feeble since that time. Lately he has seemed to improve, and was about to resume the duties of his business when death overtook him. He died from paralysis of the heart in fifteen minutes after awakening from a sound slumber. The deceased was a son-in-law of ex-Chief-of-Police William Beck.

Death of George Rood, of Chicago, in a Sleeping-Car.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 13.—George Rood, of Chicago, came here Saturday with his wife and child, leaving them with his father-in-law, Edward Langworthy, Esq. He started to return home last night, and this morning was found dead of heart-disease in a sleeper on the Illinois Central Road. Mr. Rood was married to Miss Langworthy about four years ago. His death was a terrible shock to relatives in this city.

Adam Coover, at Remington, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REMINGTON, Ind., June 13.—Adam Coover, one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens, departed this life at midnight on the 11th inst., after a protracted and very painful illness. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1810, where he was prominently identified with the public schools as an officer for nearly twenty years. He lived here since 1872, the greater portion of which time he was an invalid.

Lorenzo D. Wilber, at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 13.—Lorenzo D. Wilber, an old resident of this place, died today of paralysis, aged 65 years. He was born in Madison County, New York, and was related by blood and marriage to a number of prominent families in this vicinity.

Abram Smith, an Old Settler of Mendota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 13.—Abram Smith, an old settler of this section, and who for years carried the mail between here and Homer, died at the latter place yesterday.

CASUALTIES.

A Chapter of Accidents of a Peculiarly Distressing Character.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., June 13.—A very strange chapter of accidents occurred yesterday in the town of Linden, Iowa County, Wis., two of which resulted fatally. William Butler, a wealthy farmer of the town, was returning home from a neighboring place with a load of posts, when his wagon was overturned and he was thrown to the ground and instanly killed. A little earlier in the day a brother of the deceased was very seriously injured by the running away of his team, with which he was engaged in hauling stone. A still more singular coincidence occurred in the afternoon, when John and Thomas Butler, sons of the deceased, were run away with by a fractious team which wrecked the wagon, Thomas being buried under the débris and sustaining injuries of a dangerous character. The accident occurred while the sons were going after the remains of their father. The second fatality was that of a boy 4 years old, son of William Nail, who was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Alvin Stephens, aged 14 years, who was playing with the weapon at the time.

A Conductor and Engineer Censured in Connection with the Death of a Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 13.—A brakeman named Patrick Haney was killed last night either by falling from the cars or in attempting to uncouple a car. He was 23 years old, and lived with a widowed mother at Bristol, Ill. The Coroner's jury today censured the conductor and engineer for failing to exercise ordinary precaution in the search for him after missing him from the train, and for running at a high rate of speed afterwards and cutting him up a second time.

Body Found—Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 13.—A young Scandinavian, A. G. Frederickson, was found dead in the marsh surrounding Mud Lake, near D. F. Wadworth's house, today. On the body were found letters from Rockford. A boy named Tourville, 12 years old, was drowned last evening in Lake Angeline while playing on a raft. The body was recovered.

A Boy Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Charles McCarthy, a lad 14 years old, employed in a furniture factory here, slipped and fell on a machine-bit this afternoon which penetrated and tore his body to the lungs, inflicting necessarily fatal injuries.

Four Persons Killed by an Explosion.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13.—By the premature explosion of a blast yesterday on the Oregon & California Extension of the Pacific Railroad, three Chinese and the foreman, Theophilus Berry, recently from South Waymouth, Mass., were killed.

Burned to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 13.—James Pendergast's house at Monson burned today. His mother perished and his father was fatally burned.

COMES UP SMILING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 13.—Charles H. Pearse, the long-lost and unburied clerk of the steamer Silver Wave, appeared in the city tonight. He was supposed to have been murdered or drowned on the night of the 5th of May, and every means was used by dredging the river to recover his remains. The man, while laboring under an aberration of mind evidently, left the boat, and has been in Council Bluffs during the period of his absence. A reward of $50 was offered for his body and bills to this effect posted in all the river towns.

THE RAILROADS.

Proposed Equalization of Passenger Rates from the East to the Missouri River.

The Pennsylvania to Make a Close Traffic Treaty with the St. Paul.

Equalizing Through Rates from Eastern Seaboard Points to Missouri River Points.

A meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads leading from Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas City was held yesterday at Commissioner Dixon's office for the purpose of taking action upon the request of the General Passenger Agents of the four Eastern trunk lines that, in order to equalize the through rates to Missouri River points, limited tickets to be sold from seaboard points to the Missouri River by all routes at full limited tariff rates, and to issue close limit rebate orders, redeemable at terminal offices on the Missouri River. For example, the trunk lines would sell at $32.40 New York to Kansas City via all routes with rebate draft for $7.40 with the understanding that the trunk lines will report regular proportions of $32.40 through to Kansas City, and the lines beyond the trunk lines shall arrange with the Missouri River terminal lines to stand their pro rata share of the amount of the rebate orders redeemed by them from passengers.

About two months ago the General Passenger Agents of the four Eastern trunk lines decided to no longer sell tickets to Missouri River points based upon the prevailing war rates from Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas City, but would charge full rates, $32.50. It was found that this thing would not work because passengers were not foolish enough to purchase a ticket in New York through to Kansas City for $32.50 when they could make the trip for $25 by buying a regular ticket to Chicago for $20 and another at Chicago to Kansas City for $5. The same opportunity was not afforded to passengers going via St. Louis, for by buying a ticket from New York to St. Louis for $23.50, and another at St. Louis for Kansas City for $4, the through rate amounted to $27.50. Thus Chicago had the advantage of a rate $2.50 less than via St. Louis lines, and naturally enough the St. Louis lines protested against such discrimination. For this reason the New York trunk lines concocted the above-described cumbersome rebate scheme to place St. Louis roads on the same footing as the Chicago roads. The Chicago lines did not propose to go into any such cumbersome and troublesome scheme as that proposed by the trunk lines, especially since there was no reason for the trunk lines charging full rates when they did not demand more than the prevailing war rates. To come to some understanding regarding this matter yesterday's meeting was held. There were present Percival Lowell, Burlington; W. A. Thrall, Northwestern; G. H. Smith, Rock Island; S. R. Hooper, Hannibal & St. Joe; W. P. Johnson, Lake Shore; and H. C. Townsend, Wabash. Mr. W. A. Thrall was elected Chairman and Mr. W. H. Dixon Secretary.

After a lengthy discussion of the trunk-line circular of June 2 the meeting came to the conclusion that it would not do to enter into such a complicated and troublesome arrangement as that proposed by the trunk lines, but as a compromise the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the seaboard lines should use net rates to Missouri River points by all routes, but that if said seaboard lines will not assent to this we agree to their rebate-order proposition contained in their circular of June 2, 1882, provided that the total amount of the rebate is allowed to the roads refunding the same, and that all rebate orders are subject to sight draft without notice."

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to transmit an account of the proceedings to Mr. R. T. Brydon, Secretary of the Eastern Trunk-Line Passenger Pool, with a letter explaining the reasons for taking the above action.

The Pennsylvania Magnates—A Traffic Arrangement with the Milwaukee & St. Paul to Be Perfected.

President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the gentlemen accompanying him on his present Western trip, took a special train for Pullman yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and remained at that wonderful place two or three hours. They were highly pleased with the new manufacturing town. During the afternoon President Roberts received calls from a number of prominent railroad men. This morning the party will leave for Milwaukee on a special train tendered by the managers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and will be accompanied by General Manager S. S. Merrill and General Superintendent J. T. Clark. They will spend the day at Milwaukee and return to this city again in the evening. Tomorrow morning they will leave on a tour of inspection over the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and the Vandalia Line.

The trip to Milwaukee has no doubt greater significance than the Pennsylvania magnates are willing to admit. As is generally known, Vanderbilt holds a controlling interest in the Chicago & Northwestern, and consequently the Vanderbilt roads will give the bulk of their business to this line. This makes it necessary for the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Pennsylvania to establish a close-working arrangement so as to prevent Vanderbilt from gaining an undue advantage in the Northwest. It is quite certain that a conference between the Pennsylvania and Milwaukee & St. Paul magnates will be held in Milwaukee during the day, and that they will agree upon a traffic arrangement that will bring the two great corporations into closer relations than they have held heretofore.

The Burlington in Nebraska—No Prospect of a War Between the Union Pacific and the Burlington.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, returned from Denver yesterday. Mr. Potter states that an arrangement has been perfected with the managers of the Union Pacific by which his company obtains the right to use the Union Depot at Denver. No final action regarding the division of business and the maintenance of rates west of the Missouri River has yet been taken, but Mr. Potter thinks that there will be no fight, and that some amicable arrangement would be perfected. The new Denver Line, Mr. Potter said, would be regularly opened for passenger business July 1, but no definite arrangements regarding the running of trains had yet been made.

In regard to the reports that the Burlington had virtually gained control of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Mr. Potter stated that he knew nothing about it, and could therefore give no information on the subject.

Mr. Potter also stated that the crop prospects in Nebraska were excellent, and that the yield would be larger than ever before. Wheat in Iowa and Illinois looked well, but the prospects for a good corn crop were rather slim.

An Editorial Excursion Over the Wisconsin Central to Ashland.

At the invitation of the Wisconsin Central Railroad an excursion party composed of representatives of the press of the West and South left this city last evening by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Wisconsin Central Railroads for Ashland, Wis., on the shore of Lake Superior, to participate in the opening of the new Chegnamegon Hotel at that place. During their stay there two excursions will be given upon Chegnamegon Bay and out into Lake Superior. The first of these will start on Thursday morning, and will visit Bayfield, passing La Pointe and going out among the beautiful Apostle Islands. The second will be on Friday, when the home of the Ojibway Indians at Odanah will be visited under the escort of Indian Agent Walker, Mr. F. N. Finney, General Passenger, and Mr. J. H. Barker, General Freight Agent of the Wisconsin Central Road, will accompany the excursion to see that everything is done to make the excursionists comfortable and the excursion a success.

The party will return to this city Sunday morning. The contingent from Chicago was made up of William Bross and Miss Jansen, of THE TRIBUNE; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis, of the *Inter-Ocean;* Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stone and Miss McFarland, of the *Daily News;* Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hobart, of the *Railway Age;* Messrs. A. C. Thomas and W. H. D. Smith, of the Associated Press; Mr. W. K. Sullivan, of the *Evening Journal;* Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haniford, of the *Hotel World;* Messrs. J. B. Hinman and W. G. Nicholas, of the *Times;* Mr. John M. Dandy, of the *Saturday Evening Herald;* and Mr. C. E. Crandell, of the *West End Advocate*. The Louisville delegation are Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Haldeman, Miss Belle Haldeman, and Mrs. Price, Miss Johnston, and D. Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal;* Mr. Kelly, of the Louisville *Commercial*.

There were also in the party Paul Shelby, of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, and the Hon. Horace Rublee, of the *Republican-Sentinel*. Other papers in Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Cincinnati were also represented.

Iowa Railroads—Extension of the Northwestern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—The Chicago & Northwestern has taken a new departure. A few weeks ago it broadened the remaining portion of the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gage, which extended north from Ames, and extended the same to a junction with its Toledo & Northwestern Branch, and yesterday a through passenger-train was put on over this route to St. Paul. It goes via Ames to Elmore, in Minnesota, thence over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road, controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern, to St. Paul. Trains leave here in the morning at 9:30 and arrive at St. Paul at 7:30 the same evening, which is twelve hours shorter time than by any other route. Returning, trains leave St. Paul in the morning and arrive here the same day. It is understood this is to be made a through trunk line for passenger and freight business. The local traffic has good prospect of success, as the local traffic will increase largely, and it will afford a new opening for the jobbing trade of St. Paul southward of Des Moines northward. It will also inevitably become an important coal road, and its facilities for traffic will be pushed for all they are worth, which will set Vice-President Cable, of the Rock Island, to considering the propriety of hauling off the passenger-trains on his new purchase—the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

If the complications continue the Central Iowa, or I. M. Cate, its President, will find his "air-line" road as angular as the old ram's horn road, projected across Iowa in 1858. Two years ago the New Sharon, Coal Valley & Eastern Railroad Company was organized to build a road from New Sharon east to the Mississippi River, and northwest to Minnesota and Dakota. The road was surveyed eastward, and westward toward Newton there were about seven miles of track laid. A proposition was then made with the Burlington Northwestern to consolidate and run but one line west from Winfield, where the Burlington & Western branches off from the Burlington Northwestern, but nothing came of it. Soon after the management of the New Sharon Road changed, and the name of the company was changed to Chicago, Burlington & Pacific, and work was begun parallel with the Burlington Western west from Winfield, and on the B. & W. right of way, which was soon stopped by interference of the courts. About this time Cate bought the Chicago, Burlington & Pacific, by which he could make his Chicago extension of the Central Iowa. He proposed to Oskaloosa that if she would vote a tax to the road he would start for Chicago from there. The tax was voted and several hundred feet of road have been built and track laid. But for the continuous wet weather and bad spring fifty miles of this extension would now be ready for the iron. About 500 teams are at work, and it is being pushed as rapidly as possible. From New Sharon to Newton will also be completed. At a meeting of the Directors last week at Marshalltown it was decided to put the entire road in first-class shape as a Chicago trunk line. Steel rails will be laid. Entire new and elegant passenger-coaches have been recently put on, and a line of sleepers from Marshalltown to St. Paul established. The old Board of Directors and officers are retained for the year.

The Baggage of Canadian Emigrants Passing Through America on the Way to Manitoba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—Mr. G. E. Weiss, on of the St. Paul Company's attorneys, recently visited Washington to confer with Secretary Folger regarding the detention and examination of bonded cars containing the property of Canadian emigrants going through to Manitoba, or of European emigrants passing through Canada on the way to Manitoba. The trouble at the transfer stations in connection with the transportation of this class of goods has grown worse and worse lately. In his visit to Washington Mr. Weiss represented all the Northwestern roads that are interested in the immigration traffic. The trouble has been at Port Huron, Pembina, and in this city, and relates to Canadian emigrants and those on their way to Manitoba through Canada. On their arrival at Port Huron the emigrants have been treated as "persons arriving in the United States"—a practice arising from ignorance or mercenary motives. The emigrants were required to land and open their baggage for examination and to enter their bedding and household effects by giving bonds for the exportation of the goods to Winnipeg. This practice caused great trouble, expense, and loss of time to passengers and railway officials. Having become satisfied that it was not necessary for the protection of the revenue, the railway companies interested engaged Mr. Weiss as an agent and instructed him to apply at the Treasury Department at Washington for relief from the annoyances complained of. Mr. Weiss pointed out to the authorities at Washington that the whole line from Port Huron to Pembina is a bonded line; that the railway companies are bound by heavy bonds to transport all such goods in sealed cars; and that no custom regulations, however hampering they might be, could improve the Government security. The railway agent met with success in his undertaking, and today received from Secretary Folger copies of official orders just issued to the customs officers at Port Huron, Pembina, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Burlington, Vt., instructing them that bonded cars shall be allowed to go forward, if the seals are intact, without detention and without examination. In case the seals are found broken, a careful comparison of the contents of the cars with the "manifest" shall be made.

The C., B. & Q. War on the Narrow-Gage Railway—Tearing Away a Road-bed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 13.—The war between the Chicago, Burlington & Pacific Railway and the Burlington & Northwestern Narrow-Gage Railway Companies, which was thought to have been settled some weeks since, broke out afresh a few days ago, and resulted in more destruction of the narrow-gage company's property. The facts as stated by the narrow-gage people are as follows: On Friday the Chicago, Burlington & Pacific Company sent about thirty-five teams and some fifty men down from Brighton, who during the day leveled about 1,200 feet of narrow-gage track. On Saturday the contractor of the narrow-gage had mustered a force to oppose that of the Chicago, Burlington & Pacific. Both bodies were supplied with axes, picks, shovels, and clubs, and a serious encounter seemed inevitable. Both sides continued receiving reinforcements, and the situation grew more threatening. Fortunately the Sheriff of Washington County appeared on the ground with a posse and prevented bloodshed. Both parties remained in camp facing each other like two hostile armies from Saturday morning till Monday afternoon, having out regular pickets at night and ready to open a battle at a moment's notice. Yesterday the attorney of the narrow-gage company procured a restraining order from Judge Lewis at Montezuma, and on its being served the parties entered into an agreement by which neither was to open hostilities or continue work upon the disputed territory until the matter should be decided by the courts.

An Important Line into Northern Nebraska.

Mr. J. R. Buchanan, of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, informed a TRIBUNE representative yesterday that the Nebraska Extension of his road will be opened for business July 1, 1882. This extension runs from Missouri Valley up the Elkhorn Valley to its source, thence across to Fort Niobrara. The new line is 306 miles in length, and opens up one of the best portions of Northern Nebraska, which no doubt will soon be settled with a thrifty class of settlers. The land in this section, Mr. Buchanan says, is especially well adapted for agricultural purposes, and there is no better land anywhere in the State, every portion of it being well watered. Nearly all of this land, he says, is subject to preëmption and homesteading.

The Master Car-Builders in Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The Master Car-Builders' Association of the United States began its annual session today, Leander Garey, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, presiding.

Reports of the Committees on Train-Brakes for Freight-Cars, on Accidents to Trainmen, and on Form and Dimensions for a Standard Draw-bar and Drawspring and Best Method of Bringing About Uniformity in Their Construction were discussed.

Election of Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company today the following Directors were elected: H. J. Jewett, George R. Blanchard, C. C. Waite, John Carlisle, E. A. Ferguson, F. H. Short, E. N. Laralde, C. S. Brice, C. R. Cummings. Messrs. Blanchard, Waite, and Carlisle were appointed the Executive Committee, who will call a meeting for the election of officers. It is thought the officers will be H. J. Jewett, President; C. C. Waite, Vice-President; F. H. Shart, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. M. Page Jr. has been appointed Southern Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at New Orleans.

Mr. Percival Lowell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has instructed agents to sell half-fare tickets from and to all points on his line on July 4.

Mr. C. M. Gray, the venerable Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, celebrated his 75th birthday yesterday, and received the hearty congratulations of his many friends.

The Lake Shore brought to this city since June 1 sixty-two car-loads of European emigrants, most of whom went to points in Minnesota and Dakota. The Michigan Central brought in but twelve emigrants yesterday. This is the lightest day this road has had since the commencement of this season.

Mr. L. D. Heusner, General Western Passenger Agent of the New York Central, has received for distribution a quantity of pamphlets designating the most popular summer resorts and routes in New York and New England reached by the New York Central and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Mr. John Crampton has been appointed General Foreign Freight-Agent in this city of the Blue and Red fast-freight lines, and will assume the duties of his new position July 1. Mr. Crampton is at present General Foreign Freight-Agent in this city of the Merchants' Dispatch. As heretofore stated, the latter fast-freight line ceases to do the foreign freight business of the Vanderbilt lines July 1, and after that date it will be done by the Blue and Red Lines. Mr. Crampton has given such good satisfaction while having charge of the foreign freight business of the Merchants' Dispatch that it was thought advisable to continue him in the same position with the Red and Blue Lines.

THE CROPS.

Full Reports Showing the Actual Condition of the Illinois Oat Crop.

Promise of a Remarkably Large Yield—A Rank Growth of Straw.

Terrible Ravages of the Army-Worm in Portions of Ohio and Indiana.

Tobacco in Kentucky Receiving a Visitation from the Same Voracious Pest.

Northern Dakota Will Harvest a Large Crop of Wheat of Good Quality.

Crops in a Portion of Indian Territory Destroyed by a Hail and Wind Storm.

Favorable Showing of the Illinois Crop of Oats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—The Department of Agriculture will publish in the forthcoming crop report the following tables giving the prospects concerning the growing crop of oats, which promises to be unusually large.

The continued rains have induced a rank growth of straw, and there is danger of the crop lodging if the showers continue:

The condition of oats is more promising than one month ago, and an average, or better, yield per acre is promised in a majority of the counties of the State.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The condition in the northern counties has slightly improved the past month, and the prospect is encouraging for 8 per cent larger yield per acre than at the corresponding date last year.

There are but few counties in this division where the condition is below an average, and only one county (Carroll) where the prospect indicates more than 10 per cent less than an average yield per acre.

Counties.	Acreage 1881......	Acreage 1882 compared with 1881..	Average condition May 1, 1882......	Average condition June 1, 1882......	Average condition June 1, 1881......
Boone	25,380	102	92	98	88
Bureau	38,618	120	195	109	98
Carroll	33,287	....	....	85	80
Cook	54,800	95	97	95	88
De Kalb	44,890	105	90	98	95
Du Page	20,644	104	85	100	86
Grundy	12,513	114	90	95	105
Henderson	12,569	103	100	97	87
Henry	36,420	198	93	106	78
Iroquois	46,459	107	100	96	100
Jo Daviess	32,184	104	100	92	87
Kane	25,645	102	99	95	91
Kankakee	35,772	100	96	96	101
Kendall	22,721	96	92	95	88
Knox	43,610	109	105	103	95
Lake	28,659	104	102	93	90
La Salle	61,178	100	87	97	77
Lee	58,110	103	100	98	96
Livingston	62,667	118	105	109	90
Marshall	18,087	116	100	104	82
McHenry	22,422	114	97	100	89
Mercer	29,381	122	91	100	102
Ogle	59,475	100	99	100	95
Peoria	25,380	112	102	98	81
Putnam	6,430	106	100	104	92
Rock Island	14,789	110	104	102	90
Stark	20,713	107	92	102	100
Stephenson	41,675	100	100	98	85
Warren	36,731	108	100	99	94
Whitesides	31,028	112	95	100	75
Will	69,295	107	101	90	85
Winnebago	45,420	105	100	101	100
Woodford	46,100	105	97	103	100
Total or average...	1,163,052	106	97	98	90

From the above table it will be seen that only in the Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, and Lake is the crop more than 5 per cent below an average in condition.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

The prospect is encouraging for an average yield per acre of oats in the central counties of the State.

The condition is more promising than the first of last month, and is 4 per cent better than on June 1, 1881.

Counties.	Acreage 1881......	Acreage 1882 compared with 1881..	Average condition May 1, 1882......	Average condition June 1, 1882......	Average condition June 1, 1881......
Adams	25,112	92	80	90	100
Brown	5,001	100	100	96	95
Calhoun	1,119	96	96	92	105
Cass	5,049	108	100	91	100
Champaign	45,000	104	100	106	85
Christian	14,976	120	97	106	96
Clark	4,498	111	101	105	69
Coles	8,349	102	105	105	41
Cumberland	6,453	121	100	103	73
DeWitt	16,172	115	95	100	101
Douglas	12,000	104	94	98	76
Edgar	5,315	109	99	107	63
Ford	19,515	129	96	103	88
Fulton	14,494	105	95	103	91
Greene	2,339	117	100	100	85
Hancock	35,968	102	92	97	92
Jersey	3,778	126	100	96	99
Logan	20,200	93	100	97	103
Macon	24,244	107	102	102	95
Macoupin	11,112	144	100	82	81
Mason	6,711	109	96	92	90
McDonough	25,000	105	97	100	81
McLean	80,000	103	96	95	97
Menard	10,220	106	100	103	101
Montgomery	18,728	123	93	104	100
Morgan	10,160	107	107	99	97
Moultrie	8,326	107	103	101	97
Piat	16,132	110	98	102	96
Pike	6,855	85	93	110	94
Sangamon	10,023	124	96	102	108
Schuyler	5,086	98	103	101	100
Scott	1,278	100	105	101	93
Shelby	15,155	114	98	107	95
Tazewell	29,175	100	100	103	90
Vermilion	15,444	112	105	102	88
Total or average...	538,987	109	98	100	96

Excepting the County of Macoupin, the condition of oats promises nearly an average yield per acre, while the prospects in over half the counties are encouraging for more than an average yield per acre.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The largest increase in acreage is reported in the southern portion of the State, and the most marked improvement in the condition of the crop the past month has been made in this division.

The prospect has improved 14 per cent since May 1, and the condition (104) June 1, 1882, is 9 per cent better than at corresponding date in 1881.

Counties.	Acreage 1881......	Acreage 1882 compared with 1881..	Average condition May 1, 1882......	Average condition June 1, 1882......	Average condition June 1, 1881......
Alexander	321	110	103	100	95
Bond	7,900	110	93	103	97
Clay	8,255	132	95	101	100
Clinton	16,056	124	74	103	101
Crawford	8,764	168	94	114	71
Edwards	1,582	100	90	115	93
Effingham	15,268	118	102	103	109
Fayette	12,308	134	94	107	108
Franklin	4,060	95	97	106	101
Gallatin	1,154	85	92	92	95
Hamilton	2,092	103	62	112	98
Hardin	1,071	87	87	84	68
Jackson	2,462	95	95	98	72
Jasper	5,758	125	83	114	89
Jefferson	8,852	166	98	113	100
Johnson	1,764	105	85	87	101
Lawrence	2,728	136	62	112	95
Madison	14,150	121	96	102	92
Marion	8,725	135	87	111	97
Massac	1,382	100	100	99	66
Monroe	6,003	100	96	98	108
Perry	9,315	116	96	112	100
Pope	5,000	95	94	95	81
Pulaski	600	104	107	121	102
Randolph	11,158	107	92	98	98
Richland	6,108	126	95	105	88
Saline	1,812	100	88	105	92
St. Clair	12,610	105	87	97	102
Union	4,000	81	100	102	97
Wabash	1,425	106	91	109	100
Washington	25,000	100	75	111	87
Wayne	5,825	110	81	96	77
White	2,404	107	89	103	86
Williamson	4,327	103	77	106	86
Total or average.	220,350	114	90	104	95

The area of oats is larger than last season, when 68,744,514 bushels were harvested, and the condition of the crop is more promising than at corresponding date in 1881.

The largest yield per acre is promised in Southern Illinois, and the crop is in better condition in Central than in Northern Illinois.

This season, from present indications, will be one of the profitable years for the growing of oats. With the exception of last year (1881) this crop during the past twelve years has been cultivated in this State at a loss.

According to the late census returns Illinois produced nearly one-sixth of the entire oat crop of the United States.

The following tables have been compiled from the reports of about 500 regular and experienced correspondents of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and the prospective yield of oats reported is approximately correct.

The tables give the comparative area of 1881 and 1882, the condition of the growing crop on May 1 and June 1, 1882, as well as on June 1, 1881, in each county in the State.

The counties are so arranged as to group the northern, central, and southern counties together.

The condition indicates that there will be some less than an average yield per acre in Gallatin, Hardin, Johnson, Pope, and Wayne Counties.

With favorable weather until harvest there will be a large oat crop. Frequent and continued showers would, however, cause the crop to lodge and largely reduce the yield.

Northern Dakota Sends News of the Most Encouraging Character.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—The following reports are from Grand Forks, Walsh, and Traill County, North Dakota, in the new district opened by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Road last fall and this spring:

Grand Forks—The crops for a radius of fifty miles around Grand Forks present a most flattering outlook. The heavy rains which came early this spring have without doubt in some localities rendered seeding late, but the continued warm spell which succeeded the rains allowed the crop to catch up in a rapid growth what was lost by the late seeding. As for giving close figures of the increase in acreage over last year it is impossible, as last year the out-country was comparatively new and the number of acres small. An immense amount of break was done, which had been seeded this year, so that the increase will be very great, and a low estimate would place it at least 110 per cent over last year. In one township where there were but 150 acres broken last year it is estimated that there are 4,000 this year.

Grafton—The wheat never looked better in this vicinity. There is over twice as much in as there was ever before, and it is all doing first-rate. Out southwest of here there was considerable wheat put in on the ground which had not been back-set, and on this there will hardly be half a crop, but wherever it was properly planted too much cannot be said in its favor. There will be 200,000 bushels marketed here this year more than last.

Minto—The crops here are looking finely—in fact, much better than at this time last year. The frost a couple of weeks ago was an advantage, as it made the wheat stool out more. The acreage is largely increased. What per cent it has increased it is not possible to state. All the other crops are looking well, and the weather has been very favorable.

Norton—Increased acreage over that of last year, about 80 per cent. Crop prospects never better. Condition all that could be desired, except on a very few pieces of low land. Farmers here are jubilant.

Buxton—In this vicinity crops are looking very well, and farmers are feeling buoyant over the future prospect. Wheat has a good color and looks thrifty. Should estimate the acreage this year at 35,000 acres tributary to this place. Three acres to one last year.

Reynolds—Crops couldn't be better. Everything looks fine and thrifty. Wheat is all up, and is very even in quality and growth. The acreage is fully 120 per cent over that of last year. There were 65,000 bushels marketed here last year, and fully 150,000 will be shipped from this point the coming season.

Hillsboro—The condition and prospects of this year's crops throughout this county is very flattering. Farmers all report wheat as growing very finely, and have anticipations of a big harvest. It is almost safe to say that the increase of acreage over last year is nearly double. Under favorable circumstances, Traill County will furnish a large yield for the bread of the millions.

Larimore—Crops are in extra fine condition, and are very far advanced. Everybody is pleased with the prospect. A great many will harvest their first crop this season, and if the results justify the promise of this spring, this section will have a great future. A little rain would help things, but the wheat can stand it some time yet without a shower.

Arvilla—Wheat is first-class, looking fine and thrifty, giving great promise for a big crop. Am unable to estimate the increase, but believe it will reach nearly 150 per cent.

Americus—Wheat is in a very promising condition. The past day or two shows a slight need of rain, but it is only in a small degree, and does not amount to much. The increase of acreage is about double that of last year. The farmers are all very enthusiastic.

Kimball—All growing crops look healthy, and are two and three inches above ground. Farmers report a greatly increased acreage—probably one-half greater. Over double the amount of wheat which was shipped from here last year will be sent this year. Thus far the prospects have been fine.

From St. Louis to St. Paul.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 12.—A daylight ride during the past week through Southern Minnesota entirely across Iowa over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, and through Illinois from Burlington to St. Louis, gives one a pretty correct idea of the condition of crops in the territory lying beside the line from St. Paul to St. Louis known as the Iowa route.

Corn in Eastern and Southeastern Iowa is not as good by far as it should be, and as it is reported along the western slope. This is probably due to a great excess of rain, together with the fact that there is considerable low land in Southeastern Iowa and all through the river valleys. In Southern Minnesota corn is now doing nicely. After getting south of Burlington into Illinois the crop began to loom up finely, and it looks well for a goodly distance north of St. Louis. In many places in Iowa, chiefly in the southeastern part, farmers are yet plowing for corn. Such instances, however, are not very frequent. Much damage has been done by rain to other crops as well as corn by actually drowning the grain out, and in many fields of wheat, oats, rye, etc., there are to be seen quite large patches where water is still standing on land ordinarily dry and tillable, while in other places the grain had been under water so long that when it dried away but little came up. Winter wheat and rye, spring wheat, oats, grass, etc., are generally doing well all over the country, though there will probably be

A MUCH SMALLER CROP

throughout the Northwest than there would have been with a few weeks of pleasant weather. The reaper has already been put to work north of St. Louis, at least one or two pieces of winter wheat or rye was cut last Friday, and many fields gave evidence of being nearly ready for the harvester. The work of haying had also been commenced. There is considerable discussion regarding the Iowa corn crop, many contending that the acreage will be larger than last year, while fully as many give good reasons for the belief that it will fall short. Judging from the fact that in the eastern portion the acreage will not be as large, and that in Western Iowa it will be somewhat increased, it is fair to estimate very little, if any, increase in acreage. Very much depends upon the weather from now on. The right kind will give corn a big boost, and then hogs can be fattened in good shape; but the kind of weather experienced in this part of the State for some weeks past will be very damaging to the interests of the agricultural people, and almost as directly to others as well.

Encouraging Reports from the Region Round About Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—Reports as to the growing crops have been received from over forty county-towns in the sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia tributary to Pittsburg. The tenor of these reports is on the whole very encouraging. The wheat crop of this section was perhaps never more promising, for two reports from Ohio tell of a little damage by rains, but only one report is absolutely unfavorable, while a majority of them rate the wheat crop far above the average.

There is a noticeable unanimity with regard to the corn crop, which has everywhere been much thrown back by the late rains, and in some sections of Ohio part of the acreage intended for planting is still unplanted. In most cases, however, the adverse outlook will pass away with good weather, and a few reports are above the average.

The reports on oats range from very poor to very good, with the general result of a little below the average prospect at present, with a chance for a decided improvement with good weather.

The prospects of the hay crop are unanimously reported to be immense, and, with one or two exceptions, potatoes are doing remarkably well. The fruit crop shows considerable diversity, but the general indications are that there will be a rather light crop of apples, while peaches are almost entirely killed by the late frosts, although the chief peach-producing locality, Northwestern Columbiana County, reports that it will have a good yield. Small fruits and vegetables are both showing large yields. Nearly all these crops are liable to be vastly improved by good weather, or seriously damaged by bad.

The trade-reports from the towns below show a dull trade. In the strictly-agricultural towns this is due to the fact that farmers are busy, and at the same time are waiting to regulate their expenditures by the outcome of their crops. In the towns dependent on the iron, coal, and petroleum industries, trade is dull for more obvious reasons.

The Army-Worm Threatening the Destruction of Wheat in Portions of Ohio and Indiana and Tobacco in Kentucky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., June 13.—Advices from Butler and Warren and other counties in the southern part of Ohio and Indiana announce that the total destruction of the grain crop is threatened in this section by the army-worm. In Butler and Warren Counties they have appeared by millions. Wheat is in splendid condition, but will not be ready for harvest for a week or ten days. Many fields have already been totally destroyed. The worm cuts the stalk and feeds on the sap. In six hours they will destroy large fields so they will not yield one-eighth of a crop. They are moving at about the rate of ten miles a day through the Miami Valley, covering it is not known how wide a territory. Some farmers have begun to cut wheat while it is green, but even wheat-shocks are attacked by the worm, and the whole has to be abandoned. The only effective means yet adopted for saving grain against its ravages is by digging trenches two feet in depth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—It is stated at the Globe tobacco warehouse by D. B. Owens, Perry Jefferson, and George W. Gray, who arrived today by the early morning train on the Kentucky Central Railroad, that the country near Marshall Station, Mason County, Ky., is swarming with army-worms. They are traveling in a southerly direction, about one mile in twenty-four hours, and devastation and ruin mark their progress. The farmers for miles around have turned out en masse, and are fighting them with fire, water, and everything else that their inventive genius can suggest, but so far without success, and at the time of the train's arrival at Marshall they had gathered on the track to a depth of seven or eight inches. The story was told in all seriousness, and tobacco advanced during the sales that followed one cent a pound. It was reported that there is considerable talk among the farmers and shippers of the Mason County District regarding the ravages of the army worm, but so far there has been no damage to the tobacco crop in that region.

Reports from Several Counties in Nebraska.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 12.—Crop reports from the southern and middle counties are remarkably favorable, and the condition of the crops in the northeast counties, along the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, is excellent, as witness the following dispatches received today:

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

All small grain is looking finely, and the prospects are better than they have been for a number of years. Corn is rather backward, owing to wet weather, but has a good color and is growing a good stand. The rain has damaged nothing.

BURT COUNTY.

The wheat crop is booming and never looked better. Corn is doing finely, the warm weather having brought it forward in good shape. The rains have done no damage in this section, but did a great deal of good to crops in the northern part of the county. Corn, wheat, and oats never looked better.

CUMING COUNTY.

All crops are doing well, and there has not been enough rain to do any damage. Wheat has been doing well all the time, while the cold weather retarded the growth of corn. The latter has been making up for lost time in the past week.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

The prospects for corn are very good, not having been affected by wet weather. Corn will yield from seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre.

DIXON COUNTY.

All kinds of grain are looking exceedingly well. Small grain is well advanced, while corn was slightly damaged by cold weather, but is growing very rapidly now.

Very Discouraging Reports from De Witt County, Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 12.—The discouraging accounts of the way corn has been drowned out in De Witt County by the heavy rain of the last forty-eight hours and of ten days ago, are indeed to be lamented. THE TRIBUNE'S representative in this city on Sunday viewed several low fields, where the stand was excellent previous to the last drenching rain which is now nearly if not drowned out and, is at least in a very poor condition. Reports from all parts of the county are unfavorable to the crop today, but it is to be hoped that they are not as bad as reported. It is safe to say, however, that the corn on high land is all right so far and growing nice, but the low land is so full of water that it is impossible for it to grow, and it will be a number of days before the farmers can get into the field to replant, when it will be too late, it is said, for the crop to sufficiently mature before fall frosts nip it. The prospect has been very good for a large crop up to ten days ago, when the heavy rains stopped all work in the fields. The necessity of tiling low lands has again been forcibly brought to the minds of our farmers, who see what a vast improvement it has been over the old way of ditching. The lands tiled seem to dry out much quicker than they did before the discovery of the tiling process was made. It is to be hoped that the very poor prospects will turn out to be a myth, but the chances are poor.

Great Damage Inflicted by a Hail-Storm in Indian Territory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—An Indian Territory special says Broken Arrow and the surrounding country has just been visited by the severest hail-storm ever experienced in the Indian Nation. The storm swept over a scope of territory five miles in length and a mile in width, leaving desolation in its path. Many dwellings were destroyed. The Town of Broken Arrow was badly damaged. Hailstones as large as an ordinary egg fell, stripping trees and destroying fruit and growing crops. An aged Indian woman, Ann Selebe, was caught in the storm and so fearfully lacerated by the hail that she is not likely to recover. Two brothers, aged 14 and 15, named Russell, living west of Broken Arrow, are reported to have been overtaken in the storm while hunting and fatally wounded. The full extent of the damage cannot be learned for some days, but will reach several thousand dollars.

Wonderful Change for the Better in Ottawa County, Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 13.—The wonderful change that has taken place in the growing crops during the last warm days surpasses all experience of previous years, and farmers are beginning to feel hopeful that they will have an abundance after all the cold and backward spring. Wheat is growing rapidly, and in some places begins to head out. Rye promises a large yield also. Corn is doing very well, especially that which is planted latest. Potatoes are thriving also, although in some places the potato-bug has made its appearance.

Everything Except Corn Looking Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 13.—There were seven inches of rainfall here in May, and this month three and a half inches. Thus far corn is looking badly, the exception being on high ground, and will fall far short of an average crop. Other crops look well.

Discouraging News from the Vicinity of Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 13.—Reports from the farming districts are discouraging as to the crop outlook. The ground is baked and parched and wheat not over six inches on the average and very thin. Much of it will produce but little more than seed. Pasturage is brown and dead. A heavy rain is earnestly looked for.

SUNDAY LAWS.

A Sensible Prosecuting Attorney.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, June 13.—The city authorities of Oconomowoc are making for themselves an unsavory reputation through an attempt to enforce the Sunday law that has remained a dead letter upon our statute-books for a quarter of a century at least. About a month ago the liverymen, milkmen, barber-shops, and meat-markets were notified to cease their duties on Sundays under penalty of prosecution. The warning was heeded for a Sunday or so, when the milkmen and liverymen put on a bold face and again resumed their avocations. Gradually the barber-shops began opening their doors on the Sabbath. Last week complaint was entered against G. H. Erredge for attending his tonsorial duties on Sunday. Yesterday the case came up for trial before a local Justice of the Peace. District-Attorney Thomas appeared for the State, and put an end to the farce by refusing to prosecute on the grounds that he considered such work as acts of "necessity" under the statues, and would not put the county to the expense of costs in trials where there were no prospects for conviction.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 13.—One hundred and ten Hereford cattle, imported from England by Earl & Stuart, of Lafayette, arrived here via the Wabash Railway. The cattle have been in Maine in quarantine, and were shipped in the cars of the New York Express Company. They were fed and watered in the cars and came through in excellent condition. The train was run special nearly all the distance, the best time being made over the Wabash. The cattle will be taken to Earl & Stuart's stock-farm three miles from Lafayette.

CHICAGOANS ABROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEENAH, Wis., June 13.—Today's arrivals at Roberts' summer resort: Perry H. Smith and family, Willis Howe and wife, C. M. Clark and family, George M. Stiles, F. Gray, the Rev. W. C. Gray, the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, the Rev. George C. Noyes, all of Chicago.

Patronize C. H. Hildreth & Co., 221 and 223 State street, if in need of any furniture.

MARINE NEWS.

An Improved Demand Yesterday by Shippers for Grain-Carriers.

Rates Exceedingly Firm, Especially to the Upper Canadian Ports.

Arrival of the New Schooner William O. Goodman, Lumber-Laden.

The Schooner J. F. Tracy Collides with the North Government Breakwater.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

The demand by shippers yesterday for vessels to carry grain was exceedingly good, especially to upper Canadian ports, 2½ cents a bushel on corn being freely bid to those ports late in the afternoon. The room taken was nearly evenly divided between Buffalo and upper Canadian ports. Rates to Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports were firm at three cents a bushel on corn. Owners did not seem overanxious to put their vessels in at this rate, being of the opinion that rates would further advance, as the supply of carriers was not very abundant. When the rate to Sarnia and other upper Canadian ports reaches two and one-half cents and above a bushel on corn there is but little doubt that many of the better class of vessels now engaged in carrying lumber will seek grain cargoes, thus affording a fair supply of carriers. Yesterday's charters comprise the following vessels:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Schooner Queen City, corn	48,000
Schooner E. Fitzgerald, corn	21,000
Schooner M. E. Trimble (change), wheat	46,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Clarion, oats	20,000
Propeller Clarion, rye	15,000
For Sarnia.	
Steam-barge S. C. Hall, corn	28,000
Schooner George Steel, corn	19,000
Schooner Clara Parker, corn	27,000
For Midland.	
Schooner Arabia, corn	21,000
Schooner Midland Rover, corn	23,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Toledo, corn	23,000
Schooner Higgie, corn	33,000
For Fort Gratoit.	
Schooner C. J. Magill, corn	24,000
Total capacity	348,000

Lumber freights continue extremely dull, but few vessels being chartered. Nearly all the lumber coming to this port is being brought by vessels that have season charters, made early in the spring. The supply of "wild" vessels far exceeds the demand, and what engagements are being made are at the following rates:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.25
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

Vessels to carry posts, ties, poles, and wood remain in fair request, and owners whose craft are in that trade have little difficulty in placing them at the following rates:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts. and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	†6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	† 5½	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 6½ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

The inquiry yesterday at this port for iron-ore carriers was very good, shippers freely offering $1.10 a ton from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, but no vessels were secured, vessel-men demanding $1.15. The advance in grain freights has caused the supply of ore-carriers to decrease materially, and rates are now quoted at the following figures:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.25
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.10@1.15
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were weak at the decline of Monday. Receipts of coal at that port continue light, and the prospects are that there will be no improvement in rates for some time to come. Rates continue to be quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85

Arrival of the New Schooner William O. Goodman.

Capt. William Johnson's new schooner, the William O. Goodman, made her first appearance in port yesterday with a cargo of lumber from Menominee. A full description of the Goodman has heretofore appeared in THE TRIBUNE, but a newspaper description hardly does the vessel full justice. The Goodman is, without doubt, one of the handsomest vessels that ever entered this port, and Capt. Johnson, her owner, has every reason to be proud of her, as has William O. Goodman, Esq., of the lumber firm of Sawyer, Goodman & Co., after whom she was named. The Goodman arrived yesterday morning, unloaded at the lumber docks of the above-named firm, and left again for Menominee last evening. As she came down the river, bound out, in tow of the tug Hackley, thousands of people gathered on the bridges and docks to have a view of her, and the unanimous expression was, "Isn't she a beauty?" And, indeed, she is. It is hardly necessary to remark that Capt. Hansen, her master, was as proud of her as it was possible for a sailor to be. As for Capt. Johnson, her owner, he seemed to be as nearly pleased with her as he is with the young sailor that came to cheer his household the day before the Goodman was launched. The Goodman starts out lucky, and, in addition to her regular colors, sports an ensign with the regulation horse-shoe. May disaster never overtake her is the wish of the friends of her Captain and owner.

The Schooner J. F. Tracy Collides with the New Breakwater.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the schooner J. F. Tracy left port light for the east shore to load lumber. A few minutes after the tug let her go outside she ran full speed, bow on, against the new north Government breakwater, crushing in her bow completely. The Captain reports that the accident was caused by the schooner failing to answer her helm. The tugs J. N. Taylor and Triad being near at hand at the time of the collision, went to the rescue of the unfortunate vessel. The Taylor took her towline, while the Triad got alongside and held her up until she was towed in opposite the life-saving station, where she sank, keeled to the port, her starboard bulwark alone being above water. Capt. St. Peter and the life-saving crew were quickly alongside and rendered valuable assistance to the crew. The Tracy is 161 tons burden, was built at Buffalo in 1855, rebuilt in 1873, repaired in 1875, is two-masted, is owned by Dean and others of this city, and has no rating by the Lloyds. Her probable value is about $1,000. It is thought that she is so badly injured that it will not pay to repair her.

Dock and Other Notes.

Quite a large lumber fleet was on the market last evening.

There is now a depth of fourteen feet of water in Sturgeon Bay Canal.

The big lake tug A. J. Wright and tow arrived yesterday morning from Marquette.

The schooner Huron made the trip from Toledo to Kincardine in thirty-six hours.

William F. Higgie returns to the command of the schooner Higgie, vice Thomas McLoughlin.

The tugmen had a fair day's business yesterday, much to the satisfaction of those owning them.

The barge Colborn rescued two men, the crew of the capsized hooker Fortune's Trial, off Saugatuck.

The Toledo *Blade's* marine man feels sour because Toledo's green tug was pulled all over Detroit River by the tug Miner, and says nothing on the lakes of her inches can pull the Carrington for stamps.

Hans Peterson has been appointed to the command of the schooner Radical, vice J. William Barnstund.

The schooners Jesse Phillips and S. Bates are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for repairs.

Joe Hickman's new tug, the Lorena, was launched at Saugatuck yesterday afternoon. Martell built her.

The schooner Columbian has been sold by Capt. N. S. Whipple to W. and M. McDermott, of Cleveland, for $10,000 cash.

The propeller Russell Sage made the trip from Toledo to Buffalo in twenty-two and one-half hours—the fatest time on record.

Capt. Ramsey Brown, master and owner of the barge Col. Brackett, fell from the top of the cabin to the deck, and was very severely injured.

A deck-hand named James Thompson slipped from the hurricane deck of the propeller Winslow on Lake Superior on Wednesday last, and was drowned.

The United States grand jury at Sandusky, in the Eagle explosion case, did not find evidence to warrant them in finding an indictment against Capt. Fred. Magle.

The machinery will perhaps be removed from the propeller Plymouth. It is rumored that negotiations are pending towards placing it in a new hull now building by Mr. John Kelderhouse at Bay City, Mich.

John H. Dall takes command of the schooner Lincoln Dall, vice James L. Dall. Further particulars at some future time—that is, when Jimmie again takes command in order to let Johnnie take a rest.

There is said to be a complete blockade of ore vessels at Ashtabula docks. Vessels have to lay four or five days before they can get a chance to commence unloading—a state of affairs that is anything but pleasant or profitable.

The Coroner's jury in the American Eagle case have returned a verdict that those killed by the explosion came to their death through the carelessness and recklessness of the engineer, James W. Johnson, deceased.

Miller & Rosser's new canal tug Viva is nearly finished. She is 70 feet keel, 80 feet over all, 12¼ beam, 4 feet hold, and has two engines 10x12 inches, with a steel boiler 5x9 feet. She will draw 4 feet aft. Her cost will be $8,000.

The schooner Thomas L. Parker, Capt. Amasa L. Fitch, arrived yesterday morning from Ashland, Lake Superior, with a cargo of 700,000 feet of lumber, one of the largest cargoes of lumber ever brought to this port by a sailing vessel.

The official papers of the schooner J. Loomis McLaren were filed at the Custom-House yesterday. Her registered tonnage is 291.59: length, 135 feet; beam, 29 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 7 inches. The McLaren arrived yesterday with a cargo of lumber from Cheboygan, consigned to Street, Chatfield & Keep, of this port.

The House bill for Government control of the Harbor of Refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron, was passed by the Senate on Friday. Two or three verbal changes were made in the bill, thus sending it back to the House, but as they are not important the House will doubtless concur in them, and the bill will without doubt become a law before the end of the session.

It seems that the story told by a sailor about Capt. Saxie Brooks being badly whipped by a sailor whom Brooks shot several years ago is untrue. The Kingston *Whig* says: "The report concerning a drubbing being given to Capt. Saxie Brooks by Gough is wholly untrue. His vessel cleared from Garden Island for Lake Superior, and has not been in Toledo at all, nor did he see Gough at this or any other port."

Capts. Franklin and William Kelly, the wreckers, succeeded yesterday morning in releasing the schooner Yankee Blade that went ashore near South Chicago a week ago last Saturday during the northeast gale, and in the afternoon the Vessel-Owners' tugs Rebel and Protection towed her into port and up to the dry-dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company. She had three steam-pumps on board hard at work to keep her afloat. She looks as though she is pretty well used up.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 13—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge D. M. Dickerson and barges, 5 a. m.; steam-barge T. W. Palmer with consort, and schooner David Vance, 5:20 a. m.; propeller Empire State, 8:30 a. m.; steam-barge Allegheny and barges, 9 a. m.; steam-barge W. T. Graves, with schooner David Dows and consort, 12 m.; schooner North Cape, 7 a. m.; schooner Maxwell, 7:30 a. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 8 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge James Davidson, with schooners J. H. Mead and O. M. Bond, 4:30 a. m.; steam-barge J. S. Ruby, 8 a. m.; schooner George Murray, 7 a. m.; steamer Keweenaw, 8 a. m.; tug Champion and raft, 11:30 a. m.

Wind northeast; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 13—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Mary Mills and barges, 2:10 p. m.; propeller Russell Sage, 2:30 p. m.; steam-barge Antelope and barges, 2:30 p. m.; steam-barge Iron Chief, 4:30 p. m.; schooner A. B. Morris, 5:30 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Forest City and consort, 7:20 p. m.

Wind southeast, light. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 13.—Arrived—Steam-barge Truesdell; schooners Constitution and May Richards.

Sailed—Steam-barges Truesdell, Minneapolis, Oscar Townsend with consort Ed Kelly, Business, Rube Richards, and Inter-Ocean; schooners Niagara, Our Son, and O. H. Burton.

Wind south, very light.

The United States steamer Andy Johnson is at anchor in the bay.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Jay Gould, flour, etc.; propeller Cuba, corn; propeller B. W. Blanchard, wheat, flour, etc.; schooners G. S. Hazard and F. A. Georger, wheat. From Pequanning—Propeller Huron City, lumber; schooner Sam Flint, lumber. From Duncan City—Schooner Jane Ralston, lumber.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Montana, cement, salt, etc.; propeller James Fisk, rails, cement, etc.; propeller Avon, coal, rails; propeller Cuba, sundries; schooners Joseph Paige and Elizabeth Jones, coal.

Coal freights to Chicago were weak at the decline of yesterday. Receipts continue light and the prospects look to no improvement for some time. More or less delay is occasioned in making up large cargoes. Engagements—Schooners Elizabeth Jones and James Couch, coal to Chicago at 65 cents; schooner E. L. Coyne, coal to Racine at 80 cents; steam-barge Raleigh and consort Lucerne, coal to Duluth at 90 cents; steam-barge Huron City and consort Sam Flint, coal to Duluth on contract; schooner William Howe, coal to Detroit at 40 cents.

Canal freights were a little better and very firm. Shippers were offering four cents on corn and four and three-eighths cents on wheat to New York. Boat-owners are holding off for a further advance, claiming they cannot clear expenses at these figures.

A survey was held today on the schooner Lizzie Law by Capt. Dan Rodgers, Capt. George McLeod, John Humble, and Frank Williams. By close figuring they make her damages amount to $4,000. She is in the Mills dock for repairs, which will take a couple of weeks to complete.

The steamship Onoko arrived light from Erie this morning, and went at once into the Union Dry-Dock for a new wheel.

Manager Allen, of the Western Transportation Company, was slightly better today, but not altogether out of danger.

The river tug John Martin left tonight for Lake Huron towing the schooners Joseph Paige and Elizabeth Jones, both coal-laden, for Chicago.

Capt. C. L. Everet, marine clerk for Smith & Davis, insurance agents, committed suicide today by taking laudanum. He was given to drinking and was financially embarrassed. He was a Captain during the Rebellion, and leaves a wife and five children.

Edward Smith has bought half of the lumber barge William Crosthwaite for $3,000. He now owns the whole of her. She carries 500,000 feet.

The local Sailors' Union last night advanced wages from $1.50 to $2 per day.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 13.—Arrived—Steam-barge Macy; schooners J. Burt, Ishpeming, S. P. Ely, M. Martin, and S. H. Kimball.

Cleared—Steam-barges Vienna, Wilson, Colonial, and Fairbank; schooners Verona, Camden, C. Wall, and T. Gawn.

Passed up—Propellers J. L. Hurd, Japan, and S. E. Sheldon.

Vessel-Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—Charters—Propeller Farwell and consorts, Rutter and Godfrey, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, private terms; schooner Kate Kelly, coal, Lorain to Port Hope, private terms.

Cleared—Propeller Montana, merchandise, for Chicago.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 13.—Passed up—Schooner Blazing Star, Oswego to Detroit, coal; schooner Fleetwing, Belleville to Chicago, stone.

Passed down—Schooner George B. Sloan, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propeller Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

A Couple of Thieving Sailors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—James Tighe and John Kinsella, sailors, on the barge Corning, were today arrested for stealing $75 worth of clothing from the Captain. The property was recovered this evening by the detectives.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 13.—Entered—Schooner M. J. Wilcox, from Escanaba, ore.

Cleared—Schooner Julia Willard, for Keely's Island, light; schooner Panama, for Duncan City, light.

Port of Chicago.

The following were arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVED.

Prop Monahansett, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Minnesota, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop De Pere, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, salt.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Hall, sundries.
Prop J. H. Whiting, Marquette, iron ore.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Ketchum, Bay de Noque, telegraph poles.
Schr Arctic, Traverse Bay, cobblestones.
Schr Metacomet, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr A. Mosher, Point St. Ignace, telegraph poles.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Duncan City, Traverse Bay, ties.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber. (New schooner.)
Schr Watts Sherman, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr C. Nielson, Drummond's Isle, posts and ties.
Schr Guiding Star, Duluth, lumber.
Schr A. M. Muir, Point Iroquois, lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Jacksonport, wood.
Schr Swallow, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, lumber.
Schr Itasca, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Imperial, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Josephine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, South Chicago, wreck.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, Packard's Pier, ties.
Schr Tempest, Parent's Bay, posts.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, salt.

CLEARED.

Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop Buckeye, Port Sherman, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop Monahansett, Escanaba, light.
Prop Minnesota, Escanaba, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, light.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 32,000 bu flaxseed, 28,000 bu corn, and 500 m'f. brls.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, sundries.
Stm-yacht J. F. Dayan.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr M. E. Trimble, Buffalo, 45,000 bu wheat.
Schr A. Gregory, Port Huron, 17,450 bu corn.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, 50 bu oats.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Manistee, light.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Schr Knight Templar, Black Creek, sundries.
Schr Mediator, Little Sturgeon, light.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, light.
Schr M. Thompson, Hamlin, light.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Middle Island, light.
Schr J. B. Wilber, Cedar River, light.
Schr Cascade, Petoskey, light.
Schr J. W. Wescott, Frankfort, 20 packages merchandise.
Schr Duncan City, Rawleigh's Bay, light.
Schr Regulator, Hamlin, light.
Schr Ruby, Charlevoix, 6 tons feed.
Schr J. W. Doane, Ashtabula, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, 52 packages merchandise.
Schr S. Bates, Horn's Pier, 2 tons feed.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, light.
Schr Ketchum, Bay de Noque, light.
Schr H. B. Burger, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Arctic, Traverse, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Montague, light.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, light.
Schr Barbarian, Duncan City, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, light.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, light.
Schr Maumee Valley, Manistee, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Port Huron, 23,775 bu corn.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, 18,500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr John Miner, Traverse Bay, light.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, 5,650 brls flour, 1,226 sacks corn, 425 sacks oats, 712 sacks oil-cake.
Prop R. C. Bristain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop J. C. Seaverns, Saugatuck, merchandise.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Port Huron, 27,380 bu corn.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 29,557 bu corn.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr W. Sherman, Charlevoix, light.
Prop Wissahickon, Erie, 13,704 bu oats, 250 sacks oats, and sundries.

BRUTAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

James Murray and Benjamin Green, of Providence, Meet Before Daylight and Pummel Each Other to the Point of Exhaustion and into a Jelly.

NEW YORK, June 12.—An epidemic for prize-fighting appears to be prevailing in Kings County. One contest, the participants in which were James Murray and Benjamin Green, of Providence, R. I., was broken up Saturday morning by Brooklyn police at Coney Island. Another, between Leonard Tracy and Alexander Brown, took place on Sunday morning at Thomas' Hotel, on the Ocean Parkway, in Gravesend, and after fifty-seven rounds ended in a rough-and-tumble fight between the principals and the spectators, and all in spite of the fact that both principals had been arrested Saturday for planning a prize-fight and released on bail. The third encounter was the most brutal of all. It took place at daybreak today at Fort Hamilton, in the Town of New Utrecht. This was the completion of the match interrupted on Coney Island between Murray and Green. When the mounted police from the Tenth Precinct of Brooklyn galloped down to Parkway and surrounded the Novelty Theatre at Coney Island Saturday morning three rounds had been fought between the two men. Murray was made a prisoner and taken before Police-Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, who decided that he had no jurisdiction. Murray was then taken back to Gravesend, where Justice Williams admitted him to bail. Steps were taken at once to continue the contest. It was believed the Brooklyn police need not be feared unless the local authorities called on them for aid. All arrangements were quietly made on Sunday, and a party of about thirty set out shortly after midnight for a secluded spot in which to violate the law. This was found in the basement of an unoccupied house near the hotel formerly kept by the notorious bank burglar, "Red" Leary, in the Village of Fort Hamilton. The place is remote from respectable dwellings, and the local constabulary does not frequent that part of the village. A ring was made by a few benches on the floor of earth, and the spectators, ranged around the damp and moldy walls, lighted by a couple of ill-smelling kerosene lamps, watched the brutal contest with eager interest. The match was for light weights, for $500 a side, with hard gloves. Each of the men weighed 128 pounds. Green's seconds were James Elliott and Charles Morton, and Murray was seconded by Lawrence McCarty and George Holden. Charles Johnson was selected as referee. The fight began at a quarter before 5. It lasted an hour and forty minutes, and was marked by the utmost brutality. Twenty-four rounds were fought. From the first Murray had the advantage, and forced the fight, driving Green back to his corner. The latter seemed unable to ward off the terrific blows of his adversary. By the seventh round Green's left eye was nearly closed, and his face was so cut that blood was flowing. He then undertook to pound his antagonist, and both men rained blows on each other with little regard for so-called science and less for each other's bruises. In sporting parlance it was a "slugging" match. After twenty rounds it was clear that Green was beaten. He had a dreadful appearance, being shockingly bruised, and the sledgehammer blows of Murray caused the blood to spurt from his cut and swollen face until the cellar walls were bespattered. But Green would not give up so long as he could struggle to his place. For four more rounds he witnstood the blows of Murray, until at length he was forced to admit that he was whipped. His seconds would not allow him to fight longer, and the stakes were passed over to Murray. Two fouls were called on Murray, but not allowed by the referee. After the fight Murray shook hands with Green, who was barely able to hold his hand. His face was pounded to a jelly, and his friends carried him helpless to bed.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Blow from a Hatchet in the Hands of a Woman Destroyed the Life of an Unborn Babe and Will Probably Kill the Mother.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—A very serious affair occurred this afternoon on Central avenue which will probably end in a murder. John Witmer and his wife are the janitors of the large tenement-house No. 815 Central avenue. Among the tenants are Emma Dales and her family. In front of the house is a yard and a gate, over the regulation of which there has been a good deal of words and feeling. This morning Witmer nailed up the gate. Mrs. Dales objected to this, and came down into the yard, when a row occurred between her and the janitors. Witmer knocked or pushed the woman down, and Mrs. Witmer ran up and struck Mrs. Dales in the stomach with a hatchet. The woman showed signs of being very badly injured, and Dr. Davis was sent for to attend her. Upon examination it was discovered that Mrs. Dales was pregnant, and that the blow from the hatchet had destroyed the life of the unborn child. The physician pronounced Mrs. Dales' condition to be very critical, and expressed the fear that she would die. The Witmers were arrested and held to await the result of Mrs. Dales' injuries. The affair created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood.

MISTAKES OF TELEGRAPHY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 13.—White, Washer & King, of Atchison, sent McGinily, Adams & Sherry, of St. Louis, a dispatch directing them to "sell fifteen wheat July," which meant to sell 15,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat any time in July. The dispatch as received at St. Louis by the firm read, "Sell fifty wheat July." The Atchison firm brought suit against the Western Union for the mistake to recover the difference of the margin on 35,000 bushels of wheat, and obtained judgment in the United States Circuit Court here today for $1,135.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 13.—Today the surviving members of Company E, Twentieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, held their annual reunion in Clinton. A large number of the members could not be present, but there were enough to have a splendid time. O. B. Thayer, pastor of the Presbyterian church, delivered the oration.

An immense stock, our own make, rattan goods. Wakefield Rattan Co., 260 Wabash av.

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THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

Operates with Energy upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, and Pores of the Skin, Neutralizing, Absorbing, and Expelling Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker

HUMORS,

the cause of most human ills, and curing when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods and remedies fail, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores, Milk Leg, Mercurial Affections, Erysipelas, Tumors, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Boils, Blood Poisons, Bright's Disease, Wasting of the Kidneys and Liver, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all Itching and Scaly

ERUPTIONS

of the Skin and Scalp—such as Salt-Rheum, Psoriasis, Totter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Itching Piles, and other Disfiguring and Torturing Humors from a pimple to a scrofulous ulcer, when assisted by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures.

CUTICURA,

a sweet, unchangeable Medicinal Jelly, clears off all external evidence of Blood Humors, eats away Dead Skin and Flesh, instantly allays Itchings and Irritations, Softens, Soothes, and Heals. Worth its weight in gold for all Itching Diseases.

CUTICURA SOAP,

an Exquisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative. Fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsam. Contains in a modified form all the virtues of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and is indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases, and for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the complexion and skin. The only Medicinal Baby Soap.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only real curatives for diseases of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood. Price: CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle; CUTICURA, 50c. per box; large boxes, $1.00; CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold everywhere. Principal Depot, Weeks & Potter, Boston.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure,

The Great American Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Merigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

for the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the loss of Smell, Taste, or Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Indorsed by Physicians, Chemists, and Medical Journals throughout the world, as the only complete external and internal treatment.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Weeks & Potter, Boston.

COLLINS' PLASTERS

ELECTRICITY,

Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation. Price, 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
J. A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager.

STANDING ROOM
Is what may be expected by late-comers.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY,
From Daly's Theatre, New York, in the
PASSING REGIMENT
HAS CAPTURED THE TOWN.

The Original New York Company will positively appear. See the review Passing Regiment—Company E, of the new Second Regiment, headed by a full Military Band—in the first act. Every performance under the personal direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MATINEE TODAY.
Last Four Nights.
JAMES O'NEILL,
Supported by John A. Mackay and great company, in
A Celebrated Case!
Sunday first time an entirely New Drama
THE BROTHERS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Thursday and Friday Evenings, June 15 and 16,
ZENOBIA.
ZENOBIA.............MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY
(The part understudied by Miss Dora Henninges, Cincinnati.)
SINDARINA, } ....MLLE. MARIE LITTA
JULIA, }
Messrs. Knorr, Gill, and W. H. Clark.
Large Chorus and Orchestra.
Tickets now on sale at the Box Office Central Music Hall. Prices, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50.
W. J. DAVIS, Manager.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK { OF THE NEW DRAMA, THE } SECOND WEEK
HOUSE OF MAUPRAT
With the Great Star Cast.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor
THE COMLEY BARTON CO.
LAST NIGHT OF
MME. FAVART.
Tuesday—OLIVETTE. Friday—PATIENCE. Saturday Matinee—Mme. FAVART. Saturday Evening—DAY and NIGHT; or, MANOLA.
Monday, June 19—The Chicago Church Choir Co. "H. M. S. PINAFORE."

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
And Annual Concert of the
CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE,
Assisted by Full Orchestra, at
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,
Wednesday Evening, June 14, 1882, at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats can be obtained at the Chicago Music Co., 152 State-st.

BABY'S
NEW EXCURSION STEAMER GORDON
will leave Clark-st. Bridge for Waukegan Thursday, June 15, at 9 a. m., returning at 5:30 p. m. Fare, round trip, only $1.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

CASTORIA
Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A. B. Church, Elgin, is at the Leland.

John Church Jr., Cincinnati, is at the Leland.

W. K. Green, of Cairo, Ill., is at the Tremont.

F. J. Hale, of Galesburg, Ill., is at the Palmer.

E. B. Doran, of Carrara, Italy, is at the Palmer.

J. C. Osgood, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Palmer.

William Mather, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

Dr. E. Cowles, of Boston, Mass., is at the Palmer.

H. G. Carter, of Martin, Tex., is at the Palmer.

W. J. Head, of Cincinnati, O., is at the Tremont.

W. T. Hewes, of St. Louis, Mo., is at the Tremont.

J. M. Bryant, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Sherman.

R. E. Hodgton, of Manchester, England, is at the Palmer.

Judge W. A. Paxton, of Omaha, Neb., is at the Palmer.

W. H. Dickinson, of Kansas City, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. C. Williams, of Cleveland, O., is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. F. M. Sunnell, of Washington, D. C., is at the Tremont.

P. E. Lockwood, of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Palmer.

H. C. Kennedy, of Montreal, Canada, is at the Grand Pacific.

T. Kornister, of Brighton, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. J. L. Mounts and son, of Morrow, O., is at the Tremont.

The receipts of customs duties on imports yesterday were $8,538.

W. S. Weisner, of the Louisville *Times*, is at the Grand Pacific.

Maj. T. Clinton and servant, of New Orleans, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. Henry F. Campbell, of Augusta, Ga., is at the Grand Pacific.

E. S. St. Clair and family, of Ishpeming, Mich., are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clarke, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. John W. Sawyer and wife, of Providence, R. I., is at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crosby have returned to the city and are at the Leland.

W. N. Haldeman, of the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, is at the Grand Pacific.

C. F. Iddings and Miss E. G. Iddings, of Cincinnati, O., are at the Sherman.

L. H. Clark, Chief Engineer Lake Shore Road, Cleveland, O., is at the Sherman.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. R. Buchanan, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Valley Railroad, is at the Sherman.

H. M. Clay, President of the Phœnix Lithographing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

Anna Dickinson, of New York, is at the Palmer, accompanied by her manager, Charles A. Mendum.

J. W. Cary, General Solicitor of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and wife are at the Grand Pacific.

P. P. Wright, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. R. S. Tuthill has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of Lena, Stephenson County, on the Fourth of July.

Dr. John E. Owens and Dr. Charles G. Smith have returned from the American Medical Association full of St. Paul hospitality and the Manitoba boom.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sarah Kaufmann, daughter of Justice Kaufmann, and Dr. L. A. Freund, of Belvidere, Ill. The wedding-day has not been set.

Gen. T. J. Kinney, formerly Internal-Revenue Agent in this city, but now acting in the same capacity at St. Louis, Mo., was in the city yesterday visiting his many friends.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $23,238, of which $15,153 was from spirits, $2,146 from cigars, $3,905 from tobacco, $1,776 from beer, and $256 from special and miscellaneous sources.

The armory police have been paying a good deal of attention to ridding the street of the women who make a practice of soliciting custom along State street, and a marked improvement is noticeable.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Leopold Wolf, of No. 508 Thirty-seventh street, was thrown from his buggy by the running away of his horse and was quite seriously bruised about the head and left side. The buggy was badly demolished.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 9 a. m., 63; 10 a. m., 64; 11 a. m., 67; 12 m., 69; 1 p. m., 71; 3 p. m., 68; 5 p. m., 68. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.62; 5 p. m., 29.52.

Judge John R. Bennett and daughter, of Janesville, Wis., have been visiting the family of Mr. Fred S. Wheaton, at Washington Heights. The Judge was a delegate to the convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem, and returned to Janesville on yesterday.

A musicale was given last evening at the Palmer House ball-room by the pupils of Mrs. L. M. Dunn. The program consisted of several vocal and instrumental selections, which, while in the line of amateur performances, were very creditably given. A very large audience was present.

George Russell, a team owner, was fined $10 for cruelty to animals by Justice Walsh yesterday morning. It seems he owns and uses a horse with sore legs. Officer Dudley got on his track and arrested his driver and had him fined $5. When Russell came to bail out his driver he was treated to the $10 fine.

The Anti-Masonry Association met last evening at No. 221 West Madison street, received reports from tract distributors, and transacted other routine business. During the past month about 12,000 pages of tracts have been circulated, and those engaged in the work hope for great results in the near future.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Gasfitters' Union took place at Room 51 Exchange Building last night. The union decided to attend the Trade and Labor picnic on the Fourth of July in a body. Nothing was settled about joining the Knights of Labor and little else than routine business was transacted.

Chaplain McCabe gave his lecture on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" last night in Park Avenue M. E. Church, under the auspices of the D, E, and F Committee. An admission of 25 cents was charged, the proceeds, after paying the lecturer, to go to the church. About 300 were present. The rain it was thought kept away many.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Ariel and Chicago Bicycle Clubs was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel to audit a number of bills made in connection with the recent National meet in this city. The most important fact in connection with the meeting was the authorized statement that the receipts during the meet had exceeded the expenses incurred, a very gratifying result.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Lincoln Park Board was held at the park yesterday afternoon. There were present Commissioners Winston, Withrow, Stockton, and Kadish. A number of bills were audited, and the lease of the refectory was the approved, sent to commence from June 10. The Superintendent was instructed to lay out and present at the next meeting a suitable route for a bridle path.

Mr. L. Z. Leiter was met last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter, who asked the gentleman if there was any semblance of truth in the rumors recently circulated that he intended to again take up the dry-goods trade in this city upon the grounds lately occupied by A. T. Stewart & Co. Mr. Leiter said emphatically that there was not a word of truth in the rumor. He was a farmer now, raising potatoes at Geneva Lake.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at the Palmer House last evening, F. L. Chase in the chair. They appointed judges and polling-places for the precincts and districts for the primary election to select committee men, and adjourned subject to call. The election will be held on the 24th, between 5 and 7 o'clock, and each precinct or district will elect five persons, and those elected will organize and constitute the party machinery for the fall campaign.

The twenty-fourth anniversary exercises of Dearborn Seminary will take place Thursday evening at Trinity M. E. Church on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-first street. The following are the names of those who graduate this year: Gertrude Bradley, Catharine W. Haven, M. Louise Case, Harriet P. Hawkes, Minnie S. Conklin, Pauline Lowenstein, H. Belle Clark, Grace E. Merrill, Kate S. Giles, Mary E. Neely, Annie R. Hall, Minnie C. Spruance, and Mary E. Upton.

About ten days ago Dr. D. W. Averill, of No. 2416 Indiana avenue, lectured his coachman, Fred Bridgeman, for neglecting his work. Fred told the chambermaid confidentially that he would "get even." June 10 he disappeared, leaving the Doctor's buggy cover and cushions cut all to pieces, and taking with him $40 worth of the Doctor's jewelry. He was arrested night before last, and will have a hearing in the new Armory Police Court today.

The incorporators of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company were to have met in Recorder Brockway's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of increasing the amount of capital stock to be issued, which at present is limited to $500,000. No action was taken, however, and the meeting adjourned for two weeks. So far the company has done but little save making surveys for proposed lines of pipe. Matters at present are in statu quo.

The notorious Bill Haisch, who was arrested Monday night for representing himself as a police officer, took a change of venue from Justice Walsh yesterday to Justice Demars. The case was continued to June 16. In Demars' court the prisoner repeatedly insulted Capt. Bonfield and the officer who made the arrest in the case, and the Justice made no effort to stop him. Finally Capt. Bonfield announced that if the Court did not see fit to preserve decorum he would do it himself, and the turbulent prisoner was summarily hastened back to his cell.

There was nothing particularly interesting developed in the Rice shooting case, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Michael Rice, the one who was shot by his brother, was still hid away, as is John, the one who did the shooting. It is supposed that John, and perhaps the wounded man, are being cared for by some of their numerous Bridgeport friends. The police, who had not heard anything about the affray until they saw THE TRIBUNE, say that Michael is a tough citizen, and that his permanent absence would create no aching void. They have put men to work upon it.

The following insane people were lodged in the jail yesterday: Milo Heath, brought from the Chicago Avenue Station; Vincenz Kosky, brought from the Rawson Street Station; and Ellen O'Brien, who was sent in on a warrant from the County Physician. This makes a total of twelve insane persons in the jail up to date, a larger number than they have any sort of accommodation for. The apartments in the east wing of the building which were set aside for insane and invalid prisoners are all finished, and it only remains for the County Board to fix the number and the salary of the attendants.

Sunday evening about 6 o'clock a man was found lying in an unconscious condition in front of No. 51 Randolph street and taken to the County Hospital by the Desplaines street patrol. It was not then known what the matter was, and he died in less than half an hour after reaching the institution. Yesterday the body was recognized as that of George Wilson, and the cause of his death ascertained to be a large dose of alkaline. Wilson was a very heavy drinker and took this dose instead of whisky, probably accidentally, though there is a possibility of his having taken it intentionally. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

The annual convention of the different branches of the Emerald Beneficial Association of Illinois began yesterday morning at McCormick Hall. The preliminary work was arranged and at 2 p. m. the convention was formally called to order by the President, John Norton. The proceedings are secret and of interest only to the members. New officers will be elected and reports made from the branches at Peoria, Springfield, Seneca, and elsewhere throughout the State. The organization is purely benevolent, each member if sick drawing $5 per week, and in case of death his family gets $75 from his branch and $1,000 from the order.

The Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Sherman House last evening, Mr. A. M. Church in the chair. Messrs. H. Ponor and C. H. Keyes made applications for membership, which were referred to the committee. Messrs. N. Staflin, T. A. Albertson, and Mr. Nodel of the West Side, Messrs. H. Anderson and L. F. Husander of the North Side, and Messrs. A. P. Boynton and W. W. Wilcox of the South Side were constituted a committee to obtain the names of those members of the association who desired to join the United States Guild. The matter of retailing goods in the city by the wholesalers was discussed by the retail dealers present, but definit action was deferred to some future meeting.

Some of the Washington dispatches having contained the information that the name of the Hon. John Wentworth had been suggested to the President as a member of the Utah Commission, a reporter called upon the gentleman last evening. He was found in the lobby of the Sherman House. He replied, in answer to questions, that he had but just come in from his farm at Summit, and knew nothing whatever about the matter, the questions of the reporter being his first intimation. "What do I want to go to Utah for, when I can live here in the First Ward?" queried the ponderous statesman, and unable to answer him the reporter discreetly withdrew.

The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences took place at the academy last night. The evening was devoted to listening to a very interesting lecture by Prof. H. T. Garrison, of the Chicago University, on "The Magic Lantern as a Means of Illustrating Subjects for Study." The Professor is possessed of one of the finest set of "slides" in the country, and as he lectured he would illustrate his subject from time to time with the magic lantern. This was the last regular meeting of the academy that will be held until next October, and, judging from the size of the audience, the members made the most of it, and appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly.

The Coroner will hold an inquest today in the case of an unknown man who died yesterday morning under rather peculiar circumstances. He was found shortly before midnight lying in the Michigan Central Depot in an unconscious state and was carried across the street by a special officer to the Massasoit House. Yesterday morning, as the stranger was no better, a patrol wagon was summoned to convey him to the County Hospital. He died on the way out and the body was taken to the morgue. Although the man was quite well dressed there was no money, papers, or valuables found upon his person. He appeared to be about 40 years old, very heavily built, and wore a dark-brown mustache, dark blue suit of clothes, and soft slouch hat.

People have gotten into the habit of indulging a morbid curiosity and trying to catch a glimpse of the unfortunate prisoners who are being transferred from the police stations to the 'bus en route for the Bridewell. So great has the nuisance been of late that steps have been taken to try and prevent it for the future. Monday last the crowd at Desplaines Street Station was ordered to move on, and, as they failed to do it, about half a dozen of the most prominent ones were arrested and kept in the station over night. Justice Walsh discharged them yesterday morning, as there was no good case against them. Each swore that he did not hear the order to move on. The police are determined to break up this practice if they have to arrest the crowd every day.

The other day when Joseph Kotrba started out to chastise one of his young heirs it was with the evident determination of making a good job of it, for he laid the gad on so hard that the screams of his offspring aroused the whole neighborhood. One of the disturbed citizens was a humane man named Celestin Hurt. He told Kotrba that the boy was being whipped too hard, but the stern parent replied that the boy was his own, and he proposed to handle him as he saw fit. He also offered to "do up" Mr. Hurt, and without waiting for the offer to be accepted proceeded to make it good. Hurt had him arrested, and yesterday Justice Scully assessed Mr. Kotrba $10 and costs, the money being paid under protest.

John O. Rose, alias Base, whose peculiar method of swindling West Side unfortunates was written up in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is wanted on a new case of obtaining money under false pretenses, a warrant being sworn out against him on that charge yesterday by Andrew Suschi. Suschi was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct a few days ago and bailed out. Before his case came up for trial he was approached by Rose, who, as Suschi states, offered to "fix things up" for an acquittal, provided he was paid $3. Suschi, thinking the fellow was an officer of the court, gave him the money. He discovered yesterday that he had been imposed upon, and accordingly swore out the warrant, so that there are now two cases of the kind against the shysters' henchman.

The Chicago Historical Society held its last meeting previous to the summer vacation last evening at its building on Dearborn avenue, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold presiding. The following-named gentlemen were elected associate members: James A. Sexton, Andrew Shuman, and E. C. Larned. Prof. A. D. Hagar, the Secretary of the society, read a paper on Mound Joliet, written by the Hon. George A. Marshall, President of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society. Resolutions in memory of the late William Sage Johnson, a member of the society, who died last summer, were adopted. Gen. McClurg read a vivid and interesting account of the day's battle of Bentonville, which forms a very important and hitherto unwritten portion of the famous "March to the Sea," and showed how very nearly Gen. Sherman came to making a great military mistake, which was only averted by the bravery of the Union forces who took part in that fight. The paper will be published in book form.

Mr. Hamilton S. Wicks of Denver, Colo., in an address delivered yesterday to the Chicago Mining Exchange called particular attention to the importance of and the gains to be derived from a National mining exposition to be held in Denver this summer and coming fall. The mineral interest of every mineral producing State and Territory, gold, silver, and every other metal which contributes to the well-being of civilized man, would be there represented. The speaker ventured the assertion that never before in the history of the world has there been so great and so instructive a display of mineral products as will there be represented, and therefore hoped to see a fine exhibit of machinery and products from this State and section. The formal opening of the exposition is set for Aug. 1.

Monday afternoon a young man named Dwyer was run over by a Pittsburg & Fort Wayne engine at the crossing near the corner of Sixteenth and State streets, and had his right foot badly mashed up. The Twenty-second street patrol-wagon was called to take him to the County Hospital, and he was put on the stretcher and carried out there. There having been no bandaging of the unfortunate man's crushed leg, he came very near bleeding to death, and his condition upon his arrival at the hospital was noted by Warden Dixon. "Why," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter last night, "the coagulated blood was a quarter of an inch thick on the steps and bottom of the wagon. The man was nearly dead from exhaustion. I made the matter the subject of a letter to the board today, and I hope that something will be done to improve in such cases as this one. Any doctor would have tied his leg up enough to stanch the flow of blood until he could be taken here. The policemen themselves might have stopped it by tying a handkerchief tightly around his leg above the bleeding part and twisting it until the flow of blood ceased. There is no use in letting a man like this one die on his way here when just a trifle of attention will suffice."

At the meeting of the Margaret Fuller Society yesterday afternoon a paper was given by Mrs. Cornelia G. Mason, of Englewood, on the subject: "A Talent for Respectability." Owing to Mrs. Mason's absence the paper was read by Mrs. Mary Dye, who stated that the paper had been suggested by the following incident. Said she: "At one of our Margaret Fuller Society meetings awhile ago an anxious sister stated that when she requested a friend who had once visited us to join our society, the chief objection seemed to be that we did not dress very handsomely, and evidently lacked the support of wealthy ladies and leaders of society. We were somewhat amused and yet pained to learn that any woman should expect a society of women whose work is avowedly the study of governmental affairs and the duties thereunto pertaining should be devoted to society or have much time to spare for special personal adornment. A woman once roused to thought of the great needs of today who knows of the sorrows of her overburdened sisters, their struggles with temptation and their pitiful helplessness, cannot conscientiously use much money on superfine clothing. If she is so fortunate as to possess money she believes it meant for better purposes."

Charles Spangenberg, a groceryman at 126 Wells street, had a warrant issued yesterday for Policemen John Mullin and Peter McHugh, and says he will make it hot for them. Mr. Spangenberg says that last Saturday night these officers were dragging a drunken man by his place in a most brutal manner. The poor fellow was being dragged like a log, his head striking every rough projection in the sidewalk, and he was torn, bruised, and bleeding. Mr. Spangenberg went out and remonstrated with the officers, telling them their treatment was inhuman. He says the officers, with a volley of oaths, pounced upon him and choked him so that he can hardly talk even yet. They followed him into his store and pounded him, threatening also to strike his wife when she interfered. His scalp was cut open, the wounds bleeding profusely. He says he believes he has lost a gallon of blood. In this condition he was dragged to the station and booked for interfering with an officer. Friends and neighbors immediately appeared and secured his release. During Sunday and Monday he was confined to his bed. Yesterday he was able to be out with head and neck well bundled up, just able to walk with the aid of a cane.

THE CITY-HALL.

The South Halsted street bridge will be closed today for repairs.

Yesterday the contract was awarded for grading and macadamizing a space twenty feet wide in the centre of California avenue, from Madison to Twelfth street.

Ald. Purcell has signed the report of the Committee on Fire and Water against the proposition to allow the erection of wooden buildings. This makes a majority of the committee, and when the report comes before the Council there is now scarcely a doubt but that it will be concurred in.

Justice Wallace yesterday fined the following persons $10 each for violating the building ordinances: John Becker, Peter Johnson, John Smith, Thomas Melican, John Schmidt, Ferdinand Meyer, John Anderson, and John Maginson. They are all employed it appears as workmen in the construction of a building at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Butler streets.

The Mayor and Aldermen have accepted an invitation to attend the formal opening of St. Mary's Training-School at Desplaines tomorrow. The train leaves the Northwestern depot at 9:20, and special cars have been provided for the occasion. The school promises to be a valuable adjunct in the education and training of orphans, and its opening will be an event of considerable importance.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to W. D. Miller to erect a three-story dwelling, No. 198 Ontario street, to cost $6,500; one to A. J. Toolen to erect a one-story dwelling, No. 3541 Dearborn street, to cost $2,000; one to P. O'Malley to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 117 Erie street, to cost $4,000; and one to Mrs. J. M. M. Cooper to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 2952 Groveland Park, to cost $2,600.

Corporation-Counsel Adams was yesterday preparing an opinion on the question of the right of the city to allow the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to erect sheds on the Lake-Front for the accommodation of immigrants. He holds, substantially, that the Lake-Front is public property, and that the Council can no more give away the public rights to the same to a corporation or individual than it can give away the public rights to any of the streets of the city. The opinion will be sent to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds in a few days, and if they concur in it the matter will be ended. The question, however, is an important one, especially since portions of the property are already occupied by individuals or corporations.

A STRANGE CONDITION.

Ald. Purcell introduced an order at the last meeting of the Council calling upon the Controller to make monthly reports of the moneys received from the various Police Courts on account of fines for violating the building ordinances. It was duly referred, of course; but there is behind it a great deal more than appears, and it would never have been introduced, it is thought, but for the fact that of all the fines collected the past six months none have come to the Controller's hands. In introducing the order the Alderman was aware of this, and also of the further fact that the Bailiffs in these courts, who are supposed to do the collecting, have been requested by the Controller to make a showing of their accounts on or before July 1; and they have been given to understand that unless they turn over the money supposed to be in their hands by that time they will not only be called upon to step down and out, but will be prosecuted for malfeasance in office. The facts are that the situation appears to be just as bad as it possibly could be in the whole matter, from what a reporter had been able to learn, and the only surprise is that something has not been done before. There is scarcely a doubt but hundreds of dollars has been collected, but the Controller has neither an account or return, notwithstanding the ordinances and laws are imperative on the subject. Ald. Purcell's order was, therefore, a very proper one, and should have been passed, for the sooner it is understood that the city is not receiving the fines imposed under the building and other ordinances the better it will be. The facts should be known, whatever they are, and if half that is represented is true the Mayor is greatly to blame for his tolerance.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Ald. Frank Lawler was around the County Building yesterday getting pledges for his Congressional support in the Second District. He didn't make much headway, however, but he thinks that his chances are good.

Nearly all the members of the County Board went out to the Poor Farm yesterday to assist in excavating for the foundations for the new Poor-House and Infirmary, the work on which is being done by the inmates of the Insane Asylum. The bread yesterday was of a good quality, the new flour being a great improvement on the last batch just exhausted.

There is an atom of political disturbance around the Court-House. Some of the Republican workers have declared war upon the Bailiffs and Sheriff's employés who are members of the Cook County Central Committee. They have drawn their knives and put on their war-paint, and insist that these fellows have no real interest in the Republican party, but that their fealty belongs to their bread and butter, which at present is partly in control of O. L. Mann, whose appointees they are, though paid their salaries by Cook County. They say that the action of Sheriff Mann is entirely too transparent to be misunderstood.

THE COUNTY RELIEF.

County-Agent McGrath has prepared a statement of the expenditures incurred in the maintenance of the County Agent's office, for the relief, etc., of the outdoor poor, for the years 1873 to 1878, as compared with the years 1878 to 1881. In the year 1878 the county ring ceased to exist and the Republican party secured control. The figures show as follows: In 1873 $147,797 was expended; 1874, $170,130; 1875, $172,520; 1876, $174,858; 1877, $238,000. It will be seen that during those years expenses kept increasing, though prices for everything were at their lowest ebb. In 1878, from nearly a quarter of a million, the expenses of the office were reduced to $90,217. In 1880 there was still a further reduction to $65,298. In 1881 prices for coal and provisions were much higher, and there was an immense tide of emigration, for which much money had to be expended in relief and transportation to send homeless and helpless ones on to their destination, and the amount ran up to $81,148. For the nine months of the present fiscal year the expenses have so far been $62,000, and it is expected that the other three months will consume about $12,000 more, making in all $74,000. The Committee on Charities has had much to contend with, and has cared for 250 small-pox patients, the expenses of which comes out of the above. The tide of emigration has continued, and is even greater, and every day some broken down poor foreigner applies to the County Agent for help. These people cannot be allowed to starve on the streets, and in many instances they have to be forwarded to friends and relatives at the expense of the county.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

WHAT THE MANAGERS THINK OF THE COLVIN ORDINANCE.

The ordinance introduced into the Council Monday night by Ald. Colvin for the acquisition of the Exposition Building by the city does not seem to have caused more than a ripple among the Exposition managers. A TRIBUNE reporter had a brief talk on the question yesterday afternoon with Mr. James H. Dole, the President, who has just returned from New York, whither he went a couple of weeks ago to secure the loan of a large number of pictures for the fall exhibition. "I do not believe," said Mr. Dole, "that the ordinance will pass. Every season for the past six years somewhat similar ordinances have been introduced in the Council, but none of them was passed. There are some of the Aldermen who doubtless imagine that the stockholders have been receiving large dividends. This is not so. Nearly all of the earnings after the payment of running expenses, insurance, etc., have been consumed in making valuable improvements with a view of giving a permanency to the structure. The yearly exposition brings a vast concourse of people from the interior to the city. Many of these visitors are merchants, and they take the opportunity to enter into commercial relations here which must prove of lasting benefit to the city. The ordinary visitors from the country take advantage of the exposition in order to do their shopping here, and the retail merchants get the benefit. The annual profits resulting to the trade of the city are far in excess of any profits that might be realized from the building were it in the possession of the city authorities."

Secretary Reynolds expressed pretty much the same view as that of President Dole, and further remarked that if the city should succeed in forcing the Exposition Company to pay a ground-rent and also taxes on the building and machinery the efforts of the managers in providing an attractive exposition would be seriously crippled. The men who have invested their money in the building did not do so with the hope of making a profitable speculation out of it. They put their money into it with the hope of benefiting the city, and they believe that the city has in the aggregate profited far more, from a business point of view, than the paltry few thousand dollars the ordinance hopes to secure in the way of back rent and taxes.

The Mayor was asked yesterday his opinion of Ald. Colvin's ordinance looking to the city's taking possession of the Exposition Building, but he declined to say anything. The same question was up a year ago, and his Honor was then seeking opinions himself, and got the following from Corporation-Counsel Adams as to the power of the city in the matter:

"1. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition has since May 1, 1876, occupied the premises in question without any permission whatever and merely at sufferance.

"2. That by the terms of its own petition for permission to occupy the premises, and by the terms of the resolution passed in conformity with that petition, it is bound to remove the building from the premises when ordered so to do by the city.

"3. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition, by permitting the railroad company to occupy any part of the premises, directly violated the terms upon which the association was permitted to erect the Exposition Building and occupy the premises.

"If the city desires possession of the premises, and the association declines to surrender such possession peaceably, I have no doubt that it can be ousted by an action at law."

This opinion was not acted upon for reasons best known to the Council; but since the subject has been revived, it is said that the Exposition Company has always stood ready to pay a fair rental for the land they occupy, and that the only reason they have not paid anything is that they have never been asked to.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

ADVENTURES OF A BIG-HORN MINER IN A WEST-SIDE DIVE.

Every man who comes from Big Horn, Wy. T., is not as ready with his pistol and his fists as one who only reads of border-life would suppose. Albert Deschamps, a sun-burned citizen of Big Horn, managed to get quite a pile of money in that mining-camp of the far West and to bring his treasure all the way to Chicago without meeting any road-agents or train-robbers. When he got here he put up with his uncle at 425 West Harrison street. Monday evening he went out for a glass of beer, and at 205 West Harrison street he found what he wanted and a little more. No. 205 is a saloon dive. When Deschamps went inside he saw a lot of tough-looking citizens playing cards, expectorating tobacco juice, and swearing. It looked like old times at Big Horn, and he concluded to patronize the place. He called for a beer, and a glass of foaming lager was placed before him. Just as he put the glass to his lips he heard some one behind him say "You're a liar." Turning to see what the fun was he met a blow in the mouth which floored him. Then he was kicked and thumped until he didn't know whether he was in Big Horn, Bitter Creek, or Chicago. When he came to himself he was out on the sidewalk feeling very lonely, for his wallet containing $860 in cash was gone and so was his watch. He hunted up his uncle and then the robbery was reported to the police. Detectives Bruton and Costello went to work on the case and arrested the notorious "Foxy" Whalen and Pat Hickey, the latter being the bartender at No. 205. They were locked up at the Desplaines Street Station and identified by Deschamps as two of his assailants. None of the plunder was recovered.

SUBURBAN.

PULLMAN.

A party of distinguished railroad officials visited Pullman yesterday by special train over the Illinois Central. The party also comprised several prominent business-men of the city, officials of the Pullman Company, and quite a number of ladies. Among those in attendance were George B. Roberts, President; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President; William A. Baldwin, Manager; and F. Stataper, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Company; James McCree, Manager, and M. Becker, Chief Engineer of the Pan-Handle Railroad; James Wood, Superintendent of Motive Power, and C. D. Law, Superintendent of the West Division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; W. K. Ackerman, President, B. F. Ayer, General Solicitor, E. T. Jeffery, Superintendent, and J. C. Welling, Auditor, of the Illinois Central Railroad; L. M. Johnson, Duane Doty, E. W. Henricks, and A. Rapp, of the Pullman Company; J. W. Doane, A. S. Weinsheimer, George M. Gray, Robert Barry, Mrs. George B. Roberts, Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mrs. E. T. Jeffrey, and Miss Dilliard.

The party were escorted through the shops of the Pullman Company and visited the more noteworthy of the public buildings. They then made a tour of the Union Foundry and Pullman Car-Wheel Works located about half a mile north of Pullman. These works are now employing about 650 men, and when in complete running order will employ over 1,200 laborers. Casting of every kind was going on, and was watched with interest by the visitors. The party upon leaving the foundry were taken on the Pullman Railroad to Stony Island. Here the new car-shops of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad are to be located. The shops will be near the intersection of that road with the Western Indiana and Rock Island, and will be extensive, giving employment to over a thousand men. By the terms of the contract between the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company and the road, a large tract of land is given to the road on the condition that the general construction and repair shops of the division be forever maintained at that place. Work is to be begun before July 1, 1882, and $300,000 expended before July 1, 1883. After visiting Stony Island the party were taken to Pullman, and dined at the Hotel Florence. The menu was very elegant, and the repast perhaps not the least attractive feature of the trip.

Towards evening the party returned to the city profoundly impressed with the present development of the place and enthusiastic at its prospects for the future.

Hank Ward, the famous oarsman, now employed as trainer of the boat-club at Pullman, is busy examining the many applicants for positions in the crew to take part in the Detroit regatta. It is reported that Hank has decided to choose Mr. L. F. Wells, of the Hotel Florence, and Mr. Fred F. Bennett, of the Hyde Park *Herald*, as the double scull team.

Mr. George M. Pullman and family are expected today from New York. It is said that they will reside at the Hotel Florence for some time.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club held their regular meeting Monday evening, President Parker in the chair. A communication was received from Mr. Francis Dodd donating to the club a handsome picture of the "Lost Cause," to be hung in Memorial Hall. President Parker announced that J. V. Farwell & Co. had donated five shares of "Memorial Building" stock to the club, and the Hon. W. J. Campbell and Alexander Graham had donated two shares each. The club now have about twenty-five shares of stock in the building, besides what is owned by individual members. On motion a committee of five was appointed to select the names of three members to be presented to the caucus to choose delegates to be voted for at the primaries for the Cook County Republican Convention a week from next Saturday. The committee selected the names of H. A. Parker, John Vreeland, and A. C. Potter.

On motion it was decided that the club should take the innitiatory steps for a grand Fourth of July celebration. Comrades Sheffield, Denison, Shaw, Kirk, and Rumsey were appointed a committee to confer with the citizens. President Parker was requested to extend an invitation to ex-Gov. Oglesby to deliver the oration.

Capt. H. A. Parker, President of the Englewood Union Veteran Club, and a number of the members of the club left last evening for Detroit to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

LAKE VIEW.

Last Sunday the Lake View Base-Ball Club, which was reorganized this spring and its name changed, played a rival club a game at the North Side Driving-Park, near Sheffield avenue. After the game the boys started out to have some fun, visiting a number of saloons by the wayside and getting pretty well soaked with beer. On their way towards the city they entered a saloon on Lincoln avenue, near Wrightwood, got into a row, pounded the saloonkeeper and his assistant, smashed the windows, beer-tumblers, and some furniture, and then left in pursuit of more "fun." Three of the ring-leaders were arrested and brought before Police-Justice Ten Broeke yesterday, who held them to bail.

HYDE PARK.

Every night for a week, from dark until midnight, residents of the vicinity of Forty-first street and Grand boulevard have heard most discordant noises emanating from the large oak grove which extends along that street to Prairie avenue. These resembled at times the bark of a wolf, at others the braying of an army mule in distress, and as a rule the death song of an Apaché Indian. Little children and even grown people have been afraid to venture forth on dark nights in that vicinity, fearful lest some wild beast had escaped from the South Park zoölogical collection and was roaming around "seeking whom he might devour." Last night a plucky citizen ventured to ascertain the cause of the uproar, and, to his infinit disgust, located it at the door of an aspiring youth who seeks to excel the only Campanini as a tenor singer.

MORGAN PARK.

The closing exercises of the Morgan Park Military Academy will take place tomorrow afternoon. A train will leave the Rock Island depot at 12:15 p. m. to convey friends and those wishing to attend the exercises, which will consist of a parade at 1:30 p. m., an exhibition and competitive drill for a gold medal at 2 o'clock, and the closing literary exercises at 3 p. m. The train will return to the city at 5:15 p. m.

COLEHOUR.

A large picnic under the auspices of the German Catholic Society was held at Turner Grove yesterday. It was given to raise funds for the erection of a new church. A lot in Colehour was raffled, and ticket No. 1,141 carried off the prize. A large number were present, and the occasion was a success both socially and financially.

ON THE BOARD.

A Further Discussion on the April Wheat Deal—Corn Higher—Speculation in Grass Seeds.

At the Directors' meeting yesterday the April wheat committee's report was brought up for reconsideration. After the board voted to reconsider it, a motion was put to have the entire report published. This provoked a sharp debate, in which the majority declared that the report had already been given the public through the press, and they could not see the use of having the proceedings published again. A vote was taken which defeated the motion, and then it was decided to postpone action on the report for one week.

Corn attracted notice yesterday. The market advanced on unfavorable crop reports and rumors that a prominent member of the wheat syndicate was a heavy buyer of corn. The wheat clique were quiet—unusually so—and the boys saw little in the deal that was novel. Regular wheat for July advanced over one cent per bushel, and July spring was $1.34@1.34½, with light-trading in settlement.

The Governing Committee of the Call Board have decided to close the doors on June 20 on all members who have not paid their dues.

The Hon. R. M. Hooper, Vice-Consul-General to Paris, was on 'Change yesterday.

A gentleman who is watching the seed market says: "A large house here is buying up all the millet and Hungarian seed in the West. The supply of both varieties is very light, and there is a fair prospect for a first-class dem and. This house saw it, and has gobbled up the stock. One of the firm has been down to St. Louis and out to Kansas City buying, and they now own nearly all the seed here. I think they have about 10,000 bags. You see they are figuring on the backward season, and its effects on the crops now in the ground. If these fail, the farmers will want the millets which can be sown as late as July and then do well. These grasses make excellent fodder, and prove to be the farmers' friend when everything else fails. The firm has rather more confidence in millet than Hungarian. They are peddling out both kinds at higher prices than are quoted. Hungarian is 95c@$1 per bushel, common millet $1.15@1.25, and German $2@2.25. The fine weather last week broke the market, but as soon as this house gets hold of the stock it is going the other way, provided there is any demand for the seeds. If the farmers want these millets they want them very bad, but it all depends on how the growing crops prosper in the next few weeks. This concern may have most of the stock left on hand. It was fun to see the telegrams yesterday; they were as thick as June bugs."

"Who is running this deal?"

"They say A. Dickenson knows something about it."

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Preliminary Examination of the Webster Gang Before Commissioner Hoyne—The Four Held to the Grand Jury.

Commissioner Hoyne's room was well filled yesterday afternoon when the counterfeiting cases were called. The defendants were Arthur Webster, alias George Ellis, Henry Thetrean, alias Tetro, John E. Clark, and David Arado, alias Rutz. Mr. Fred Mitchell said that Ellis, Clark, and Tetro would waive examination, and he would ask that a bond be fixed such as they could give. He thought $1,500 would be about the right thing, and possibly Ellis might be able to furnish that amount. But as the defense were not ready to offer bonds, he was satisfied that it should be understood they had a right to move for a reduction of bail hereafter. It would be six or seven months before they could have a trial.

S. R. Keough said he appeared for the defendant Arado, and was ready for trial.

The Government called Auguste Berton, a saloonkeeper, who said that Arado came into his place at 38 Fifth avenue one evening about a month ago and purchased a cigar from witness' niece. He paid for it with what appeared to be a silver dollar. This piece was left on the shelf behind the counter, and three minutes later Capt. Wallace Hall, of the United States Secret Service Department, came in and witness gave him the money. There was no other dollar on the shelf.

In cross-examination witness said he saw Arado in the saloon. He took no special notice of the defendant and did not know what clothes he had on. Nor could he swear positively that Arado was the man. Capt. Hall came in and asked if witness had just taken in a dollar. Witness looked on the shelf and found the piece of money produced in court, which he identified.

Miss Mamie Miehnke, niece of the previous witness, testified that about 7 o'clock in the evening Arado, who wore a seal-brown overcoat, came into the saloon and asked for a five-cent cigar, tendering in payment a silver dollar. Witness was positive that Arado was the man, and identified him by a scar on his cheek. She placed the dollar on the shelf behind the bar. There were other silver dollars there, but this was the only new-looking one. As witness required change she gave her uncle the dollar, and he put it in his pocket. A few minutes later Capt. Hall came in, and Mr. Berton took the dollar from his pocket and gave it to Capt. Hall.

IN CROSS-EXAMINATION

witness said the affair happened about a quarter to 7 o'clock on a Saturday evening, some time in May. This was the only silver dollar witness had taken in that evening, but there were others on the shelf. Witness suspected the dollar was not good, but gave the 95 cents in change. She had not seen the defendant since that day, and had not spoken to Capt. Hall or any one else about him. She mistrusted the dollar right away, and was afraid at first to give it to her uncle. After Capt. Hall came in witness put some marks on the piece of money, and her uncle also marked his initial on it. Arado wore a soft black felt hat and had a mark on the left side of his face.

Wallace Hall, of the Secret-Service Department, swore that the coin produced was the one he received from the witness Berton. He first saw the money on the evening of Saturday, April 29. Saw Arado on the street a few minutes before the coin was passed, when he was in company with Tetro. Last Wednesday evening witness arrested Tetro at the Mountain House, and with his key opened his room. There was found counterfeit money, a galvanic battery, and, in short, the whole kit of a counterfeiter. Ellis was arrested on the same evening.

F. W. Blackwood testified that on the evening of April 29 he saw Arado and Tetro come out of No. 188 Indiana street. They separated and joined again. Outside No. 38 Fifth avenue Tetro handed something to Arado, who went into the saloon and came out with a cigar in his mouth. Since April 27 and many times in May witness saw Tetro and Arado together around 188 Indiana street and 883 Clark street. Saw them also with Ellis occasionally. On the night the coin was uttered Arado had on a black felt hat and a long brown coat.

In cross-examination witness said Arado showed fight when arrested, and but for the assistance of Mr. Conklin he might have got away.

William J. Conklin testified that, about a week before the arrest, Arado and a taller man came into his saloon and bought drinks, in payment for which they offered a bright dollar. It was too light to suit witness, who pronounced it counterfeit. The other man said: "Oh, you got that at so-and-so's place," and they took the dollar back and paid for the drinks. The coin offered was of the same character as those found at the Mountain House.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE ARREST

witness assisted Mr. Blackwood. Arado and his friend got away and ran up an alley. Witness followed and fired in the air, and thus stopped the men.

This concluded the case for the Government, and the defense called a boy named William Burns, who described himself as "not doing anything at present." He testified that Arado worked for his (witness') father tending bar on Chicago avenue. Since that time Arado said he was tending bar for a man named Webster (Ellis) near Lincoln Park. Witness was with Arado on the evening of his arrest.

Ben Arado, brother of the accused, swore that since Decoration-Day his brother worked at 883 North Clark street. Cards bearing the name of Dave "Rutz" were produced in court, and the witness said his brother issued those "just to draw customers." Rutz was his nickname.

Philip Arado, father of the accused, swore that his son worked for a living.

Louis Portner, an employé of Ellis', swore he knew Arado and had worked with him at the saloon. Roomed with him on the corner of Indiana and Clark. In cross-examination witness said he was known as "The Nigger," and had been indicted for petty larceny. Cards were issued in the names of Tetro, Webster, and Rutz for the purpose of bringing friends of the parties to 883 North Clark street.

Mr. Keough appealed for the discharge of his client on the ground that the evidence as to identity was not complete. The Commissioner said he could not see it as counsel did, and must hold the accused to the grand jury. He would not fix bail any lower than $1,200, and thought it ought perhaps to be higher.

GAUNT FAMINE.

Five Thousand People in Patrick County, Virginia, Brought to the Verge of Starvation—Pitiful Scenes of Suffering.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Va., June 13.—Your correspondent has just returned from a ride through the lower end of Patrick County, where the people are starving, and some are dead from want of something to eat. Going with a party of three in a light spring wagon, in which were placed three barrels of shelled corn—all it would carry—the party, after leaving the railroad station, went through Franklin County, and, after a ride of six hours, passed into Patrick. The trip was rough and tedious, the roads narrow and mountainous and in an almost impassable condition owing to the recent heavy rains in that city. At the first house beyond the border line the party stopped and went in. A man, his wife, three children, and a negro cook were there, and told a pitiable tale of their sufferings. They had not tasted bread or grain of any kind for five days, and had eked out a painful existence by living on such early vegetables as they could get. When told that they could help themselves to some of the shelled corn at one of the barrels they rushed eagerly to the wagon and fell ravenously upon it, eating the raw corn by the handful with a keen relish. Their nearest neighbor was four miles, and was in a like deplorable condition. Everywhere the party went the same story of suffering was told, and the faces of the poor people spoke more eloquently than words, the children especially presenting an appearance of emaciation and wanness heartrending. It takes about a week of hard traveling to reach Patrick County, and the people, it seems, put off too long their appeals to the outside world for help. The cry heard on all sides from them is, "Give us corn and flour." During the past two weeks their struggles to keep up life have been terrible, and every expedient has been resorted to. Every known weed that was not poisonous was cooked, but unfortunately the season has been so backward that many wild salads have not yet sprung up. The late spring weather killed the cherries, while the early cabbage plants have been nearly all that was left in the scant gardens of the unfortunate mountaineers, and these were eaten up a week ago, many of them not being over three inches in highth. Thus by a series of unprecedented and unforeseen evils over five thousand people in the most remote section of the State have been brought to starvation. The reports of their condition have not been exaggerated, and their situation is daily growing worse. Relief committees are out in Danville, Richmond, and other cities of the State, and are making great efforts to get supplies.

THE IRON MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—While the suspension of the iron mills has not as yet had any bad effect upon the market, the sudden demand for increased tankage, owing to the strike in the oil region, has caused an advance to three cents in price for tank iron, and that is paid for August deliveries, and the demand is urgent for foundry irons. The demand continues well sustained, and many of the furnaces are sold well up to August. Mill irons are weak and lower prices are looked for. Several brands usually placed west of the city have been offered here during the week. Sheet-iron is so active that cable inquiries have been made from Europe, and if there is any likelihood of an advance shipments will commence. There is an usual inquiry for light steel rails, and a sale of over 25,000 tons was concluded in New York last week. Steel rails are firm at $47.25 to $50, according to time of delivery and quantity.

RAIDING INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—A company of cavalry will leave Fort Sidney, Neb., this evening for McKinney, Wyo. They have been ordered there to reinforce the garrison by Gen. Crook, who has received advices from the commandant at Fort McKinney that there were rumored to be 1,500 Indians on Powder River below old Fort McKinney, ninety miles from the present fort, and also that there were 100 lodges of Indians on Rock Creek. The stockmen reported that these Indians were killing the cattle to eat, and threatened to attack the herders. The commandant has sent out to ascertain the actual facts of the situation, but had not heard from his messenger. Gen. Crook considered it advisable to order a company from Sidney to Fort McKinney.

A LOTTERY MAN IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—J. M. Pattee, an old lottery manager in the West for the last ten years, and who returned to this city several months ago, has been indicted by the grand jury in the District Court for publishing and for carrying on a lottery. The existence of such a business was unknown generally by people in the city, the advertising being carried on outside. Mr. Pattee has given bonds, and claims that he was not carrying on a lottery, but only publishing a newspaper and distributing premiums to subscribers.

IT TAKES WELL.

The sleeping car run by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from Chicago at 9:05 p. m. daily except Sunday, for Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton, Wis., and returning leaves Princeton daily, except Saturday, takes well with the traveling public.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and residence.	Age.
William Schumacher, Chicago	41
Elizabeth Brick, Chicago	39
Walter E. Porter, 199 Clark	22
Bridget E. Maher, 139 Clark	23
Samuel Fritz, Chicago	21
Mary Foolin, Chicago	19
John Backman, Chicago	29
Mary Rose, Chicago	19
Charles Buchholz, Chicago	25
Minnie Holberg, Chicago	22
Charles Labahn, Chicago	24
Mary Kurtz, Chicago	19
Peter Larkin, Chicago	21
Maggie Fitzgerald, Chicago	18
Henry Bergental, Milwaukee, Wis.	38
Louisa Len, Milwaukee, Wis.	25
Henry C. Garka, Chicago	28
Elvina Ziesmer, Chicago	18
Adam Mysliviec, Chicago	33
Juliana Ciercisch, Chicago	23
Alfred Beel, Chicago	26
Christine Abrahamson, Chicago	25
Gustav Larson, 149 Townsend	45
Emma Ch. Gustafson, Chicago	33

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Willis Ludlow, Monroe, Wis.	[illegible]
Lottie C. Meeker, Chicago	[illegible]
Otto W. Melter, Chicago	[illegible]
Franziska Eisell, Chicago	[illegible]
Samuel K. White, Chicago	[illegible]
Isabella E. Smith, La Grange, Ill.	[illegible]
John Gieske, Schaumberg, Ill.	[illegible]
Engel Meier, Schaumberg, Ill.	[illegible]
Emil Schoenlan, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Berthold, Chicago	[illegible]
Johan R. Johansen, Chicago	[illegible]
Hausena B. Olson, Chicago	[illegible]
Nells Peterson, South Chicago	[illegible]
Hilga A. Hansen, South Chicago	[illegible]
Patrick Doyle, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Murphy, Chicago	[illegible]
De Witt C. Riley, Chicago	[illegible]
Othilia Brower, Fox Lake, Wis.	[illegible]
Thomas Hennessey, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Cusick, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

COONEY—June 12, 1882, at the residence of her parents, 2527 Butterfield-st., Elizabeth W., infant daughter of Daniel R. and Letitia Cooney.

Funeral Wednesday, 14th inst., to Calvary Cemetery by carriages at half-past 10 o'clock.

WARD—June 13, 1882, Timothy Ward, husband of the late Ellen Ward, at his late residence, 119 Lytle-st., of pnuemonia, aged 60 years.

Funeral Thursday, June 15, at 10 o'clock to the Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary.

DEUTSCHE—June 13, Ida Deutsche, beloved daughter of Mrs. Anna and F. R. Deutsche, aged 11 years 3 months.

Funeral from residence, 227 Division-st., at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday, 14th inst., by carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited.

HOAG—On the morning of the 10th inst. at Hudson, Mich., Mrs. Annie Hoag, mother of Mrs. P. H. Hale, of this city, aged 70 years.

MUIRHEAD—At his late residence, 228 Illinois-st., at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, June 13, G. K. Muirhead, formerly of Boston, Mass.

☞Boston (Mass.) and Springfield (Ill.) papers please copy.

McHALE—June 12, Mary Ellen, beloved and only child of Martin and Hannah McHale, aged 15 months.

Funeral from 105 North Market-st. Wednesday, June 14, by cars to Calvary.

ROOD—Suddenly in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul sleeping-car, on the way from Dubuque to this city, of disease of the heart, George W. Rood, son of James Rood, aged 34 years 10 months and 1 day.

The remains will be conveyed to Dubuque, and the funeral services held there Thursday, the 15th inst.

☞New York and Galena papers please copy.

CHAPIN—At Ann Arbor, Mich., Sunday morning, June 11, of scarlet fever, aged 15 years, Volney Chapin, youngest son of Mrs. Volney Chapin, formerly of Chicago.

FERRIS—June 13, 9 p. m. of convulsions, Albert E., son of Howard and Lorena Ferris, aged 18 months and 2 days.

CRAWFORD—On Tuesday, June 13, of inflammation of the brain, Eddie Franklin, youngest son of Henry and Ella F. Crawford.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEST—June 12, at 7:30 p. m., Miss Hennibelle, daughter of Dr. W. C. West.

Funeral services at the residence, 275 Warren-av., at 4 p. m. today. The remains will be taken to Monroe, Mich., for burial.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. F. H. REVELL WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. Entrance No. 10 Arcade court.

MRS. S. A. HAINES WILL LEAD THE Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today at 3 o'clock. Entrance 10 Arcade court, from Clark and La Salle-sts., between Madison and Monroe.

PROF. EDWARD BENNER, OF THE Salt Lake Academy, will be present at the prayer-meeting of the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and West Washington-sts., this evening, and give an account of the school work of the New West Education Commission in Utah.

THE Y. M. C. A. "SENATE" MEETS IN the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock this evening. Young men are invited.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERance Union of Twenty-second-st. will celebrate the Fourth of July with a picnic at East South Park. Excellent refreshments will be for sale. Open-air concert after dinner.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW ORganization of the French-speaking voters of the West Side for the next campaign, meets Thursday evening at No. 173 Blue Island-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

At Our Auction Sale of

BOOTS AND SHOES

TO BE HELD

Wednesday, June 14,

We shall commence to clear out all Spring Styles, and no retailer should miss it. Assortment large and complete.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

TUESDAY, June 13, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
THURSDAY, June 15, 9:30 a. m.

CLEARING SALES

CLOTHING, HOSIERY, LINEN SUITS,
LACES, UMBRELLAS, DRESS SHIRTS,
TOWELS, CRASHES, MOSQUITO BAR,
CHEVIOTS, GINGHAMS, CURTAIN LACE,

STRAW GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Weekly Trade Sale
OF
Crockery and Glassware
Thursday, June 15, at 9:30.
1,500 Desirable Lots, to Close.

Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

THE AUCTION SALE
TURKISH AND PERSIAN
Rugs & Carpets.
At 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.
THIS DAY,
AT 209 WABASH-AV.

FOR OUR SALE,
9:30 This Morning,
Elegant Second-Hand
Chamber Sets,
New and Second-Hand Parlor Suits,
A Line Good Carpets,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, Crockery,
Glass and Plated Ware, Chromos, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Lawn Mowers.

A complete line of the Philadelphia Lawn Mowers and Sweepers. We have a complete line of Garden Tools. Get our Catalogue.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

TRUNK

Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should follow their proper use. CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

Turkish

Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. DR. G. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1000

REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch-st., Phila., Pa. None genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists, $1. Chicago depots, 130 West Madison-st.

RRIAGE LICENSES.

low, Monroe, Wis.
leeker, Chicago
leiter, Chicago
Kiselt, Chicago
White, Chicago
Smith, La Grange, Ill.
Schaumberg, Ill.
Schaumberg, Ill.
nian, Chicago
bold, Chicago
Johansen, Chicago
Olson, Chicago
rson, South Chicago
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ryle, Chicago
rphy, Chicago
Riley, Chicago
wer, Fox Lake, Wis.
nnessey, Chicago
Chicago

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E—June 13, Ida Deutsche, beloved Mrs. Anna and F. R. Deutsche, aged 15 m residence, 227 Division-st., at 1:30 p. ay, 14th inst., by carriages to Graceland. e family invited.

the morning of the 10th inst. at Hudson, nnie Hoag, mother of Mrs. P. H. Hale, ged 70 years.

D—At his late residence, 238 Illinois-st., Tuesday, June 13, G. K. Muirhead, for- ton, Mass. (Mass.) and Springfield (Ill.) papers

June 12, Mary Ellen, beloved and only in and Hannah McHale, aged 15 months. om 166 North Market-st. Wednesday, rs to Calvary.

denly in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. k-car, on the way from Dubuque to this se of the heart, George W. Rood, son of aged 34 years 10 months and 1 day. s will be conveyed to Dubuque and the ces held there Thursday, the 15th inst. rk and Galena papers please copy.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., Sunday morning, scarlet fever, aged 15 years, Volney gest son of Mrs. Volney Chapin, former-

une 13, 9 p. m. of convulsions, Albert ward and Lorena Ferris, aged 18 months

D—On Tuesday, June 13, of inflamma- rain, Eddie Franklin, youngest son of lia F. Crawford. neral hereafter.

ne 12, at 7:30 p. m., Miss Hennibelle, Dr. W. C. West. vices at the residence, 275 Warren-av., y. The remains will be taken to Mon- r burial.

NNOUNCEMENTS.

REVELL WILL LEAD THE meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. 10 Arcade court.

A. HAINES WILL LEAD THE temperance meeting in Lower Farwell 8 o'clock. Entrance 10 Arcade court, d La Salle-sts., between Madison and

EDWARD BENNER, OF THE e Academy, will be present at the g of the First Congregational Church, nd West Washington-sts., this evening. count of the school work of the New on Commission in Utah.

M. C. A. "SENATE" MEETS IN ns of the Young Men's Christian Asso- clock this evening. Young men are in-

MAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER- on of Twenty-second-st. will celebrate July with a picnic at East South Park. reshments will be for sale. Open-air dinner.

MMITTEE OF THE NEW OR- on of the French-speaking voters of for the next campaign, meets Thurs- t No. 173 Blue Island-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

ur Auction Sale of

TS AND SHOES

TO BE HELD

nesday, June 14,

ll commence to clear out g Styles, and no retailer miss it. Assortment large plete.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Y GOODS EPARTMENT.

LAR TRADE SALES

DAY, June 13, 9:30 a. m., AND RSDAY, June 15, 9:30 a. m.

LEARING SALES

HOSIERY, LINEN SUITS, UMBRELLAS, DRESS SHIRTS, CRASHES, MOSQUITO BAR, GINGHAMS, CURTAIN LACE.

TRAW GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

lar Weekly Trade Sale OF

ry and Glassware

day, June 15, at 9:30.

Desirable Lots, to Close.

d for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

AUCTION SALE

KISH AND PERSIAN

s & Carpets

a. m. and 3 p. m.

IS DAY,

209 WABASH-AV.

OUR SALE,

O This Morning,

Elegant Second-Hand

mber Sets,

Second-Hand Parlor Suits, Line Good Carpets, eral Household Goods, Merchandise, Crockery, Plated Ware, Chromos, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

n Mowers.

of the Philadelphia Lawn Mowers We have a complete line of Garden Catalogue.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

NK

Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

ish

Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Electric by DR. G. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

000

REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that Dr. Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by M. D., 913 Arch-st., Phila. None genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists. Depots, 125 West Madison-st.

INCREASE

YOUR CAPITAL.

$10 $20 WHEAT $50 STOCKS $100

Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. Our successful, fully tried, old established plan. **Try It.** Reports sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record, FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund, $23.71 per share. Address **FLEMMING & MERRIAM, 141 and 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.**

☞ We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,

MORTGAGE BANKERS.

Loans on City Real Estate at Current Rates.

Cor. Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

INDIANA ELEVATOR.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.

Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.

This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.

There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.

D. L. SEYMOUR,

Manager.

ESTABLISHED..............................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

1 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

DIVORCE,

Ancient and Modern.

London Globe.

In that Revolution the attack upon indissoluble marriages in France was first successfully made by a certain Dubayet, whose law passed the Assembly on the 20th of September, 1792. By it the then existing system of *separation de corps et de biens*, which has now been in force again for sixty-six years, was entirely abolished, and divorce was made the sole means of obtaining a separation between husband and wife. The decree of divorce was also made obtainable upon the most vague and easy grounds, including mutual consent, so that, practically speaking, the law allowed any one who chose to quit the married state. In the two or three years following the time when the act was passed an innumerable multitude of married persons cast off the yoke on the most flimsy and absurd pretexts, and marriage as an institution was thrown into almost complete discredit. La Harpe, amongst other persons, got a divorce for "incompatibility of temper" in 1793, and there were numerous instances of dissolution of marriage effected simply in order to enable the husband to swindle his wife out of her dowry. The Imperial Legislature dealt with the subject in a way which has commanded as much admiration as any other part of the Napoleonic Code. Judicial separations were reintroduced for the benefit of those religious persons who shrank from divorce on conscientious grounds; but the latter proceeding was also recognized, though only upon proper and sufficient grounds and with effective guarantees against abuse. The act, which was passed in 1803, had been preceded by a careful inquiry made by a commission; and the report of the commission illustrates in a striking way the enormous scandals produced by the license of preceding years. So great was the influence of these revelations upon respectable society in France, that even the modified practice permitted by the Code was deemed a step too far in the direction of liberty, and when the Bourbons were restored there was more satisfaction than disappointment, even amongst many of the Revolutionary party, at the total abolition of divorce which occurred in 1816.

Divorce was even in very early times a practice against which the French were prone to set their faces. Although it was practiced by Charibert, Chilperic, Charlemagne, these Kings were thought to have acted rather in an arbitrary than a legal way in repudiating their wives. Several of the first sovereigns of the Capetian dynasty had desperate quarrels with the Popes on the same subject. These altercations came to a head in the time of Philip II.; and when that King, without rhyme or reason, repudiated Ingelburga of Denmark, the kingdom was laid under an interdict, and Philip was completely defeated, after bringing upon his subjects a punishment which made them long abhor the very mention of divorce.

Outside France the laws affecting divorce have been extremely various. The Jews allowed it freely; and, by a liberal interpretation of the Mosaic law, Jewish husbands were left with almost unlimited powers of "writing a bill of divorcement." The Medes and Persians permitted it "in order to secure the obedience of wives." Greek marriages might be dissolved on the petition of either spouse, but in Rome it was for a long time only the husband who could get rid of his wife. In the later Roman legislation, divorce meant a dissolution by the consent of both, whilst "repudiation" was the word for a dissolution at the instance of one alone. In the latter days of the Republic the practice had become extremely common. Thus, Pompey divorced his first wife so as to marry a granddaughter of Sylla, and on effecting a treaty with Cæsar, got rid of her in order to marry the daughter of his new ally. When the pair of Generals quarrelled he in turn dismissed the Lady Julia, and remarried a young girl of the Scipio family. In the imperial times St. Jerome mentions the case of a woman who had had twenty-two husbands. The woman mentioned in Scripture as having had ten husbands is an example of the prevalence of the practice amongst the Syrian peoples—a practice which Christianity for the first time absolutely discouraged.

It is not surprising that the ecclesiastical courts should, in the Middle Ages, have derived an immense deal of power from matrimonial cases. The prerogative of sanctioning a divorce, or rather annulling a marriage, having once been appropriated to the Pope, became a source of extraordinary influence in the Holy See; and it is a hackneyed phrase that the independence of England from the Papal power was effected chiefly by Henry VIII.'s grand dispute as to his divorce from Katharine of Aragon. The revolution of the seventeenth century in England might have been expected to legalize divorce by a temporal tribunal, more especially as Milton had written one of his most effective works in favor of such a scheme in 1644. But the measure was never adopted, and it was reserved for a commission appointed in 1850 to advise the removal from the House of Lords of the monopoly of dissolving marriages, and to afford the motive power which caused the passing of the act of 1857, which introduced the present rather doubtfully advantageous English system.

Amongst other countries the example of the United States is often quoted as the best modern instance of a facility in obtaining divorces. It is, however, a complete mistake to suppose that all the States admit this laxity. In South Carolina, for instance, divorces are almost if not quite unknown. In Virginia and Kentucky the Legislature alone can dissolve marriages; and in Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama the decree for dissolution must be passed by the assent of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, and founded upon a previous judicial investigation. But in the other States a much greater latitude is allowed.

Doctor and Patient.

Dr. Roscoe visited an ailing young man named Hutton at Carisle, N. Y., Friday, and the latter, a youth, lying on a sofa with heavy boots on, arose and attacked the physician, kicking him unconscious and breaking two ribs. Dr. Roscoe remained insensible two hours; then the patient, the sick man, who had shown such prodigious strength, had survived the battle but a few minutes, and had evidently been dead at least an hour and a half when the doctor recovered.

Beautiful skin and fair complexion, robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Opened and Closed Strong, with One Interval of Weakness.

A New Bull Pool Reported Formed by Vanderbilt and Mills.

The Produce Markets Less Active, but There Was a Rather Large Trading in Provisions and Corn.

A General Easing in Prices Early, but They Recovered and Closed Strong—The Prospects for Corn Said to Be Poor.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks again advanced, though the covering of shorts was less of a feature. The continuance of the rise was attributed to purchases by a bull pool formed by Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills, Trenor Park, and some lesser lights. Gould and Sage are members of it. These men are all said to be acting in harmony, and Wall street bulls believe they will put prices higher.

At the close the market was strong, with indications of better prices today.

Money was 2@2½ per cent. Specie to the amount of $1,260,000 was engaged for shipment today.

The market was exceptional in that it was active and advancing. It has hitherto almost invariably been the case that transactions fell off the moment prices went up. But for the last two days the market has gained in activity at the same time that quotations have risen.

A dividend of 1¼ per cent was declared on Western Union.

First-mortgage bonds of the Denver, Utah & Pacific Road to the amount of $5,000,000 have been sold in London by J. S. Morgan & Co. The Construction Company has put in its lawyer, Mr. Miller, as President of the company, who succeeds Mr. Tabor. The Construction Company is to receive $18,000 per mile in first-mortgage bonds and $20,000 per mile in stock for building the road. The line is narrow gage, and will run in a southwesterly direction from Denver to the Pacific coast. It is reported that Judge Parsons started back immediately from London on his arrival out.

Sage is said to be very bullish on the market. He says he has $5,000,000 in cash loaned out on stocks.

New York dispatches stated that foreign exchange was dull and steady. The rates for actual business ranged as follows: Prime bankers' (sixty days) sterling, 486¼@486½; demand, 489@489½; cables, 488½@490; commercial, 485@485½. Sterling bills are now in the market for September, October, and November at about 481½.

Mr. Vanderbilt states that the Lake Shore earnings for the first week in June decreased but $6,000 as compared with last year, when the receipts were running higher than ever before. The strikers at Cincinnati have nearly all resumed work, and matters at Cleveland are becoming more peaceful.

Windsor Hotel gossip had it that J. G. Mills sold a put on 5,000 Lake Shore at par, 30 days, for 1 per cent. The brokers reported that Vanderbilt himself bought a good deal of Lake Shore and New York Central, and so did D. O. Mills.

Rumors are current of trouble among the employés of the Wabash Road, indicating strikes later on. Acting Assistant President Tillinghast, of the New York Central, who has been West viewing the condition of the crops for Mr. Vanderbilt, has just returned, and reports that winter wheat looks best in New York State, and in some places in the West is excellent, but in others it is light and will yield poorly. This crop looks better in Northern Michigan than in Wisconsin, but on the whole believes the result will be a fair crop. The corn crop, he reports, promises to be a poor one. Tillinghast said he understood the buying of the Lake Shore and New York Central in the stock market came from very conservative people.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy propose an issue of 4 per cent mortgage bonds in payment for the securities of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company.

Kiernan says the indications are that the present advance is caused by an Osborn-German combination with Vanderbilt backing. Kiernan gives the following as rumors which may or may not be facts: It is stated that the Vanderbilt party had been averaging its Lake Shore with that bought at 120 and that the price would be carried above 110. It was also alleged that Gould had been found short of Lake Shore and that Vanderbilt would force covering at higher rates. This story found many believers and was offered as accounting for the weakness of the Gould stocks. It was thought in some circles that Gould would break the whole market if he was squeezed in Lake Shore. Gould's friends said that there was no truth in this story. It was also said that the advance in Lake Shore was the result of buying by a wing of the Twenty-third street party, which, believing the stock to be very nearly cornered, determined to cover without delay. It is undoubtedly true that members of the Twenty-third street party have been very much annoyed for several days by the extraordinary scarcity of the stock. It was further alleged that Lake Shore was put up by agreement between Gould, Vanderbilt, and others in order to make a market on which to sell other stocks.

The buying was mainly in small lots, but everybody had an order to buy. The selling could not be traced. The known facts are that the stock is very scarce, that Vanderbilt brokers are the lenders, and that parties who had the point to buy several days ago said then and say now that the price will advance ten to fifteen points. D. O. Mills has lately been a large buyer. Mr. Park has also bought, and has been a seller of puts at 95. The street understands that the Union Pacific Company has agreed upon an arbitrator of railroad questions alleged to be in dispute at Denver. Mr. Dillon said that the entrance of the Burlington & Quincy Railway into Denver had not brought before the Union Company the question of arbitration for competing lines at that point. Representatives of the anthracite coal companies in conference are said to have determined to work full time this month to advance the price of all sizes of coal 25c a ton on July 1, and to advance the wages of miners 10 per cent. This is not official, but comes from a source confident that its information is right. The stockholders in St. Paul authorized the Directors to make a stock dividend of 10 per cent and to issue 10 per cent of stock at par. No instructions were given, and the Directors have not decided whether the dividend will be conditional or privileged. If conditional, stockholders will get their 10 per cent stock dividend only on condition of subscribing for 10 per cent of stock at par. If privileged, stockholders will obtain the 10 per cent dividend anyway, and have the right to take 10 per cent at par. It is said the differences which have existed in the Louisville & Nashville party have been harmonized, and that a special line of attacks upon the stock are to be discontinued. Officers of the Wabash Company investigated at St. Louis the report of a strike on railroads centering at that city and failed to find any confirmation of the report. Operators here claim to have had dispatches giving details of the demands which would be made by the men and naming the road on which the first strike would occur.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas earned $106,109 the first week in June, against $97,678 for the corresponding week last year.

The Missouri Pacific and leased lines, with the Texas Pacific, earned $483,925 the first week in June, an increase of $36,616 over the corresponding week last year.

It is reported that the Western Union statement will show earnings for the quarter of 2 per cent.

The Ludington iron mine, situated about fifty miles inland from Escanaba in Northwestern Michigan, furnishes an instance of the (sometimes) pleasing uncertainty of mining operations. This mine is owned by prominent lumbermen of this city and Milwaukee. A year ago or more the parties interested determined to test the quality of the ore and capacity of the mine. Operations dragged rather slowly up to December last, when the money subscribed having become nearly exhausted, a council was held to consider the question of continuing or discontinuing the work. It was finally decided to exhaust the balance of the fund in further investigation. At that time the mine could have been purchased for $10,000, and the selling parties would have thought themselves well out of a bad investment. Five weeks ago one of the owners holding an eighth interest sold the half of this for $2,500. Ten days ago a sixteenth interest in this hole was sold for $25,000, and only a day or two since $50,000 was offered by a party connected with large smelting works at the East for a sixteenth interest. The mine is now turning out from 300 to 400 tons daily of a very pure iron, called the Bessemer, which is used largely for conversion into steel.

The importations of specie and bullion at the New York port during the week ending June 10 were $62,096, consisting of $18,296 in gold and $43,803 in silver, as against a total of $84,697 for the week ending June 11 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows, with the movement during the corresponding periods last year:

	SINCE JAN. 1.		SINCE AUG. 1.	
	1882.	1881.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Gold	$546,762	$28,112,588	$25,093,048	$96,391,556
Silver	1,243,240	1,436,173	2,286,415	3,907,524
Total	$1,790,002	$29,548,761	$27,379,463	$100,299,080

The following shows the imports and exports other than of securities at New York since Jan. 1, for 1881 and 1882:

IMPORTS.	1881.	1882.	Differences.
Merchandise	$191,143,976	$226,919,127	Inc. $35,775,151
Specie	29,670,364	1,794,583	Dec. 27,875,681
Total	$220,814,240	$228,713,710	Inc. $7,899,470
EXPORTS.	1881.	1882.	Differences.
Merchandise	$166,731,904	$137,064,680	Dec. $29,667,224
Specie	5,019,856	31,374,248	Inc. 26,354,392
Total	$171,751,760	$168,438,928	Dec. $3,312,832
Balance against the port	49,062,480	60,274,782	Inc. 11,212,302

The New York *Tribune* does not take an altogether cheerful view of the financial outlook. It points out that though in New York the loans now are $29,067,400 less than a year ago and the deposits are $45,007,300 less, the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now is $11,251,825 less than it was a year ago. But the surplus of reserve now is $3,669,975 smaller than it was then. Last year the banks gained $29,000,000 between April 1 and July 15, and accumulated a surplus reserve of $11,200,000, which was lost in five weeks, so great was the demand for currency to move the crops. The *Tribune* says:

In 1880 the banks gained $27,600,000 from April 17 to July 17, and accumulated a reserve of $18,400,000, which was changed to a deficit before the year closed, notwithstanding the enormous imports of gold. In 1879 the banks gained over $23,000,000 from April 5 to Aug. 2; their surplus reached its maximum, $10,900,000, July 9, but was changed to a deficit by October. This year the banks have gained very little thus far, though the time for increase is nearly over, and the fall movement may be expected to begin earlier than usual, on account of the short crop last year. Unless the banks succeed in strengthening the reserve with unusual rapidity during the next four or five weeks, it will not be easy to escape serious embarrassment. The street is altogether too apt to rely upon disbursements from the Treasury for "relief," forgetting that the Government only pays out money that it has previously collected by taxation. Last week the Treasury receipts were $4,017,494 from customs and $3,186,426 from internal taxes. A call for $15,000,000 bonds matured, and the Treasury therefore paid out more than it received—just as it had received more than it paid out during the week preceding. But no other call will now mature until after July 1, and meanwhile the Treasury will be taking from the market every week more money than it disburses. Hence, while there is no likelihood of immediate stringency, the banks will have to make unusual efforts during the next three weeks in order to prepare themselves for the great drain which will commence when the crops begin to move, and that movement, because of the high prices, is likely to begin earlier than usual.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	90	48	48¾	48	48¾
C. C. & I. C.	22¼	8	8	8	8
Central Pacific	102⅛	88¾	89	88⅛	88¾
Chattanooga	102	55	55	54¾	54¾
Ches. & Ohio	33⅞	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
Ches. & O. 1st pref.	48¼	29	30	29	30
Do 2d pref.	36⅞	23	23	23	23
C., C., C. & I.	101¼	70½	71	70½	70¾
Del., Lack. & W.	131	120¾	121¼	120¾	121
Denver & Rio G.	113⅞	56	57	55⅞	57
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	9	9	9	9¼
Erie	52⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35	35⅜
Do pref.	96⅛	72	73	72	73
Erie seconds	....	91	92¾	91	92¾
H. & St. Jo pref.	121	77	77	77	77¾
Houston & Tex.	57⅛	69¾	69¾	69	69¾
L. B. & W.	51⅛	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Kan. & Texas	54	29	29	28¾	29
Lake Erie & W.	65⅛	25¼	25¾	25	25¾
Lake Shore	135¼	104⅜	105⅛	104	104⅞
Louisville & Nash.	110⅛	64½	65⅝	64¾	65¼
Met. "L" bonds	....	102¼	102¾	102⅛	102¾
Michigan Central	126⅛	87⅛	87⅝	87	87⅝
Mil., L. S. & W.	114⅛	45⅛	46	45⅛	46
Missouri Pacific	114⅛	91⅝	92	91⅛	92
Mobile & Ohio	39⅛	17	17	16⅞	16¾
New Jersey Central	112	69⅛	69⅝	68¾	69⅛
New York Central	155	128⅝	129⅛	128⅝	129⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	....	11⅛	11¾	11⅛	11¾
Norfolk & Western	70	48	48	48	48
Northern Pacific	51	40	40⅜	40	40⅛
Do pref.	88⅛	76¾	77	75⅞	76⅞
Northwestern	136	130	130⅞	130	130⅞
Ohio Central	37⅞	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Omaha	51	37	37	37	37
Do pref.	109⅛	100¾	101	100¾	100⅞
Ontario & Western	43⅞	25¾	25⅞	25⅜	25¾
Oregon	190	135	135	135	135
Oregon T. C.	....	67	69	67	68¾
Pacific Mail	62⅛	39¾	39⅞	39⅛	39¾
Peoria, D. & E.	57⅛	27	27	26¾	26¾
Pullman	151	119	119	119	119
Reading	74⅛	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	55
Rock Island	148⅛	130	130	130	130
St. L. & San Fran.	55	33¾	34	33¾	34
Do pref.	81⅛	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
St. Paul	129⅛	109⅛	109⅝	108⅞	109⅝
Do pref.	140	123¾	124	123¾	123¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	113⅛	134¾	134¾	134	134¾
Texas Pacific	73⅛	39¾	39¾	39	39⅛
Union Pacific	131⅛	108⅛	108⅞	108⅛	108⅝
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	25	25⅞	25	25¾
Do pref.	96⅞	49	49⅝	49	49¼
Western Union	92	82⅛	83⅛	82⅛	84⅛

In foreign exchange rates were quiet at a point just below export rates. Sterling posted rates were 487½ to 490, actual 487 to 489½, and documentary rates 484¾@485.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,100,000. New York exchange was quoted a little firmer between banks at 60c per $1,000 premium. Loans were quiet at 5@7 per cent, with loans on call to independent borrowers at 4@4½ per cent.

Sales were on the Chicago Stock Exchange:

FIRST CALL.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad common, 10 at 130½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Iowa Division 4s, 2,000 at 86; 2,000 at 86½; Chicago City 4½s, 200 at 107½; Minnesota State 4½s, 1,000 at 100.

BETWEEN CALLS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, I & D 7s, 1,000 at 118½.

SECOND CALL.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Dub. Div. 6s, 5,000 at 103½; 5,000 at 103½; 1,000 at 103½; 1,000 at 103¼; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, Chi. Div. 5s, 1,000 at 78½; North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1,000 at 112; 1,000 at 112.

AFTER CALLS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Dub. Div. 6s, 5,000 at 103½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 at 129⅝; 10 at 129½; A. T. & S. F., 50 at 84½. Quotations were as follows:

BANK STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	107½	.....
Commercial National Bank	100	150	.....
First National Bank	100	170	.....
Fifth National Bank	100	175	.....
Hide & Leather National Bank	100	130	.....
Hibernian Banking Co.	100	105	.....
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	100	175	.....
Merchants' National Bank	100	325	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	100	192½	.....
National Bank of Illinois	100	133	.....
Union National Bank	100	180	.....
Union Trust Co.	100	200	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet Iron & Steel Company	100	.....	80
Calumet & C. Canal & Dk. Co., com.	100	.....	35
Calumet & C. Canal & Dk. Co., pfd.	100	85	89
Chicago City Railway	100	330	.....
Chicago Gas L. & Coke Company	25	167½	180
North Chicago City Railway	100	.....	215
Pullman Palace Car Company	100	119	120
Traders' Insurance Company	100	.....	120
West Division City Railway	100	.....	300
MINING STOCKS.			
Columbia Iron Company	25	4.80	5.05
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	83¾	84¾
Chicago & Alton	100	131	133
Chicago & Northwestern	100	129¾	130¼
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	.....	36¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	129⅛	129¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	109	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, pfd	100	.....	125
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga	100	9	9¾
Illinois Central	100	132¾	.....
Jacksonville Southeastern	100	.....	50
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	10¾	.....
Northern Pacific	100	39¾	40¼
Northern Pacific preferred	100	76⅝	77⅛

RAILWAY BONDS.			
Chicago & Alton income 7s	1883	.....	101¼
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	1903	111	.....
Chicago & Alton, Miss. Riv. Bge. 6s	1912	103¾	.....
C., B. & Q. 1st M. 8s	1883	.....	.....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	1919	.....	.....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1919	86	86½
C., B. & Q., Denver Extension 4s	1922	86	86¾
C., B. & Q., B. & M. in Neb 4s	1910	81	81¾
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s	1917	126	.....
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	118½	118¾
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1910	116	116½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	110	.....
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1910	105	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103½	103¾
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Valley 6s	1920	.....	100
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	90	90¾
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & Wes. 5s	1921	.....	92½
C. & N. W. coupon gold 7s	1902	.....	124½
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	109	.....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	.....	99½
Jacksonville Southeastern 6s	1910	.....	.....
Northern Pac. Land Grant 6s	1925	99	100
Sonora (A., Topeka & Santa Fé) 7s	1910	102½	103
Wabash, St. L. & P., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	79	81
Wab., St. L. & Pac. Gen. M. 6s	1920	74	.....
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
4s coupon	1907	120¾	.....
4s registered	1907	119⅝	.....
4½s coupon	1891	115	.....
4½s registered	1891	114	.....
3½s extended 6s	.....	101	.....
3½s extended 5s	.....	101⅛	.....
District Columbia, 3.65s coupon	1924	110	.....
District Columbia, 3.65s registered	1924	110	.....
LOCAL BONDS.			
Chicago City 7s	1884	104	.....
Chicago City 7s	1887	107	.....
Chicago City 7s	1888	108¼	.....
Chicago City 7s	1889	112½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1890	116½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	.....
Chicago City 7s	1894	121½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1895	123½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1899	124¾	126¼
Chicago City 6s	1895	127½	.....
Chicago City 6s	1896	112	.....
Chicago City 6s	1897	113	.....
Chicago City 6s	1898	114	.....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107½	108
Chicago City 4s	1901	104¾	105¾
Chicago City Railway 4½s	.....	103	104½
Cook County 7s	1885	103½	104½
Cook County 7s	1890	116	.....
Cook County 7s	1897	120	120¾
Cook County 5s	1899	109¼	110
Cook County 4½s	1900	107¼	108
North Chicago City Railway 6s	.....	111½	112½
South Park 6s	.....	106	107
South Park 7s	.....	107	.....
West Division Railway coupon 8-20 6s	.....	107½	.....
West Park 7s	1890	113¼	114¼
West Town 5s	1899	104¾	105¾
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Minnesota State 4½s	.....	99¾	100¼
Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s	.....	75	76

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular but in the main strong today, and values generally ⅛ to 2¾ better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2½ higher for C., C., C. & I., 1¼ higher for Wabash Pacific preferred, 1 higher for Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. After a further fractional advance in the early dealings prices declined ¼ to 1⅜, the latter in New Jersey Central. This was followed by a recovery of ¼ to 1¼, Oregon & Transcontinental, New Jersey Central, Louisville & Nashville, Wabash Pacific preferred, Missouri Pacific, and Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred being conspicuous in the upward movement. About midday the market weakened on reports of intended heavy shipments of gold tomorrow, and prices declined steadily until the last hour, when a rally took place, in which the greater part of the decline was regained, and the market closed strong.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2@3, closing at 2@2½. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½. Time-loans for long periods are quoted at 5, and prime mercantile discounts at 6.

Railroad mortgages were active at generally advancing prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—Delaware & Hudson firsts, Pennsylvania Division, 3⅞; Iron Mountain 5s, 3; Erie Consolidated seconds, 1⅞; do funding 5s, 1¾; Michigan Central 5s, St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class B, and Iron Mountain firsts, each ½; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, 1¼; St. Paul & Sioux City firsts, Ohio Central firsts, and St. Paul firsts, Southwestern Division, each 1; Fort Worth & Denver City firsts, ⅝; St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts, ¾; St. Paul consols, ⅝; Delaware & Hudson 7s of '91, Kansas & Texas consols, International & Great Northern 6s, New Jersey consols, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts, each ½. Declined—Mobile & Ohio second debentures, 9; Northwestern gold bonds, registered, 1½; Wabash seconds, ⅝; St. Paul firsts, Hastings & Dakota Division, Richmond & Danville debentures, and New Jersey Central convertibles, each ½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Governments unchanged, except for extended 6s, which are ⅛ higher.

Railroad bonds were generally strong.

State securities were dull and lower.

Produce exports for the week, $302,000.

GOVERNMENTS.			
6s	99½	4s	120⅝
5s	101⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	114		
BONDS.			
Central Pacific	117	Union Pacific pfd.	118¼
Erie seconds (offd)	92¾	U. P. land-grant (offd)	113¼
Lehigh & W (offd)	101	U. P. sinking-fund	122
Louisiana consols	68	Virginia 6s	31
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia consols (offd)	60¼
St. Joe	110½	Virginia deferred	14
St. P. & S. C. firsts	112	Tex. Pac. land-grant	60¼
Tennessee 6s	55	Tex. Rio Grande Div.	79¾
Tennessee new	55½		
STOCKS.			
Adams	135	Northern Pacific pfd.	76¾
Alton & T. H.	24½	Northwestern	130
Do preferred	92	Do preferred	143¾
American	92	New York Central	129⅛
B., C. R. & N.	65	Ohio Central	12¾
Canada Southern	48¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31
C., C. & I. C.	7½	Do preferred	102
Central Pacific	88¾	Ontario & Western	25¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	Pacific Mail	40
Do first preferred	30	Panama	205
Do second preferred	22	P., D. & E.	26¾
Chicago & Alton	131¼	Pittsburg	137
Do preferred	133	Reading	55⅛
C., B. & Q.	129	Rock Island	130
C., St. L. & N. O.	76	St. L. & S. F.	33
Cin., San. & Cleve.	54	Do preferred	46¾
Cleveland & Col.	71	Do first preferred	88
Delaware & Hudson	104¾	St. Paul	109¾
Delaware, Lac. & W.	121	Do preferred	124
Denver & Rio Grande	57⅛	St. Paul, M. & M.	133¾
Erie	35⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	37
Do pfd.	73	Do preferred	100¾
Fort Wayne	133	Texas Pacific	39⅛
Hannibal & St. Joe	90	Union Pacific	108⅝
Do pfd (offered)	90	United States	71
Harlem	205	Wabash, St. L. & P.	25¾
Houston & Texas	68	Do preferred	49¾
Illinois Central	133¾	Fargo	128
L. B. & W.	37	Western Union	83⅝
Kansas & Texas	29	East Tennessee	9½
L. E. & W.	25	Do preferred	16¼
Lake Shore	104⅞	Caribou	¾
Louisville & Nash.	65¾	Central Arizona	1⅛
L., N. A. & C.	56	Excelsior	1½
M. & C. first preferred	10	Homestake	17¼
Do second pfd.	4½	Little Pittsburg	1
Memphis & Char.	45	Ontario	34¾
Michigan Central	87⅝	Quicksilver (offered)	8⅜
Missouri Pacific	91⅞	Do preferred	48¾
Mobile & Ohio (offd)	17	Silver Cliff	1½
Morris & Essex	122	Standard	17
Nashville & Chat.	54½	Sutro	⅜
New Jersey Central	69⅛	Robinson	1⅛
Norfolk & Western	48	South Pacific	8
Northern Pacific	39¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 13.—The stock market was dull, but under one influence or another stocks were generally well sustained. In railroad shares, Union Pacific advanced from 108 to 108⅝@108⅜ ex div., Chicago Burlington & Quincy advanced from 128⅜ to 129⅜@129. The earnings of the road for April were $1,530,833, a decrease of $43,532 as compared with 1881, but the net earnings for the same month were $707,691, a gain of $8,634. Since Jan. 1 the gross earnings were $6,213,189, a gain of $377,000, and the net earnings $2,726,122, a gain of $442,895. Atchison opened at 84, as before, but closed at 83⅞. The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company for May were $1,153,611, as compared with $1,046,102 last year, a gain of $107,509. The earnings for the past four months this year were nearly double that of 1880. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon is coming up again, the stock advancing today from 61¾ to 64½. The net earnings for May this year are said to be larger than the gross earnings for the same month last year. Sandusky sold at 25¾, seller 60; Oregon Improvement at 65; Iowa Falls & Sioux City was steady at 88. In the home roads, Rutland preferred advanced from 22 to 23¾; New York & New England from 45 to 45½; Eastern from 36½ to 36¼; Old Colony was steady at 133½.

In bonds, Mexican Central 7s advanced from 84⅞ to 85½@85; Atchison firsts advanced ⅛, to 118¾; Sonora 7s ½, to 102¾; Union Pacific 8s advanced ¼, to 119¾; Denver extension 4s were steady at 83½; Union Pacific 6s at 116; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis income 6s at 14; Milwaukee & St. Paul (Dubuque Division) declined ⅝, to 103½; New York & New England 7s advanced ½, to 114½; do 6s ½, to 103½; Hartford & Erie 7s ½, to 49½. In land stocks, Maverick advanced from 1⅞ to 2; Bell Telephone sold at 144@143½, closing at 143½ bid, 143¾ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 13—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 5-16; account, 100 7-16.

Illinois Central, 136½; Pennsylvania Central, 58; New York Central, 132½; Erie, 36; do seconds, 92; Reading, 28¼.

Amount of bullion gone in £70,000.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes, 83f.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Sight exchange on New York unchanged. Sterling exchange easier at 487.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mining stocks were fairly active and steady, Robinson Consolidated and State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 leading in point of activity. Robinson advanced from 95 to 110, and closed at 105 on sales of 62,475 shares, and State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 were steady at 25 and 27, on sales of 42,700. Oriental and Miller sold at 27 and 28, Acme at 22, Green Mountain at 205 and 210, and South Pacific at 8 and 9. Sales for the day of 224,810 shares. Today's bullion receipts from the mines, $46,755; dividends declared, Homestake 40c and Horn Silver 20c per share respectively.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Pewabic	11
Calumet & Hecla	246	Quincy	53
Catalpa	½	Silver Islet	15
Franklin	13	Osceola	33

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	15-16	Hale & Norcross	13-32
Belcher	¾	Martin White	4
Best & Belcher	4¾	Mexican	5¼
Bodie	5¾	Mono	1⅛
Bullion	23-32	Northern Belle	7¼
Bulwer	1⅜	Noonday	½
California	3-32	Ophir	1
Chollar	13-32	Potosi	¾
Consolidated Virginia	11-32	Savage	27-32
Crown Point	¾	Sierra Nevada	5¾
Eureka Con.	14¾	Silver King	15¾
Exchequer	5-32	Union Consolidated	8¾
Gould & Curry	1½	Navajo	2¾
Grand Prize	¼	Scorpion	9-16

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Polk st, 248¼ ft w of Central Park av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 9 (R. C. Givins to John E. Davis).......$ 300

Sedgwick st, 450 ft s of North av, w f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated June 12 (Heinrich Miller et al. to Friedrich Leyn)....... 3,000

Forquer st, 83 ft e of Clinton, s f, 25x116 ft, improved, dated May 22 (Thomas Lorens to Frank Placek)....... 3,800

Hinsche st, 153 ft s of Clybourn av, e f, 20x 70 ft, improved, dated June 12 (F. Brick to F. and F. Kruse)....... 950

Pearsons st, 118½ ft e of North State, s f, 25x 105½ ft, dated June 7 (Mary A. Gebel to Edwin S. Hartwell)....... 4,400

Calumet av, 125 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 75 x124 4-10 ft, dated June 6 (Henry L. Ware to Rogers W. Roloson)....... 7,500

Hastings st, 25 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x124 ft, dated June 12 (C. H. Kent to J. H. Childs)....... 475

Market st, s w cor of Adams, e f, 124½ ft to river, dated Feb. 7 (Chicago Gaslight & Coke Co. to C. B. & J. V. Farwell)....... 86,025

West Jackson st, 40 ft e of Western av, s f, 20x 95 ft, dated June 1 (M. E. and O. Sands to Caroline E. Kerr)....... 5,000

Armitage road, 120 ft e of Dudley st, s f, 20x125 ft, dated May 16 (H. G. Ferris to P. Godfriaux)....... 350

Ashland av, n e cor of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 50x 124 ft, dated April 28 (estate J. A. Washington to E. C. Waller)....... 1,500

Same property as the above, dated May 17 (E. C. Waller to John H. Vail)....... 1,800

Ashland av, 50 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x 124 ft, dated May 17 (estate of J. A. Washington to John H. Vail)....... 650

Hurlbut st, 196 ft n of Belden av, w f, 50x200 ft, dated June 6 (Albert E. Goodrich to Mary A. Hickson)....... 3,700

Archer av, bet Joliet and Lockport sts, n f, 25 ft to Gage st, dated May 1 (Thomas Kelly to Ferrel Larney)....... 2,000

West Superior st, 224 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x123 ft, dated June 12 (Henry W. Kluta to Julius Schuldt)....... 700

West Madison st, 155 ft e of California av, n f, 20x123 ft, dated June 7 (C. L. and H. N. Field to Daniel Bulkeley)....... 1,000

Osgood st, s e cor Garfield-av, w f, 25x123 9-10 ft, dated June 1 (A. L. Humphreys to William Peters)....... 775

West Thirteenth st, 142 8-10 ft e of Loomis, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated June 1 (Edward Wolter to Peter Klein)....... 2,200

Central Park av, 245 ft n of Prince, e f, 50x124 ft, dated May 31 (Ira R. Harvey to George Potter)....... 400

De Kalb st, 121 ft s w of Polk, s e f, 20x125 ft, dated June 13 (James L. Campbell to Milo L. Burnham)....... 3,500

Throop st, 177¾ ft s of Washington, e f, 21x89 ft, improved, dated June 1 (James D. Smith to Cora B. Baker)....... 6,500

North Sangamon st, 150 ft s of Pratt, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 10 (Phillip Hochtenter to Jan Urbanowsky)....... 975

Huron st, 174 ft w of North Wells, s f, 25x100 ft, dated June 9 (Savage & Thompson to M. J. and W. H. Kelly)....... 2,375

Ashland av, 200 ft n of Adams st, e f, 57x200 ft, dated April 10 (Charles W. Hempstead to Emma Stiles)....... 29,600

Wabash av, 99 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 24x115½ ft, dated June 1 (S. and W. E. Fyfe to Charles Kern)....... 4,025

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Diversey av, 150 ft w of Park st, n f, 78x179 ft, dated March 31 (Norman B. Loomis to Augusta Lehmann).......$ 4,600

Racine av, s w cor of Marianna st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1881 (Albert Wisner to H. D. Keller)....... 1,300

Orchard st, 273 ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 50x 145 ft, dated May 4 (E. C. and F. Ward to Ingsberg Mikkelsen)....... 1,300

Orchard st, 323 ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 25x 145 ft, dated May 4 (E. C. and F. Ward to B. E. Haatvedt)....... 650

George st, 168 ft e of Paus, n f, 50x128 ft, dated June 7 (Charles Lindermann to L. C. Grosvenor)....... 1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 72 ft n of Forty-fourth, w f, 25x 100 ft, dated May 6 (F. G. Springer to John Greenhill).......$ 450

Root st, 165 ft e of Wallace, n f, 25x126 ft, dated May 1 (John Reynolds to Thomas Joyce)....... 800

Bissell st, 198 ft s of Fifty-third, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 17 (G. Lehman to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company)....... 150

Lexington av, 150 ft s of Fifty-second, w f, 150x 164 ft, dated June 12 (W. K. Ackerman to the Illinois Central Railroad Company)....... 3,755

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, 250 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 12 (Hubert McCormick to Ole P. Amundson).......$ 800

Mozart st, 250 ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 12 (August Hallstrom to G. Berglund)....... 400

Johnston av, 250 ft w of California, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 22 (John Johnston Jr. to W. O. Templer)....... 250

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	10,691	11,705	2,743	8,846
Wheat, bu	43,441	154,911	10,587	42,420
Corn, bu	320,657	346,948	314,095	245,601
Oats, bu	97,433	266,449	75,075	128,877
Rye, bu	5,449	5,021	5,700	4,543
Barley, bu	4,985	3,069	1,125	2,600
Grass seed, lbs	74,426	31,550	44,496	84,348
Flax seed, lbs	245,300	686,580	2,071,300	202,900
Broom corn, lbs	.....	110,000	28,086	74,661
Cured meats, lbs	668,500	276,550	2,244,729	2,538,657
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	33	7
Beef, brls	.....	.....	285	34
Pork, brls	163	347	986	424
Lard, lbs	55,900	86,740	841,250	1,480,640
Tallow, lbs	45,625	69,590	3,910	65,000
Butter, lbs	232,545	323,870	474,730	309,169
Live hogs, No.	15,410	25,544	4,905	4,513
Cattle, No.	4,470	5,371	2,269	2,570
Sheep, No.	1,486	3,900	.....	872
Hides, lbs	185,621	244,635	326,940	439,750
Wool, lbs	353,004	282,965	2,613,240	365,700
Potatoes, bu	4,791	6,723	553	1,744
Coal, tons	12,541	7,791	1,736	1,102
Hay, tons	420	128	99	20
Lumber, m	21,832	16,217	3,557	4,545
Shingles, m	14,800	640	80	1,657
Salt, brls	7,177	4,241	3,335	6,333
Eggs, pkgs	1,486	1,227	698	457
Cheese, bxs	3,940	3,597	4,338	3,167
Green apples, brls	.....	5	1	.....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars red winter wheat, 2 cars lower grades winter, 3 cars No. 2 spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars low grades (15 wheat); 147 cars No. 2 corn, 58 cars high mixed, 100 cars rejected, 2 cars other grades (307 corn); 8 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 mixed, 48 cars low grades (69 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (6 rye); 2 cars No. 3 barley. Total, 399 cars, or 210,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,733 bu wheat, 250,260 bu corn, 15,840 bu oats, 3,608 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were stronger yesterday, with rather less doing. Corn was active and much firmer, owing to a vigorous filling of shorts for July on country account. There was not much long buying, but the short interest was wakened up by the fact of smaller receipts here, with more rain in the West and Southwest, and growing fears that the corn crop of this year will be but a poor one after all. The wheat outlook is a fine one, but the market strengthened some in sympathy with corn, though there was not much demand. The receipts of wheat yesterday were again very small. Oats were higher, with smaller receipts. Rye was lower and barley very dull. Provisions sold off some early in the day, but showed a good deal of strength later in the session. Mess pork closed 5@7½c higher, at $20.97½@21.00 for July and $21.17½@21.20 for August. Lard closed 7½@10c higher, at $11.62½@11.65 seller July and $11.77½@11.80 for August. Short ribs closed 5@7½c higher, at $11.97½@12.00 for August. Wheat closed stronger, at $1.33 bid for June, $1.34½@1.34½ for spring, seller July, $1.17⅝@1.17½ for regular July, and $1.08⅝@1.08¾ for do August. Corn closed 1⅛@1¾c higher, at 70½c bid for June and 71⅞@71⅝c for July. Oats closed ¼@1c higher, at 49⅞@50c for June, 44⅞@45c for July, and 36@36⅛c for August. Rye closed 1c lower, at 68c for cash, June, and July, and 68¾c for August. Barley closed nominal for store lots, and dull and easy for samples. Hogs were steady at $7.50@8.00 for light and at $7.50@8.55 for heavy. Cattle averaged 15@20c higher, with sales at $3.00@8.62½.

Dry-goods jobbers reported nothing new. Trade was slack in all departments. Few buyers were present, and the mail orders were mostly for small quantities to meet the needs of current trade. There was continued steadiness to values. The demand for staple and fancy groceries was a trifle more active than of late, but the movement was far from satisfactory, and prices were not particularly firm. Sirups were off 2c, with which exception there was no noteworthy change. Dealers in dried fruits were pretty busy, and all descriptions, both foreign and domestic, were firmly held. Fish were firm under light stocks and an active demand. There was a firmer market for butter, creamery being quoted at 20@25c and choice dairy at 19@20c. Oils were in fair request. Carbon, excepting Elaine, was ⅛c lower. Extra lard and 87 gasoline were also easier.

There was no change to note in the condition of the broom-corn trade, stocks being reported light and prices of all descriptions firm. Eggs were steady and firm at 18½c per doz. In drugs and chemicals quinine has declined 10c per oz, with other articles steady at last week's figures. Hides are slow, with heavy green in fair request and a trifle firmer, and other descriptions unchanged. Grease is fairly active and steady, and tallow is inactive at the prices ruling for the past month. Metals and tinners' ware are in active demand at our price list, with nails scarce and firm at the recent advance. In potatoes new are a shade easier, selling at $5.00@6.00 per brl, old holding at $1.25@1.40 per bu by the car-lot on track. Green fruits were in light supply and firm for choice lots, though the bulk of the receipts of berries was of poor quality and sold at lower figures. Wool is moving freely at steady prices. Hay was quiet at the quotations of Monday. In seeds timothy showed light offerings and was quotable at $2.20@2.30 for prime to choice. Clover seed ranged at $4.60@4.75 for prime to choice, with few samples on the market. Flaxseed was steady at $1.28@1.30, Hungarian at 98c@$1.00, and millet sold at $1.15@1.20.

Lake freights were firm at 3c on corn to Buffalo, with a charter for that port equivalent to 3¼c for wheat and 2c for corn to Sarnia, 2½c being bid late in the day. The engagements were for 142,000 bu corn, 46,000 bu wheat, and 20,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted dull at about 18c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 151,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 95,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 13,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1882.	1881.
No. 2 winter wheat	35,953	142,054
No. 3 winter	15,471	49,009
No. 2 spring	2,156,164	3,928,175
No. 3 spring	28,438	166,137
Total wheat	2,365,455	4,889,830
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	2,511,916	1,223,754
New high-mixed	6,055	33,223
Rejected	193,060	343,233
Total corn	2,723,023	1,694,911
No. 2 oats	59,651	2,495,765
No. 2 white	11,437	258,070
Total oats	93,774	2,804,922
No. 2 rye	123,986	26,445
Total rye	129,565	27,929
No. 2 barley	6,243	38,891
No. 3 barley	5,753	2,076
No. 4 barley	12,229	1,348
Total barley	27,971	42,815
Total grain	5,233,708	8,940,207

These figures show a decrease during last week of 307,813 bu wheat, 114,359 bu corn, and 1,690 bu barley, and an increase of 10,023 bu oats and 4,245 bu rye. Total decrease 409,594 bu.

The army-worm is said to be working great damage to wheat and barley in Hamilton County, Ohio, and some of the barley is being cut while yet green. Some telegrams state that the weeds are overpowering the corn in some parts of Central Illinois.

Mr. Stevens, the Inspector of flaxseed, has introduced a valuable improvement in the method of registering the daily receipts of flax over the different roads, giving weights, quality, and consignee, so that the trade can easily keep posted with regard to the movement.

A membership in the Board of Trade was sold early this week for $3,000. The price has recently been quoted less, but that is understood to have been a bidding figure. The $3,000 was a transaction.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and less steady, tending down early in the day, but recovering and closing higher than twenty-four hours previously. Liverpool reported an advance of 6d in lard and long clears, and the local hog market was firm. There was a fair demand at the outset for product, but the market tamed down under large offerings by parties who thought that Monday's bulge would prove to be a turn at the top. However, the demand was good enough to absorb all the offerings and send quotations again upward. The shorts have been thoroughly scared by the recent big jump, and embraced the opportunity to cover at slight concessions. The shipping demand for meats was reported to be fair.

MESS PORK—Declined 15@17½c per brl, then advanced 20c, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Monday, at $21.15@21.17½ for August and $21.00 asked for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls seller June at $20.90@21.00; 23,000 brls seller July at $20.82½@21.00; 53,000 brls seller August at $20.95@21.15; 11,000 brls seller September at $21.07½@21.30; 2,000 brls seller October at $21.20@21.37½; 9,750 brls seller the year at $18.47½@18.65; and 1,000 brls seller January at $19.40@19.45. Total, 101,000 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
June	$20.95	$20.90 @21.00	$20.95
July	20.95	20.82½@21.00	20.97½
August	21.10	20.95 @21.20	21.17½
September	21.25	21.07½@21.35	21.35

LARD—Declined 2½@5c per 100 lbs, then advanced 12½c, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Monday, at $11.62½@11.65 seller August and $11.60 bid for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 11,750 tcs seller July at $11.55@11.65; 30,500 tcs seller August at $11.67½@11.80; 11,250 tcs seller September at $11.80@11.92½; 3,000 tcs seller October at $11.85@11.90; 4,000 tcs seller November at $11.72½@11.80; and 2,000 tcs seller the year at $11.55@11.60. Total, 62,500 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
June	$11.50	.....	$11.60
July	11.52½	$11.55 @11.65	11.62½
August	11.70	11.67½@11.80	11.77½
September	11.77½	11.80 @11.95	11.95

MEATS—Fell off 5c per 100 lbs early, but closed 5@7½c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 300 boxes pork strips, 10½c; 25,000 lbs short clears at 12½c; 850 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 12½c spot (winter cure) and 13¼c seller August; 5,300,000 lbs short ribs at $11.87½@12.00 seller July, $11.85@11.97½ seller August, $11.87½@12.00 seller September, $11.75@11.87½ seller October, and $10.32½@10.37½ seller the year. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.00	$12.00	$12.10	$12.50
Do, boxed	9.25	12.25	12.35	12.75
July, loose	9.00	12.00	12.10	12.50
August, loose	9.50	12.00	12.15	12.55

Short ribs closed at $12.00 asked seller July and $11.97½@12.00 seller August. Long clears were quoted at $11.85 loose and $12.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 12@12¾c boxed; long-cut hams, 13@13¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13@13¾c for 16@18 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12@12½c.

Bacon quoted at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 12¾@13c for short ribs, 13¼@13½c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, and $24.50@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, except that the sale of one round lot for export made the aggregate of sales a moderate one. The feeling was firm, offerings being light, as old wheat is scarce, and the new not yet harvested. Sales were reported of 2,000 sacks Minnesotas at $6.50@6.75; 200 sacks low grades at $3.75; and 300 brls rye flour on private terms. Total equal to 1,835 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs at $5.50@7.00; the low grade springs, $4.25@5.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.37½@4.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were quoted firm, with a fair demand. Sales were reported of 19 cars bran at $11.00@14.50; 5 cars middlings at $17.00@21.50; 3 cars coarse corn meal at $26.75@27.50; and 1 car wheat screenings at $6.75—all per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was slow and steady until late in the session, and then active and stronger. The market advanced 1⅛@1¼c, and closed 1c above the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool was reported firm, but London quoted a decline of 3@6c per quarter on red winter. New York was dull, and the weather in the West was supposed to be favorable for wheat, though bad for corn. Our receipts were much smaller, but so were the reported shipments. The tone here was easier as well as dull, the first hour and a half there, being scarcely a Corporal's guard in attendance at one time, and hardly anything doing for delivery after August. Several commission men complained that "the clique has killed the deal" by discouraging orders to trade. The later strength in corn wakened up wheat, but chiefly in a local way. Seller July opened at $1.15⅞, sold at $1.16, went back to $1.15¾, advanced to $1.17⅛, and closed at $1.17⅛ bid. Seller August was 8¼@8⅜c below July, and September ranged 4¼@4⅜c below August. The year was quoted at $1.01¾@1.01⅞. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. b.d.
Seller July	$1.16⅛	$1.15⅞@1.17⅛	$1.17⅛
Seller August	1.07¾	1.07⅞@1.08⅞	1.08⅞
Seller September	1.03⅞	1.03 @1.05	1.05

SPRING WHEAT—The market for August followed rather closely that for regular wheat, while other deliveries were dull and little better than nominal. The trading was about all in settlement, and there seemed to be little of that to do. Seller August opened at $1.11¼ and advanced to $1.13⅝ at the close, being 1¾c higher than on Monday afternoon. Seller the year was quoted at $1.01⅞@1.02⅛. Car lots of No. 2 closed at $1.32 bid. No. 3 was quoted at $1.08@1.12, and rejected at 80@85c. Spot sales were reported of 11 cars No. 2 at $1.32; 3 cars No. 3 at $1.06@1.08; and 12 cars by sample at 70c@$1.05. Total about 13,000 bu. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.32	$	$1.32
Seller June	1.33¼	1.32 @1.33	1.33
Seller July	1.33¾	1.34 @1.34¾	1.34½
Seller August	1.11¾	1.11¼@1.14	1.13⅝

CORN—Was active and much stronger. The market on the near futures advanced about 1c, and closed at the top. Liverpool was reported ½d per cental higher, probably as a result of Monday's strength here, and our receipts were less than half those of the previous day, while it was reported to be again raining in the West and Southwest, and the crop outlook for this State and Iowa was described as quite poor. The leading feature of the day's trading was a good demand to fill July shorts, which made next month relatively strong, reducing the August premium from ⅝c early to ⅛c later, while June was discounted ⅛c. The demand was largely on country account, some purchases being made to fill shorts put out during the fine weather of early in the month and some to replace corn in cribs that had been sold here but is now wanted elsewhere. The local shorts also bought freely, and this fact improved the shipping demand, so that spot corn was very strong the last half hour of the session. It was stated that nearly all the corn going out from this city recently has been sent direct to New England points, which explains the report that the stock in New York is less than 1,400,000 bu. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 70⅛c bid and rejected at 65¾c. Spot sales were reported of 3,000 bu and 71 cars high mixed at 72@73c; 40,000 bu and 150 cars No. 2 at 69½@70¾c; 1,000 bu and 95 cars rejected and new mixed at 65½@68¾c; 32 cars by sample at 65@73¼c on track; and 63 cars do at 68¼@70c free on board. Total about 260,000 bu. Seller July opened at 70c, advanced to 71¾c, receded to 70¾c, and closed at 71⅝c bid. Seller June was ⅛c below July early, and ⅛c discount at the close. August ranged ⅛@⅝c above July, as previously noted, and September was the same to ⅛c below August. The year sold at 59¼@60c; and October and November were inactive. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	69⅛	69⅛@70⅛	70⅛
Seller June	70⅛	70 @71⅛	70⅛
Seller July	70⅛	70 @71⅞	71⅞
Seller August	70⅞	70¾@71¾	71⅞
Seller September	70⅞	70⅛@71½	71⅛

OATS—Were stronger in sympathy with the other grains, the advance over the previous day's prices being ⅛@¾c. The comparatively light receipts also had a strengthening effect. Cash oats were in fair demand, and sold at 50@50½c, or ⅝@¾c above Monday's figures. Seller June ranged at 49⅝@49⅞c, closing at 49⅞@50c. July opened at 43⅝c, sold up to 45c, declined to 44⅜, and closed steady at 45c. August ranged at 35⅞@36⅛c, closing at the higher price. September sold at 34⅜@34⅝c, closing at 34⅝c. Seller the year opened at 33⅞c, and closed at 34c. Samples were firm and a shade higher. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 50@50½c for No. 2 in store; 22 cars by sample at 45@48c for rejected mixed, 52@52⅞c for rejected white, 50⅛c for No. 2, and 53@53½c for No. 2 white on track; 75 cars at 45@45½c for rejected mixed, 52@54c for rejected winter, 52@53c for No. 2 and 52½@54½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 75,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Monday and the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Monday bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
Spot	49⅜	50 @50½	50⅛
Seller June	49⅜	49⅝@49⅞	49⅞
Seller July	44⅜	43⅝@45	44⅞
Seller August	35⅞	35⅞@36⅛	36
Seller the year	33⅞	33⅞@34	34

RYE—Was dull and 1c lower, No. 2 spot selling at 68c, with seller the month and July nominally at the same figure. August sold at 69c, closing at 68c asked and 68¾c bid, with September at the same price. For seller the year 63c was bid. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 68c for No. 2 in store; 2 cars by sample at 70c for No. 2 on track; 3 cars at 70c for No. 2, and 65c for rejected free on board. Total equal to about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, no transactions being reported in store lots. Samples were slow. Cash sales were made of 5 cars by sample at 70@73c for No. 4 (the latter choice), and 75c for No. 3 on track; 1 car at 60c for No. 4 delivered. Total equal to about 3,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was steady and quotable at $2.20@2.30 for prime to choice. Clover-seed was in light demand, with few samples offering, prime to choice seed being quotable at $4.60@4.75. Flaxseed sold at $1.28@1.30 for merchantable. Hungarian was quotable at 98c@$1.00, and millet sold at $1.15@1.20. The offerings were light all around. Sales were made of 530 bags timothy seed at $2.20@2.30, the latter for choice Monday afternoon; 230 bags millet-seed at $1.15@1.25; 5 cars and 300 bags flaxseed at $1.19@1.30 for poor to prime; 343 bags Hungarian at 95c@$1.00; 50 bags buckwheat sold at $1.10.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

SPRING WHEAT—Closed unchanged, at $1.34½@1.34⅝ for July, $1.13⅝@1.13¾ for August, $1.04@1.05 for September, and $1.02⅛@1.02¼ for the year. Sales were made of 135,000 bu at $1.13⅝@1.14 seller August, and $1.02⅛ seller the year.

NO. 2 WHEAT—Closed ⅛c higher, at $1.17⅛@1.17¼ for July, $1.08⅞@1.08⅞ for August, $1.05@1.06 for September, and $1.01⅞@1.02⅛ for the year, with sales of 645,000 bu at $1.17⅛@1.17¼ seller July, $1.08⅝@1.08⅞ seller August, and $1.01⅞@1.02⅛ seller the year.

CORN—Closed ⅛c higher, at 70⅛@70⅜c for June, 71⅝@71¾c for July, 71⅝@71⅞c for August, 71⅝@71⅞c for September, 70⅜@70⅝c for October, 65½@65⅝c for November, and 60@60⅛c for the year. Sales were made of 1,840,000 bu at 70⅛@70⅜c seller June, 71⅝@71⅞c seller July, 71⅝@71⅞c seller August, 71⅝@71⅞c seller September, 70⅜@70⅝c seller October, 65⅝@65¾c seller November, and 59⅞@60¼c seller the year.

OATS—Closed a shade better, at 49⅞@50c for June, 44⅞@45c for July, 36@36⅛c for August, 34⅝@34⅝c for September, and 34@34⅛c for the year, with sales of 90,000 bu at 45@45⅛c seller July, 36c seller August, and 34c seller the year.

MESS PORK—Closed 2½c higher, at $20.97½@21.00 for July, $21.17½@21.20 for August, $21.35@21.37½ for September, $21.45@21.47½ for October, and $18.70@18.72½ for the year. Sales were made of 16,000 brls at $20.97½@21.00 seller July, $21.17½@21.20 seller August, $21.32½@21.35 seller September, $21.47½ seller October, and $18.62½@18.67½ seller the year.

LARD—Closed unchanged, at $11.62½@11.65 for July, $11.77½@11.80 for August, $11.95@11.97½ for September, $12.00@12.02½ for October, $11.85@11.87½ for November, and $11.65@11.67½ for the year. Sales were made of 25,750 tcs at $11.62½@11.65 seller July, $11.77½@11.80 seller August, $11.90@11.95 seller September, $12.00@12.02½ seller October, $11.85 seller November, and $11.65@11.67½ seller the year.

SHORT RIBS—Closed unchanged, at $11.97½@12.00 for July, $11.97½@12.00 for August, $11.95@11.97½ for September, $11.90@11.97½ for October, and $10.45@10.47½ for the year. Sales were made of 1,350,000 lbs at $11.97½@12.00 seller August, $11.97½@12.00 seller September, $11.92½@11.97½ seller October, and $10.45@10.47½ seller the year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady and firm at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	10½@11
Green, self-working	9½@10
Red-tipped, self-working	9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Were steady at $2.50@2.75 for common to good and $3.50@3.80 for choice.

BAGGING—There was a light movement at about steady prices:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	26 @27
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—The movement continues of generous proportions. Shippers and the home trade show a disposition to invest freely, and the current receipts are no more than adequate to meet the demand. Prices, therefore, are firm. We advance quotations as follows:

Creamery, fancy	24@25	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	20@23	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	18@20	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	14@16	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as before, and were unusually steady, though holders do not talk very confidently. Supplies are more than ample, excepting choice full-cream goods:

Full cream	10½@11
Part skim, Cheddar choice	7½@ 8½
Part skim, flat, choice	6½@ 7
Part skim, common to fair	5 @ 6
Low grades	2 @ 3

COAL—A dull and unchanged market was noted. Following are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite, egg	$ 6.75	Piedmont	$5.50@6.00
Do, range and nut	7.00	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.50	Illinois	4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50	Minonk	4.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Quinine has again declined 10c per oz. Trade is reported light. We quote:

Acid, citric	$ 71 @ 72
Acid, tartaric, ℔	52 @ 55
Ammonia, carb.	22 @ 25
Borax, refined, ℔	17 @ 18
Blue vitriol, ℔	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	38 @ 40
Chloroform, ℔	90 @ 95
Glycerine, bulk, ℔	34½@ 38
Gum arabic, picked	50 @ 60
Gum camphor, ℔	38 @ 40
Gum opium, ℔	4.35
Iodine, ℔	4.00
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.45 @3.70
Oil, castor, ₰ gal	1.00 @1.12
Oil, lemon	3.75
Potassa, Chlor. ℔	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod. ℔	3.00
Quinine, sulph, 5-oz cans	1.75
Quinine, sulph., oz vials	2.05
Root, rhei, E. I., powd, 1	1.00 @1.35
Salts, Epsom, ℔	3½@ 5
Sulphur, ℔	4½@ 5
Sulph. cinchonida	1.05

EGGS—Were reported firm at 18½c per doz.

FISH—were active at full prices. Stocks are light. We again quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.25 @ 7.50
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	5.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.50 @ 5.75
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	25 @ 30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market there was a continued liberal movement, and prices were thoroughly supported all around. All lines of domestic dried are in reduced supply and show decided firmness. We repeat our list:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 6½@ 7
Figs, layers	11 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	7¼@ 7½
Prunes, Bohemian	6 @ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, London layers	3.00 @3.10
Raisins, Valencia	12½@ 12¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75 @2.80
Zante currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 18
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	14 @ 15
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13½@ 13¾
Apples, sliced	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¾@ 6¾
Apples, Southern	5½@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¾@ 6
Raspberries	37
Blackberries	13½@ 14
Pitted cherries	20 @ 21
NUTS.	
Filberts	12 @ 12½
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples Walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¼@ 6½
Pecans	12½@ 16
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	6 @ 8
Georgia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7¼

GREASE—Trade is fair at quotations:

City white	8¾
City brown	5¼@6¼
City yellow	6 @6½
Country white "A"	8 @8¼
Country white "B"	6¾@7
Country yellow	6 @6¼
Country brown	4½@5

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were in light supply and mostly out of condition, prices ranging at $4.00@5.00 per case. Blackberries were quotable at $3.00@3.50 per case, red raspberries at $3.00@3.50; and black raspberries at $5.50@6.00. Green apples sold at $4.50@5.00 per brl, and peaches at $1.00@1.50. Cherries scarce. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$5.00@ 6.00
Oranges, Messina, per box	8.50@ 9.00
Strawberries, per case	4.00@ 5.00
Blackberries, per case	2.00@ 3.50
Cherries, per case	3.00@ 3.25
Peaches, per box	1.00@ 1.50
Apples, per brl	4.50@ 5.00

GROCERIES—Sugars were easy, and sirups declined 2c. Other lines were comparatively steady. Trade was somewhat more active. We quote:

RICE.	
Carolina	7¼@ 8¼
Louisiana	7½@ 8¼
Rangoon	6 @ 6½
Patna	6¾@ 7
COFFEE.	
Java	19 @22½
Java, choice Mandaling	20½@25
Maracaibo	12½@14½
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@13½
Mexican, fair to good	11 @12
Rio, fancy	13 @13½
Rio, prime to choice	11 @12½
Rio, fair to good	10½@11
Rio, common	9½@10
Rio, roasting	8 @ 8½
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10½
Powdered	10¼
Granulated, standard	10
Granulated, not standard	9¾
A standard	9⅝
A No. 2	9⅜
Extra C	8¾@ 9⅛
No. 1	8¼@ 8¾
Yellow	7½@ 8
SIRUPS.	
Corn	40 @50
Sugar	45 @53
Blackstrap	28 @32
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @65
SPICES.	
Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	35 @45
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—There was a light shipping demand, with a fair local trade, at unchanged prices. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$14.50@14.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	12.00@13.00
Mixed	10.00@11.00
Upland prairie	10.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	7.50@ 8.50

HIDES—Trade is slow, with receipts light for the season, mostly of thin stock. There is a fair demand for heavy hides, which are scarce. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	7½@ 8
Green-cured, heavy	7½@ 8
Part cured	7
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	23 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report an active trade, with prices firm. We quote:

Tin plates, 10x14, IC, per box	$ 8.50
Tin plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing	8.25
Tin plates, 20x28, IC, roofing	16.50
Pig-tin, per lb	28 @ 29
Bar-tin	28 @ 27
Solder	15 @ 16
Bar-lead	7
Lead-pipe	8¼
Copper bottoms, per lb	35
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	35
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	40
Planished, cut to size	42
Sheet-zinc, per lb	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.30
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.40
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.50
Common bar-iron rates	2.30
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13½@ 15½
American planished iron, "B"	11
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	16 @ 17

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.75 rates and $3.50 by carlots.

OILS—Excepting Elaine, which remains at 10½c, there was a decline of ⅛c in carbons. Extra lard and

87 gasoline were also quoted off. We revise our list as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	60
Carbon, 175 test	12½	Whale, winter	73
Carbon, 150 test	9¾	Sperm	$1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white		Neatsfoot, extra	80
and W. W., 150 test	11¼	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	11½	Bank	45
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	9¾	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich., W. W	12½	Turpentine	49
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	10¾	Miners'	63@65
Lard, current make	88	Naphtha, deo. 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 1	70	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg	13
Lard, No. 2	60	Gasoline, deo. 87 deg	20
Linseed, raw	57		

PIG IRON—Prices remained weak, owing to the continued dullness of trade. Buyers are still pursuing the hand-to-mouth policy, and the desire to realize leads to a free cutting of prices among dealers. We quote:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$29.00@30.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	30.00@31.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4 and 5	32.50@33.50
Scotch, according to brand	27.00@29.00
American Scotch	26.00@27.00

POTATOES—New were a shade easier, selling at $5.00@6.00 in a jobbing way, according to quality. Old were quotable at $1.25@1.35 per bu by the car-lot, with receipts light.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	2.50

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted steady, on a basis of $1.16 per gallon.

TALLOW—Is fairly active at 8¼@8½c for city, 7¾@8c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7¼c for No. 2 country.

WOOL—Trade is fairly active at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	37@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@21
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@19
Medium and unwashed fleece	28@30
Medium and washed fleece	37@40
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,470	15,410	1,496
Tuesday	3,500	19,000	1,500
Total	7,970	34,410	2,996
Same time last week	11,504	35,306	1,910
Shipments—			
Monday	2,269	4,903	....

CATTLE—There was a further considerable advance yesterday in prices of shipping grades. The demand as on Monday was somewhat restricted, but the smallness of the supply induced a feeling of confidence, and the advance of 15@20c asked by holders was paid without much grumbling. No strictly choice beeves were offered. The best on sale would not grade above "good," and $8.50@8.62½ were the highest figures paid. The bulk of the shipping cattle were common to good and sold at a range of $6.75@8.12½.

Native butchers' stuff was in small supply and in good demand, consequently better prices prevailed. Sales show an advance of 10@15c, poor to good fat cows selling at $3.25@5.25, bulls at $3.50@5.50, and common to fair mixed lots at $4.00@5.75. Stockers were quiet and firm, with sales of poor to good at $3.50@4.75.

Texans were in light supply, and, under an active demand from canners and butchers, prices advanced 15@20c. All sold early, and the market finished strong.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$8.75@9.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	8.35@8.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	7.75@8.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	6.75@7.25
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@5.75
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@3.00
Texas—Grass cattle	3.00@4.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.75
Milch cows	30.00@55.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
25	799	$4.30	92	815	$4.00
61	1,271	8.12½	72	799	4.00
84	521	2.75	24	799	4.00
68	1,219	8.12½	34	1,199	7.50
17	1,348	8.00	16	1,286	7.62½
16	1,306	8.20	165 Texas	824	4.25
16	1,110	7.00	392 Texas	875	4.40
18	1,187	7.80	66 Texas	857	4.40
14	1,075	5.75	18	1,005	5.75
112 stillers	1,376	7.90	68	1,219	8.12½
22	1,048	6.50	61	1,270	8.62½
18	1,308	6.90	66	1,308	7.50
16	1,425	8.10	14 Texas	826	4.25
15 cows	1,078	4.50	142 Texas	830	4.25
24 calves	128	6.00	22 Texas	929	4.50
11 calves	156	7.50	20 Texas	1,180	5.25
18	1,210	5.25	19 stockers	698	3.60
20	1,066	4.60	10 stockers	503	3.85
86	1,128	4.75	21 stockers	798	3.80
17	1,023	5.00	22 stockers	685	4.20
51	1,458	4.25			

HOGS—The receipts again fell short of the number generally looked for, and under a good packing and shipping demand the market for heavy grades remained steady and firm. Light weights averaged easier, though the weakness scarcely amounted to a decline. Sales were at $7.50@8.00 for poor to prime light, at $7.50@8.55 for poor to choice heavy, and at $5.00@7.25 for skips.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	241	$8.20	59	221	$8.10	62	194	$8.00
61	243	8.15	55	223	8.10	20	275	7.80
74	209	7.95	104	240	7.95	56	203	8.25
86	208	7.80	56	228	8.10	59	271	8.10
63	220	8.05	54	243	8.15	62	228	8.05
69	204	8.10	58	228	7.90	71	228	8.00
67	253	8.20	54	223	7.85	68	225	7.95
56	261	8.15	70	217	7.90	56	227	8.10
66	269	8.20	55	270	8.40	47	148	7.45
63	234	8.20	56	259	8.20	190	273	8.25
22	282	8.20	55	222	7.90	100	285	8.25
47	169	7.90	58	243	8.20	110	249	8.10
41	175	7.90	75	215	7.95	57	231	8.05
68	181	7.90	89	186	7.80	54	257	8.00
118	233	8.05	124	179	8.00	55	323	8.50
74	222	8.05	168	194	8.00	59	231	8.05
84	242	8.15	117	282	8.30	62	240	8.05
55	250	8.10	28	170	7.90	61	223	8.05
53	269	8.35	40	207	8.00	62	246	8.00
18	243	8.70	125	252	8.35	52	254	8.00
68	248	8.25	242	250	8.20	55	285	8.40
57	216	8.00	66	220	8.10	200	219	8.10
77	184	7.80	59	196	7.95	65	246	8.10
65	231	8.15	48	175	7.90	57	241	8.05
57	246	8.15	61	193	8.00	109	279	8.45

SHEEP—Good to choice sheep were in demand and sold as strong as on any day recently, but the poorer sorts were slow at weak prices. No choice lots were offered. Sales were at $2.75@5.00 for inferior to good grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
55	66	$2.75	43	92	$3.45
43	92	3.45	84	94	3.75
62	98	3.70	63	103	4.00
110	98	3.80	95	99	4.30
110	91	3.60	120	107	4.50
154	110	4.50	32	lambs	2.50
97	113	5.00	42	lambs	2.85
104	89	3.45			

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 13.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,075; run light in country cattle; low grades ½c per lb off; best grades high as last week; choice, $11.25@11.50; extra, $10.00@10.75; first quality, $9.00@9.50; second do, $6.00@8.50; third do, $5.25@5.75.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,599; Western fat, live, $7.75@8.50; Northern dressed hogs, $9.75@10.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,024; prices unchanged; sheep in lots sheared, $2.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.50, or 3@6½c per lb; spring lambs, $7.00@10.00; Western lambs a shade easier.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 580; consigned through, 144 cars; market dull, unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400; consigned through, 16 cars; market dull, firm for sheep; lambs dull, 100 per cent lower; fair to good clipped sheep, $4.00@5.25; choice spring lambs, $5.00@5.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 230; consigned through, 60 cars; good demand and prices a shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $7.90@8.30; good medium weights, $8.45@8.65; pigs, $6.75@7.00—all sold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,100; active and higher; supply altogether grass Texans; common to fair, $3.00@4.00; good to choice, $4.50@5.50; extra heavy and fat steers would bring $5.75; natives very scarce and good ones wanted; good light to choice heavy quotable at $7.00@8.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 1,300; steady; medium to fair, $3.00@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; fancy, $4.75@5.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 714 head; market fair; best, $8.00@8.50; good, $7.00@7.50; common, $5.00@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; market fair; Philadelphias, $8.25@8.50; Baltimores, $8.00@8.20; Yorkers, $7.70@7.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,400 head; market very dull; best, $4.75@5.25; good, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.00@4.00.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; shipments, 700; active, firm, and higher; grass-Texan steers of 900 to 950 lbs, $3.60@5.85; native cows, $2.80@4.00; no good fat cattle on sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 350; firm; a shade higher for heavy, at $6.85@8.25, mainly at $7.60@8.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 450; shipments, none; unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—HOGS—Strong; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 290; common, light, and bacon hogs, $7.30@8.10; heavy packing, $7.90@8.25.

CATTLE—Weak; nominally unchanged; receipts, 900; shipments, 700.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.00@8.00; packing and butchers', $7.50@8.25; receipts, 1,300; shipments, none.

LUMBER.

The big fleet of Monday at the Chicago market was mostly sold on that day, and but few remained at the dock yesterday morning. Prices were firm throughout. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.70@2.75
Extra shingles	2.80@2.90
Lath	2.35

Trade at the yards is brisk at the appended official price-list, though one or two dealers are selling somewhat under these figures. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	49.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	43.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
A siding strips	39.00
A siding	21.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	46.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	39.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 28 to 30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@15
Oak, first to second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following is the daily report issued by the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for June 12:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	*Shingles.*
1882	553,615,000	257,245,000
1881	416,237,000	183,150,000
Increase	137,378,000	74,095,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	*Shingles.*
1882	790,085,000	454,610,000
1881	[illegible]	282,374,000
Increase	212,582,000	172,236,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 7d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s 6d. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear steady at 67s 6d; short clear steady at 60s 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady 58s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 37s; at London steady at 37s 6d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 9s 9d; No. 1 white steady at 10s 2d; winter steady at 10s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—11:45 a. m.—LARD—58s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. Corn, 6s. Weather—Raining heavily.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—Evening—COTTON—Quiet at 6¾@6 15-16; sales, 10,000; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,250.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. Corn—Western mixed at 6s.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm, but not much doing.

RECEIPTS—Past three days, wheat, 264,000 centals; American, 218,000.

LONDON, June 13.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 5⅜@5½d; spirits, 7@7½d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 13—11:45 a. m.—Lard, 58s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—1:30 p. m.—Weather raining heavily. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn, 6s.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn firm at 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Red winter declined 3d. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet but firm; red winter (at London) declined 6d. Demand for wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent fair. Weather unfavorable. Pork, 87s 6d. Lard, 6d higher, at 58s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 6d higher, at 57s 6d; short clear, 61c. Tallow, 44s. Cheese, 58. Beef, 137s.

LONDON, June 13.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; corn firmer at 6s. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat improving; fair average red winter, 51s@51s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held. American red winter for prompt shipment, 48s 6d; do for shipment during June and July, 47s. PARIS—Wheat firm; flour firmer.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—GRAIN—From a somewhat depressed and generally easier range of quotations at the outset, winter wheat was worked up during the day about ¼@⅜c per bu, in the instance of No. 2 red wheat, on, however, a much less active movement, even in the speculative interest, though developing late in the day more life, and leaving off as a rule, firmly. The later Western accounts were of unfavorable weather, tending to strengthen values here. Buyers very reserved in their bidding. Early deliveries have been quoted generally steady, as not offered with much urgency, but have been without notable animation, the demand having been mainly from local sources. Export buyers were seemingly indifferent, and the bidding from this source for suitable grades and qualities was much under asking prices. The scarcity of freight room and higher views of ship-owners and agents was decidedly against the outward movement. Spring wheat dull and unsettled. No. 1 red at $1.46¾@1.47, closing at $1.47; No. 2 red at $1.45¾@1.46⅜ in elevator (chiefly at $1.46¼), $1.46⅜ delivered from elevator, $1.44@1.44½ delivered from store, closing at $1.46¼ in elevator; do June, $1.46⅛@1.43⅝ (car-lots went at $1.45¾), closing at $1.46⅜; do July, $1.29¼@1.30⅛, closing at $1.30; do August, $1.20⅝@1.21¼, closing at $1.21¼; do September, $1.19¾@1.20¼, closing at $1.20⅛; do October, $1.20¾@1.21⅜, closing at $1.21⅜; do the year, $1.19@1.19⅝, closing at $1.19⅝ bid; do steamer grade at $1.38; No. 4 red, called, at $1.34@1.26, closing at $1.24 afloat; ungraded red at $1.05@1.45, as to quality; No. 1 white at $1.36@1.38½, closing at $1.36¾ in elevator; ungraded white at $1.30@1.36, as to quality; mixed winter at $1.38½, with No. 2 Chicago spring straight reported as offered at $1.39, though strictly prime lots were held at higher figures. Corn—Business more active, chiefly in the speculative line, and prices—after opening ¼@½c a bu under last evening—rallied very sharply, advancing on the option list as much as ¾@1½c a bu on a more urgent inquiry, partly for covering purposes, stimulated by the later reports of unsettled and threatening weather and a higher range of quotations at the West, leaving off here, however, less firmly. Mixed Western ungraded at 75@78½c, as to quality and condition (a boat-load of high mixed went to a local jobber at 78½c); No. 3 nominal; steamer mixed at 76c; No. 2 white, 95c bid. Oats—A further rise of about ¼@½c a bu reported on an active demand, chiefly speculative, in good part for contract purposes, closing firmly. White Western ungraded, 59@67c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 58@62; white State, 62½@67c, as to quality; mixed State, 60½@62½c, as to quality. Rye held more firmly, as offered with reserve and wanted by shippers. Prime State in elevator, 81½c, and this price bid for car-lots; prime Canada to arrive at 83c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products further advanced on lighter offerings, thus checking business, though the demand has been fair, chiefly from speculative sources. Western mess pork was sought after to a moderate extent for early delivery, leaving off at $17.95@20.00 for old and $20.87½@21.00 for new; other kinds quiet, with prime mess quoted at $20.00 bid for Western: and in the option line Western mess pork was in moderate demand at higher though variable prices; June option closed nominal; July, $20.70@20.85; August, $20.85@20.95. Cut meats were in more demand at full prices; 6,000 lbs pickled bellies sold at 11½c. Bacon quoted firmer but dull, with long clear quoted at 12⅝c; short clear, 12⅞c. A fair inquiry prevailed for Western steam lard for early delivery at higher prices, with contract grade quoted as closing at $11.80@11.82½, and, in the option line, quite brisk at a further sharp rise, with June options closing at $11.82½, July $11.87½ bid, August $11.95, September $12.00, October $12.00, November $11.87½, December $11.80, seller the remainder of the year at $11.75, January $11.70@11.75. Refined quiet today, closing at $11.85 asked for continental grades.

TALLOW—Moderately sought after at easier prices, with 8⅛c for prime.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at unaltered prices; refined a shade easier, and dull.

FREIGHTS—A restricted business reported in the way of berth freights, owing partly to the light offerings of room for early use by the several steam lines and the higher rates claimed. The chartering movement has been moderate. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam small lots of flour in brls at 9d@1s 3d; local at 1s@1s 3d; room for grain quoted at 2d bid and 3d asked; provisions in lots at 7s 6d@15s, as to routes and dates of shipment; local shipments quoted at 12s 6d@15s; lard in small pkgs at 12s 6d@17s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 13.—COTTON—Steady at 12 3-16@12 7-16c; futures dull; June, 12.05c; July, 12.12c; August, 12.22c; September, 11.91c; October, 11.50c; November, 11.35c; December, 11.35c; January, 11.48c; February, 11.61c; March, 11.73c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 26,600 brls; exports, 2,600 brls; super State and Western, $3.85@4.90; common to good extra, $4.75@5.70; good to choice, $5.75@9.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@9.25; extra Ohio, $4.90@8.50; St. Louis, $4.90@9.25; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@9.65.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots quiet and very firm; options opened ⅛@⅜c lower, recovered, advanced ⅛c, closing firm; receipts, 253,700 bu; exports, 7,500 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.30; ungraded red, $1.05@1.45; No. 4 red, $1.24@1.26; No. 3 red, $1.39; No. 2 red, $1.44@1.44½ delivered, $1.45¾@1.46⅜ certificates; No. 1 red, $1.46¾@1.47; steamer No. 2 red, $1.38; mixed winter, $1.38½; ungraded white, $1.30@1.36; No. 1 white, sales of 4,000 bu at $1.36@1.38½; No. 2 red, June, sales of 144,000 bu at $1.45¾@1.46⅛, closing at $1.46⅜; July, sales of 552,000 bu at $1.29¼@1.30⅛, closing at $1.30; August, sales of 232,000 bu at $1.20⅝@1.21¼, closing at $1.21¼; September, sales of 160,000 bu at $1.19¾@1.20¼, closing at $1.20⅛; October, sales of 104,000 bu at $1.20¾@1.21⅜, closing at $1.21⅜.

HAY—Weak; 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; United, 53¾c; crude, 6⅛@6⅞c; refined, 7⅛c.

RESIN—Steady; $2.12½@2.17½.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm; 46@46½c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower; 20@20½c.

BUTTER—Weak; 13@26c.

CHEESE—Higher and firm; 7@10c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Opened slow and lower, advanced, and closed pretty firm; No. 2 red, $1.29@1.30 cash, $1.24½ June, $1.07 July, $1.03⅝ August, $1.03⅛ September, $1.02 the year; No. 3 red, $1.21½; No. 4 do, $1.18½ asked. Corn—Better; 72¾@73¼c cash, 72⅝c June, 72c July, 71¾c August, 70¼c September, 67⅝c October, 55½c the year. Oats higher at 49@50c cash, 40¼c July, 32⅝c bid the year. Rye nominal. Barley dull at 80c@$1.50.

LEAD—Quiet at 4⅛c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 21@24c; dairy, 15@20c; country, 10@14c.

EGGS—Steady at 16c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and slow; $21.05 bid cash; sales at $21.20 June; job lots, $21.37½@21.50. Dry salt meats and bacon steady and unchanged. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, none; barley, none; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Call—Wheat lower; $1.24½ June; $1.09⅝ July; $1.03⅞ August; $1.01⅝ year. Corn easier and slow; No. 2 mixed, 72⅝c June; 71⅜c bid July; 71⅝c August; 55⅝c year. Oats better; No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c July; 34⅝c bid August; 33c year.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western inactive and firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.39@1.39½; June, $1.39@1.39½; July, $1.23¾@1.24; August, $1.18¾@1.19¼; September, $1.18¼ bid. Corn—Western dull and a shade better; mixed, spot, 81c bid; June, 81@81½c; July, 79¼@79⅝c; August, 80c bid; September, 80¾c bid. Oats firmer; Western white, 60@62c; mixed, 58@60c; Pennsylvania, 60@62c. Rye dull at 75@80c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Higher; Western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 23@25c.

EGGS—Dull, lower, and weak at 20@21c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.20.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,314 brls; wheat, 4,100 bu; corn, 6,726 bu; oats, 3,200 bu; rye, 450 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,949 bu; corn, 3,284 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 10,175 bu; corn, 16,760 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.30@1.32; spot, $1.12½@1.12½; July, $1.07; August, 77¾c. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 mixed, 73@74½c spot; 74½c June; 76c July; 77c August; 77½c September; 75¾@75½c October. Oats dull; mixed, 51c. Rye quiet; 76c. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $21.50. Lard strong and higher; $11.50 asked. Dry salt meats strong; shoulders, $9.00; clear rib, $12.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, $9.75; clear rib, $13.00; clear, $13.50.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.14; combination sales finished goods, 900 brls on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—FLOUR—Dull. Rye flour dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.42; No. 2 red, June, $1.41⅝@1.42½; July, $1.25⅛@1.25¾; August, $1.19¾@1.19⅞; September, $1.18⅝@1.19¼. Corn less active and weak; yellow Western, 85c; sail mixed, 84½@85c; do to arrive, 84c; steamer, 84c; No. 3, 83½c; sail mixed, June, 80¾@81c; July, 79¼@79½c; August, 79½@79¾c; September, 79¾@79½c. Oats unsettled; No. 2 white, 63@63½c; No. 3 do nominally at 61c; mixed, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Hams, smoked, 13@15½c. Lard firm; steam, $11.90@11.95.

BUTTER—Firmer; tending in buyers' favor.

EGGS—Dull; 21c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Weak; 7⅛c.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 10,500 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—FLOUR—Steady; fair demand; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.12½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; firm; mixed at 94c; yellow at 95c; white, $1.05. Oats easier; 69@70c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak; $4.50.

HAY—Unsettled; ordinary, $22.00@23.00; prime, $26.00; choice, $28.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; held at $21.75. Lard firm; refined tierce, 12¼@12½c; keg, 12¾c. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders, loose $9.30; packed, $9.37½@9.50. Bacon stronger; shoulders, $9.75@9.87½; clear rib and long clear at $13.25. Hams—Sugar-cured in fair demand; canvased, 14¼@15½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10¼c. Sugar quiet; good common, 7¾c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@8c; prime to choice firmer, 8⅛@8⅜c; yellow clarified easier, 8¾@9⅛c. Molasses dull and nominal; common reboiled, 45@47c; fair do, 50@52c; prime, 55@58c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, 6¼@7¾c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; $1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—FLOUR—Neglected and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.33½; June, $1.33¼; July, $1.33¾; August, $1.18⅛; September, $1.08; year nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.11; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn stronger; No. 2, 70¾c; rejected, 69c. Oats steady; No. 2, 49½c; white scarce and firm at 53½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 69c; No. 2, 61c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, cash and June, 81c; July, 82½c; No. 3 do extra, nominally 70c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger. Mess pork, $20.95 cash and July; $21.10 August. Lard—Prime steam, $11.57½ cash and June; $11.62½ July.

HOGS—Advancing; $7.50@8.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 3,800 bu; barley, 3,500 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 13.—FLOUR—Dull; buyers operate only for immediate wants; prices steady; common extras, $4.75@5.75; Michigan winter wheat, $6.25@6.65.

GRAIN—Corn dull; No. 2 and high mixed, 87@88c; steamer mixed and yellow, 86@87c; no grade, 85@86c. Oats steady and firm; No. 3 white, 62½@63½c; No. 2 mixed, 61½@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; in fair demand. Beef firm and unchanged. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm for best grades; dairy, 18@25c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 19½@20c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls, 5,500 sacks; corn, 8,000 bu; wheat, 1,000 bu; oats, 15,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, $1.34½; June, $1.30; July, $1.15; August, $1.09½; September, $1.09¼; year, $1.08⅛. Corn quiet; No. 2, spot, 73¾c; June, 73¼c; July, 73⅝c; August, 73⅝c; year, 58¾c.

Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot, $1.35 bid; June, $1.30⅜; July, $1.15¼; August, $1.10⅛ bid; September, $1.09⅝ bid; year, $1.08⅞. Corn firmer; high mixed, 75¼c bid; No. 2, spot, 73¾c asked; June, 73⅞ bid; July and August, 75⅝c; year, 58⅞c bid. Oats steady; No. 2, August, 38c bid; September, 35¼c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 77,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 13.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high mixed, 70¾@70⅞c; mixed, 69¾@70¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 52@52½c. Rye firm and inactive; No. 2, 67@67½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,350 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 16,450 bu; rye, 3,400 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 13,500 bu; oats, 6,125 bu; rye, 3,500 bu; barley, 630 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—PROVISIONS—Strong; demand good. Bulk shoulders, $9.25; clear rib, $12.00; clear sides, $12.75. Pork, $22.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c; clear rib, 12¾c; clear, 13¼c.

FLOUR—Steady; fair demand.

GRAIN—Dull. Wheat and corn nominally unchanged. Oats dull, weak, and lower; No. 2, 55c; mixed, 54c.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; 12c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 white, spot June, $1.33½; July, $1.24½; August, $1.18⅜; September $1.28¾, nominal; $1.27⅛ year; No. 2 red, $1.36¾; No. 2 white nominal. Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu; stronger, but slow; No. 2 red, $1.24 bid, cash; 91¼c bid July; No. 3 red 95c cash; 85c bid July. Corn—Receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu; firm; No. 2 mixed, 71¾@72c cash; 70c July. Oats unchanged; no sales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—GRAIN—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged; offerings very light; stock meagre.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat weak. Corn firm; 72½@73c. Oats dull; white, 53@54c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn easier; No. 2, 84c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—There is a better feeling throughout the market, and though many buyers are giving considerable attention to supplies of autumn styles and qualities, selections have not been of corresponding proportion. Bleached cotton flannels, blankets, and Kentucky jeans are receiving a very good share of attention, and in the first and last named articles business is of much steadiness. In expectation of the doubling of freight rates with the opening of July, interest in autumn staples is of daily increase.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 13.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 53¾c; highest, 54c; lowest, 52⅞c; closed at 54c; shipments, 50,632 brls; charters, 65,318 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates irregular; closed at 54c; refined, 7¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 13.—PETROLEUM—Slight improvement; opened at 52¾c; highest, 53⅞c; lowest, 52¼c; closed at 53¾c; sales, 785,000 brls; total shipments Monday, 60,162 brls; charters, 65,000 brls.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—WOOL—Quiet and steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 42@48c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 38@40c; unwashed fleece, 25@35c for fine to choice mixed selections; combing delaine, 43@48c for fine delaine and No. 1 combing; pulled, 30@50c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—WOOL—Slightly improved demand; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western firm; medium, 45@46c; others unchanged.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, June 13.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 53; sales, 75; stock, 10,219.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 375; gross, 1,100; sales, 2,000; stock, 86,257.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 12c; sales, 100; receipts, 170; shipments, 165; stock, 13,400.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 42½c.

HUMOROUS.

Patti is said to guard herself carefully against cold. She evidently does not believe in free sing.

A little thieving is a dangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art:
'Twas mean to rob a henroost of a hen,
But stealing thousands makes us gentlemen.

"Adolphus, let us leave the avenue and stroll along the margin of the river." "Not any, Evangeline; no more margins for me." (Adolphus had been speculating in futures that week.)

"Don't drag your feet along the ground so!" says a fond mother to the child with whom she is walking; "it wears out your boots." "Yes, ma," replies the little one, "but it wears out the ground, too!" Somehow or other, mamma doesn't regard this as a sufficient compensation.

The picnic season is approaching, which "reminds us" of the honest Hibernian in New York who, when asked if he had a pleasant time at the picnic, replied: "I'll not desave you, sor, it was a dull time; sorra a black eye on the ground 'till afther 3 o'clock."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Mrs. Smithers had accidentally injured her ear. Dr. D—— was called and examined the injury, and applied a lotion to it. "There," said he, "your ear will do well now if you only take care of it carefully, and don't take cold; but if you don't keep your eye on it you are liable to lose you hearing entirely."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Jim Hudson is known as one of the worst bores in Austin and he is always trying to borrow money from his friends. A few days ago he appeared at the counting-room door of a well-known Austin merchant, and was told that the proprietor was in the back office and too busy to see anybody. "Just tell him I am going away from Austin and, as I am never coming back, I would like to bid him good-by." "In that case," exclaimed the candid clerk, "he will be delighted to see you," and he called the proprietor who expressed great joy at bidding Jim Hudson good-by. "When do you leave never to come back?" asked the delighted merchant. "Not until I can make a raise. Lend me $20 until I see you again."—*Texas Siftings.*

What the Alleged Wits of Paris Find to Say in Their Newspapers.

New York World.

Profound thought by Laurent-Jan: "Innocence is very much like a bank bill of a large denomination—you often hear of its being lost, but never of its being found."

Household scene: Joyous Husband—"Here, my dear, my portrait has just come home from the artist's—you shall see how faithful it is." Wife (dryly)—"Then it does not resemble the original."

"I suppose you have heard that Mme. B. is dangerously ill?" "You surprise me! I thought it was only a trifling indisposition." "Pardon me; I had it directly from her son-in-law." "O he always looks on the bright side of things."

A gentleman who has been newly decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor has his portrait painted, with, of course, the insignia of his new rank. He takes the portrait to a photographer to have a reduction of it made. "Half of them cabinet size and half ordinary cartes," he says to the artist; "but leave the cross of life-size."

A Parisian journalist describing a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, says that "M. Gambetta, pale and trembling, and fiery red with passion, took the stand." This is not unlike Thiers' famous phrase, "Couthon bounds to the Tribune," Couthon being a paralytic who had lost the use of his lower extremities. Thiers', however, outdid this in his description of thousands "biting the dust" at Eylau, which was fought in the midst of a furious snow-storm.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Observations in Egypt—What Was Accomplished.

A special correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Egypt, under date of May 22, giving a very interesting account of the solar eclipse. We make the following extracts:

It is a fact which certainly seems worth noticing that at a time when disquieting rumors filled the air, when Europeans left Cairo almost in a panic, when the English and French fleets were ordered to proceed to Alexandria, and when nobody knew what changes in the internal government of Egypt the next day might bring, a number of scientific men of many nationalities were at work on the banks of the Nile, mixing freely with the native population, aided to the utmost of their power by everybody concerned, and personally assisted by high officials, who discharged the duties intrusted to them by the Khedive undisturbed by the political agitation and apparently uninterested in the changes which threatened the Egyptian Government, and which no doubt would have one way or another involved their own fortunes, and might have produced a serious change in their position. Each expedition had an Egyptian official attached to it, and they all recognize the great help which they have received in this way.

One of the most characteristic features of the camp at Sohag was the cordial friendship reigning between the missions of different nationalities. As a rule, when an eclipse or a transit of Venus brings different nations into the same neighborhood, there is a desire to separate rather than unite, for the very important reason of securing the greatest number of chances for fine weather. But in Upper Egypt the weather was perfectly safe, and a considerable simplification of all arrangements was introduced by the union of all observers into one camp. The result could not have been more satisfactory. A formal interview between the different expeditions took place before the eclipse, in which every astronomer explained his program. In this way the common error of multiplying too many observations of the same nature and neglecting others altogether was avoided, and when a similar interview took place after the eclipse it was found that the different observations fitted into each other with almost unexpected nicety.

An approximate idea of the results which have been obtained cannot be easily given at present. The observations want reducing, comparing, discussing, and whatever is said at present may be subject to alteration or correction, but enough is known to show that all the trouble taken by the astronomers has not been wasted, and that all the kindness and hospitality shown by the Egyptians in the interests of science have been well rewarded. The French party consisted of Messrs. Trépied, Thollon, Puiseux. A great part of their work was done during the partial phase of the eclipse; the edge of the moon was carefully examined by them with two identical spectroscopes constructed by M. Thollon which unite great dispersion with good definition. Messrs. Trépied and Thollon express themselves with commendable caution as to their results, but there seems no doubt as to certain facts, and the only explanation which has at present occurred to them is the existence of the much discussed, often doubted, sometimes almost disproved, but always suspected lunar atmosphere.

Prof. Tacchini has also secured valuable observations on the spectrum of the corona. Little is known as to the results of M. Ranyard, who accompanied the French party. He confined himself to photography, and seems satisfied with the plates he has obtained. In the English camp Mr. Lockyer, assisted by Mr. Lawrence, chiefly studied the uppermost layer in the solar surface, and he would utilize for this purpose several minutes before the total phase. His results are of importance in agreement with the phenomena predicted by him. Dr. Schuster, assisted by Mr. Woods, had charge of the photographic instrument. The plates used had been prepared by Capt. Abney, who was, unfortunately, prevented from taking part in the expedition. As a sign of the great improvement which has taken place in the rapidity with which photographs can now be taken, it may be mentioned that when Mr. Brothers obtained an impression of the corona in 1870 during an eclipse which lasted over two minutes it was considered a triumph of photography, while during the present eclipse a plate which was exposed for three seconds shows signs of overexposure. The new comet appears distinctly on all the photographs. In addition, for the first time, a photographic record of the spectrum of the corona was obtained with a complete spectroscope. As some of Capt. Abney's plates are sensitive in the red as well as the blue, it may be well said that the day is close at hand, if not actually arrived, when every phenomenon seen during an eclipse can be photographed.

At a conference of the astronomers after the eclipse it was decided to give the new comet, discovered during totality, the name of the present Khedive, in recognition of the great help given by him to all observers.

BABIES IN THE FUMES.

Little Whooping-Cough Patients Treated at the Gas-Works—Inhaling Ammonia and Sulphur.

Philadelphia Times.

A tired-looking woman, carrying a 3-year-old child and followed by a sprightly little boy, entered the Schuylkill Gas-Works yesterday and inquired for Chief-Engineer Park. The Chief was not about the place, and with a sigh the woman rose to go.

"I'm so sorry," said she, "for I heard that he could cure little Jimmy of the whooping-cough. I'll have to come again, and it's so far"

The Superintendent smiled. "You mistake Mr. Park's calling," said he, "but you needn't go home with the child until you have tested the gas-works cure. We don't guarantee to cure all diseases, for you know this is not a patent medicine establishment, but I think we can help the child with the cough if you'll come with me."

Carrying the sick child, which occasionally made known the nature of its disease by well-developed "whoops," the Superintendent led the way through the grimy yard out to the banks of the Schuylkill River, passing under the Market street bridge, and finally stopping before a long one-story brick building, from which was wafted a smell suggestive of a burning sulphur mine. This building, the Superintendent explained to the woman and to a reporter, who by chance was at the gas-works at that time, was the purifying house. It bore no resemblance to a dispensary, nor did the brawny fellows seen about the doors look like attending physicians. Yet the place has worked cures in whooping-cough for many years. To the outside public the building is known as the ammonia house, and under that name have the cures generally been made.

The manner of cures is not at all complex. The sick child is held over the purifying pans and breathes the mingled fumes of ammonia and sulphur until water runs from eyes, and nose, and mouth. The operation is repeated as often as the condition of the child will admit, the worst cases being relieved in from four to eleven days. Sometimes one visit to the ammonia house gives such relief that a second visit is not thought necessary.

"O yes, madam," said the man in charge of the building, speaking assuringly to the woman, "we have as many as six families here in one day sometimes, and they all say that they are benefited. After breathing the ammonia fumes the children breathe easier. The throat and breathing passages seem to be cleared of all obnoxious matter. The children come to us from Germantown, and from Frankford, and from all parts of the city. They used to go mostly to the Point Breeze works, but since the roads have been so bad that a load of coke can't be drawn away in a cart the most of them come here. Oh, no; they don't come here of their own accord; the doctors send them. The remedy has been known for a great many years, but some people think it old-fashioned and old-fogyish. So long as it cures the children what's the difference?"

While he was speaking an employé gave notice that the men were waiting for orders. Without a word he led the way into the ammonia-house, where half a dozen men were standing around an iron pan three feet deep and twenty-five feet square. The men looked at him and waited. He nodded his head, and, after looking critically at the pan for a moment, made an upward motion with his right hand.

In a moment the ponderous iron covers of the pan were removed, and a cloud of sulphur-smoke and ammonia-fumes puffed into the great room.

"Here, quick!" exclaimed the house manager, catching the child from the woman's arms. "Now is the time."

In an instant the frail little bit of humanity and the robust man were enveloped in the stifling cloud. The child coughed, and choked, and struggled, but the man held it fast. With a howl of mingled fright and pain, the boy, his eyes weeping like two little hydrants, made a rush for the door, and once in the open air all the persuasions or laughter of the men could not induce him to return. The woman would have followed the boy had it not been for her great anxiety regarding the child. The first few seconds of the cloud were almost unbearable. The ammonia fumes penetrated to every nook and corner of the room, and before the first minute passed away the little group looked as though a great grief had come upon them suddenly and unawares.

The little child was hurriedly carried to the open air for momentary relief. Its pinched face was scarlet. Its struggles for free breathing were most pitiful and moved the mother to such an extent that she declared that she would sooner see it whoop for two months than be subjected to such misery. Again the house Superintendent held the child over the ammonia fumes, and once more did the mother follow in tearful silence. In a few seconds little Jimmie was breathing easier, and when he was finally handed to his mother he was able to gasp in the air with more freedom than he had done for two weeks. Noticing this the mother was greatly pleased. She announced her intention of coming again as soon as she could get away.

The boy, who afterwards found that he was more frightened than hurt, came down from his perch on the top of a coal-cart and surveyed "the baby" with a great show of curiosity. The woman was Mrs. Emma Morgan, the wife of a loom-boss, who lived on Columbia avenue, a few doors above Seventh street.

The ammonia cure has been known to physicians for years, and many of them prescribe it instead of medicine. Dr. D. Murray Cheston, who has had a large experience with the diseases of children, both in his private practice and while connected with the Children's Hospital, said yesterday afternoon that although he had made no examination of the workings of the ammonia cure, yet he was convinced that the results attained were fully as good as those of many other natural remedies. He had known of cases where women, in bringing their children to the hospital, had stated that they had tried the ammonia cure for their children and that a great amount of relief had been gained. Dr. Horatio C. Wood said that he had known physicians who prescribed the ammonia cure, but he had only a slight knowledge of it himself. He thought that in the ordinary cases of whooping-cough relief might be experienced by the inhalation of ammonia and camphor fumes.

THE CHILIAN CAPITAL.

Its Palaces, Its Hotels, Its Women, and Its Dances.

E. J. Munroe in Syracuse Courier.

The City of Santiago is laid out in squares on the checkerboard style, all the streets running at right angles, but there are large and fine plazas which diversify the monotony. The houses are nearly all one-storied and spread over a great deal of ground; the walls to those are immensely thick on account of earthquakes, which are very frequent and at times severe. In the centre of each house is a patio or court, and around this on the inside is a veranda, upon which the different rooms open. The interior court in some of the houses is very luxurious, beautiful with stationary fountains and rare flowers. There are nearly a dozen private residences in the city that cost over $1,000,000 each, and scores of houses that $400,000 and $500,000 have been expended in their structure alone. It is indeed a city of palaces. Its population numbers a little over 200,000, but it has scarcely as active and busy appearance as many other cities in South America. Mingled with its great wealth there is an aristocracy in the old city where every one knows every one else. Nearly all of the rich have their quinta, which is a comfortable commodious house in the country within easy access of the town. It is generally finely laid out in grounds and rambles with several acres of forest trees where rural life can be enjoyed. In January, the mid-summer month here in the southern hemisphere, all society people leave the city to remain at their quinta, some of the seaside resorts. At this season, when the autumn leaves are falling, nearly all the people have returned from their summer rambles. A Chilian's idea of earthly paradise is to have an elegant house in Santiago and be received into society. He is fond of display and ostentation when he can afford it, and extremely punctilious in matters of form. He is intensely proud and looks with haughty disdain on foreigners. He believes the true aristocracy of the world flows in the veins of the Chilian descended from Northern Spain.

The Grand Hotel is a remarkably fine building, having a dining-room which, in elegance, I have seen equaled by few. I can sit on the stately balcony that opens from my room and gaze far away to the peaks of the Andes, rising 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. Their summits are crowned with perpetual snow, which reflects the beautiful colors of the fast-descending sun, or I have only to drop my eyes and before me is the gay plaza, wherein fountains play and all is as beauteous as the lavish expenditure of gold can make it. Just beyond is the compania, a large open square planted with beautiful flowers, and held as sacred ground, for it is the site of the old Jesuit church, which was burned on that awful morning of Dec. 8, 1863. It was a great fête day, and the church was densely crowded with an assembly almost entirely women and young girls, when some of the draperies with which the edifice was decorated caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly no human hand could stay them. The doors opened inward, and the crowd in their endeavors to push out, pressed against and closed them, so that no power from without could open them. Smoke and flames rushed out the high windows, mingled with the agonizing cries of burning humanity. There seemed no way of escape for a human soul, a few women only were drawn out by the lassoes which had been let down from a hole in the roof, but the number was small, for those below, in their eagerness to escape, would clutch the arms and legs of those lassoed, till by their weight they dragged them to pieces. Two thousand human beings perished that awful day, and when the walls gave way it revealed the horrid spectacle of women and children standing up tightly wedged together and hands outstretched to Heaven in supplication, the faces and upper part of their bodies charred and disfigured, and the lower part, from their waists downward entirely untouched. The ladies of Santiago are a shade prettier than those of most South American cities. As a rule, they dress in very good taste, and do not spoil their appearance with a contortionate mixture of inharmonious colors. They are accomplished and good musicians, very many of them receiving their education in France and other foreign countries. In the morning you see them returning from church with a simple manta for a headdress and veiled in black—fair angels in disguise. All are carrying a prayer book and many a small piece of wool work or a rich mat, on which they kneel in the centre of the church. In the afternoon all society drives out to Cousino Park in elegant attire, and the manta and black robe are discarded for a hat a la mode de Paris and the opera cloak. You will not meet in your drives in the Central Park or the Boise de Boulogne more tastefully dressed, lady-like, and elegant women.

I looked in upon a grand soirée given at our hotel the night of festal-day. It was a kind of musicale conversazione and ball all mixed up together. The fair Santiago maidens sang, danced, and talked with the confidence, grace, and faultlessness with which a swallow flies. There was one especially noticed who seemed built for waltzing like a Baltimore clipper for running close to the wind; an unusually arched instep to an exquisit foot gave her the mark of high breeding, yet she waltzed too well for a lady—all but well enough for a premiere danseuse. Some of the peasant women make a very nice kind of lace, varying in coarseness and fineness. Some is used in covering furniture, and other finer for trimmings for personal adornment. It does not differ much in appearance from the torchon lace which has been so fashionable in Paris. It was so cheap I almost wonder it is not generally brought from out the country. These women also spin, dye, and weave the wool from the fleece of their own sheep into bright-colored ponchos. This poncho, which is very generally worn by the native men, is a kind of shawl, rug, or blanket, with a hole in the centre, through which the head is run. It is very simple and convenient; it keeps you cool in warm weather and protects you in cold—the fine ones are waterproof. Sometimes they are woven from the hair of the guanco skin, and are of a yellowish brown color. It gives a man the brave and gallant appearance of a New York peanut man with a shawl on his shoulders.

Chili is a long, narrow strip of land extending in length over 2,000 miles, and averaging in width about 100 miles; in some places it is not over forty miles wide. This topography gives to the country a great variety of climate. The average temperature of Santiago is about 68 degrees. In the day time you must carry a sun umbrella to be comfortable, but at night you must sleep under a blanket. The nights of Chili are chilly. When you are down in the southern part of the country you get a great deal of weather. Sometimes there are eighteen or twenty kinds of weather in one day. Coming up the southern coast at times we got eight or ten kinds of weather served up in less than an hour. It was the same just around by Cape Horn, where a little of it went a long ways. The products of the country consist principally of copper and silver ore, although some gold is found. There are a few coal mines which supply in great part all the fuel used in smelting. The Government of the country is representative. The President is elected by vote, and is supported by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislature composed of a Congress of two Houses, and courts of justice, civil and criminal. The fire department of the city is a most brilliant affair. When an alarm sounds every member of each company hastens to his home, decks himself in his full fire uniform, and goes to the place of fire, where he usually arrives about the time of the engine, which has been dragged along by a crowd of boys. When the fire is over he rides in a carriage to the engine-house for roll-call, when every absent member is fined. It makes no particular difference whether he has been to the fire or not so long as he appears at that time in full regalia.

Never leave Chili without seeing the coaco danced. Each country has its peculiar dance, and in more ways than one is characteristic of the grace and amusement appreciated by its people. A conscientious sense of duty has always led me in each country to gain admission to such. It was this that led me to see the Hindoo nautch-girl's dance in India, the Egyptian ghwarses in Cairo, and the far-famed Japanese girls in Yokohama, but it was reserved for me to see in Chili a dance radically different from all others. A Chilian gentleman volunteered to take us to a house where we could see it best performed. The music consisted of a single harp well played by a Chilian, who accompanied the strange air with a crow-like voice having a sort of falsetto which seemed at times so high it would break through the top of his head. A girl with the knuckles of her hand kept time also on the drum of the harp while each one present kept time in turn with clapping of hands and patting of feet. The dance itself is simple, a girl starting out alone swings her handkerchief at some man who responds by coming on the floor and following her about watching her movements closely and imitating them, even each movement of the handkerchief, which plays an important part in the dance. Sometimes she swings it over her head, sometimes over her shoulder in front of her, and at her side, by each movement she invites or repels him, the whole idea of the dance being that the man is making overtures to her while she acts the part of the coquet. They never touch each other during all the movements, and therein consists one of the skillful charms of the dance, for at times she passes under his arms and at others swings the handkerchief just over his head, but all the time their graceful swaying movements are together and yet apart. Now there are expressions of superabounding joy and pleasure, and now the pantomime of wrath and indignation. How beautifully the hands seem to sympathize and join in the dance—their arms when they sway, more in curves of perfect harmony, while through all unceasingly the harps' thumping and clapping of hands of the interested lookers-on kept stately pace. Now there are intervals wherein the dancers rest and the parched throat and lacerated knuckles of the accompanying girl are relieved by cooling draughts. It lasted over an hour and finally closed by the wearied maiden falling into the arms of her long-wooing partner.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Class-Day Exercises of the Graduating Class—Meeting of the Trustees.

The class-day exercises of the graduates of the University of Chicago took place on the campus at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were witnessed by 400 or 500 people, who were entertained and amused for two hours. All the speakers did well, and the music was exceptionally good. Appended is the program:

Music; President's address, F. G. Hanchett; Gazette, J. A. Talbut; classical oration, F. W. Barber; music; class history, J. M. Russell; bone oration, A. G. Malmsten; music; class prophecy, C. S. Brown; class paper, L. Weinshenk; farewell address, F. H. Clark; music.

The Board of Trustees held their annual meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Judge Bailey in the chair, and present Messrs. Dr. Anderson, Thomas Hoyne, Dr. Lawrence, F. W. Peck, C. J. Hull, Fernando Jones, Dr. Henson, Rockwell Sayer, H. C. Van Schaack, E. B. Felsenthal, O. W. Barrett, F. A. Smith, Dr. Lorimer, the Rev. J. A. Smith, R. R. Donnelley, J. F. Gillette, C. D. Hamill, W. A. Bosworth.

The resignations of John Crerar, J. L. Colby, A. M. Billings, and Edson Keith as Trustees were received and accepted.

The Secretary submitted a financial statement, showing that the receipts were $16,662, of which $10,769 was collected by Dr. Anderson, and $5,893 came from tuition. The disbursements were $16,825, there being subscriptions to more than cover the apparent deficiency. All the salaries have been paid to July 10, and there were no unpaid bills.

This showing was very satisfactory.

W. A. Bosworth, the Financial Secretary, made his report, in which he said he had succeeded in removing in some degree distrust in the institution, and securing for it the confidence of the churches he had visited. A marked change had taken place in this respect in the last four months. The doubtful and distrustful were turning to the university with hope and affection, resolved to save it and make it worthy of the name it bore. The sacrifices of the faculty, and especially of the President, had not been in vain. He had collected $1,820, and taken subscriptions for more, and would do much better this year. The outlook for students was very good.

President Anderson submitted his report. There were in the different departments of the institution during the year 269 students, fifty-nine of whom were in the college classes, eighty in the Preparatory Department, and 130 in the Department of Law. Of the 269, 242 were males and twenty-seven females, twenty-six of the latter being in the department of Liberal Arts. There was perfect harmony among the Faculty, and the work of the class-rooms had been performed with rare fidelity and thoroughness. The able Professors ought to be more liberally compensated. Their salaries were less than the salaries of some of the teachers in the public schools of the city. They had had tempting offers from other institutions, and only their heartfelt loyalty to the university held them in their places. Taste and convenience suggested many improvements in the building. Reference was made to the mortgage debt, and the importance of sustaining the university, Dr. Anderson suggesting that some method be adopted

TO CLEAR OFF THE INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Jones was surprised at the size of the burden—over $200,000.

Mr. Hoyne thought the debt should be compromised, and wiped out as soon as possible. He spoke of the importance of Chicago developing her intellectual as well as commercial interests, contrasting this city with St. Louis and Cincinnati, and saying it was too bad that Chicago couldn't have a university out of debt and in a condition fit to represent her. The merchants of the city were able to support the institution and should do it.

Dr. Lorimer was in favor of a prompt adjustment, the creditors to be fairly dealt with and paid their just claims.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject, and it was the prevailing sentiment that the matter should be settled so as to reflect honor not only upon the university but upon the Baptist denomination.

An election for officers resulted as follows: President, N. K. Fairbank; First Vice-President, J. M. Bailey; Second Vice-President, E. Nelson Blake; Treasurer, J. F. Gillette; Secretary, O. W. Barrett; Executive Committee, the Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., Chairman, O. W. Barrett, Secretary; Trustees, term expiring in 1888, Dwight K. Tripp, Henry C. Van Schaack, the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., A. B. Meeker, A. M. Billings, Chicago; D. Voluntine, Aurora; the Rev. Daniel Reed, Bloomington. Finance Committee, E. Nelson Blake, Chairman; O. W. Barrett, Secretary; J. F. Gillette, Treasurer; B. Randall, and A. McLeish.

Mr. W. L. B. Jenney was appointed Lecturer on Architecture.

The board then adjourned.

THE ALUMNI BANQUET.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Alumni Association was held at the Palmer House in the evening, about 100 gentlemen and ladies being seated at the table, and among them were:

Dr. Anderson, Ferd W. Peck, Assistant-State's-Attorney Ingham, E. L. Jayne, F. B. Powers, Clinton A. Snowden, F. A. Smith, Prof. Olsen and Miss Florence Holbrook, Prof. Howe, Prof. Griffith, Prof. Sanford, Prof. Bostin, and Prof. Riggs.

The President, E. O. Taylor, '68, opened the literary exercises, which will hereafter be united with the dinner, with a brief address, during which he expressed the hope that the financial difficulties of the university would be speedily settled.

Mr. E. P. Savage, '68, the essayist, took as his subject, "Our Debt to Our Alma Mater," and dwelt upon the benefits resulting in after life to graduates from their college training. Their debt should be paid by exerting a good influence upon the age, as well as by giving money to the institution.

Prof. Griffiths delivered two facetious declamations illustrating the style of a fresh freshman and a sophomore, and, being called for again, recited a humorous poem.

Richard B. Twiss, '75, the orator of the evening, spoke about "What Shall We Do for a Living?" In choosing an occupation, he said, ability, inclination, and duty should be combined in forming a judgment.

The subject of Mr. C. B. Allen Jr., the poet, was "The Fight of Time."

Mr. F. A. Smith in responding to the toast, "The Way to Reach the Wealth of Chicago in the Interest of the University," said it was to get rid of the debt, and the way to do that was to press to an issue the lawsuit which the insurance company had brought against the institution. If the property were taken a new beginning could be made and endowments be secured.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. Edward Olsen; Vice-President, H. C. First; Secretary, E. B. Felsenthal; Treasurer, D. B. Merideth; Poet, Joseph Mountain (alternate, J. D. Russell); Essayist, C. A. Snowden (alternate, Miss Florence Holbrook); Orator, the Hon. G. M. Lamberton (alternate, F. P. Powers); Toastmaster, J. G. Davidson (alternate, N. C. Wheeler).

The Senior Class of the Chicago University has procured the Chicago Lady Quartet to sing for them this morning at Central Music-Hall. As the admission to the graduating exercises is free, it will certainly draw a very big audience, if for no other reason than to hear the musical part of the program. The Chicago Lady Quartet is well known and is the quartet of the people. It consists of Miss Ettie Butler, Miss Jennie Herrick, Miss Pauline Rommeiss, and Miss Annie Rommeiss. It will certainly pay any one who has the time to spare to step into the hall and be delighted and amused.

The commencement exercises take place in the Central Music-Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mosquitoes and Elephants.

London Field.

Thick as is an elephant's skin, no living creature suffers more from flies, mosquitoes, leeches, and other vermin than he. The pores are very large, and gadflies and mosquitoes, etc., worm themselves into the hollow and suck to repletion. Thus the whole day long they are constantly throwing up dirt, squirting saliva or water, to get rid of these pests, to the great annoyance of their riders. They snore a good deal when asleep, and I have often seen them resting their heads on an outstretched foot when lying down. They are very human-like in many of their ways. They get a piece of wood and use it as a toothpick. They scratch themselves with the tip of their proboscis, and if they cannot reach the place with that they take up a branch and use that. Natives say they plug up bullet-holes with clay, but I never knew an instance of it myself.

Advantages of a Liberal Education.

Texas Siftings.

"Thirty days in solitary confinement," was the sentence pronounced against Jim Webster by an Austin Judge. "Thirty days?" asked the man. "Thirty days," was the response. "Look heah, boss, you gib me thirty days las' winter for de same 'fense, when de days was a heap shorter den dey is now. Ain't yer gwine ter allow de usual discount on account of de signs in de zodiackle?" A look of intelligence appeared on the judicial face and spread all over it. "I declare, I forgot the days were not always of the same length. I'll make it twenty days' solitary confinement instead of thirty."

AN HEROIC ACT.

A Man Saves the Life of a Fellow-Workman at the Risk of His Own.

Cleveland Herald.

ERIE, Pa., June 9.—The action of Daniel Conroy in saving the life of his fellow-workman, Julius Berger, from death at the cathedral the other day was one of the bravest feats of self-devotion ever recorded. Berger had nailed a plank out from a scaffold seventy-five or eighty feet from the ground. This plank was supported by a few nails driven into the high scaffolding. Upon this frail support Berger walked out in order to drop a plumb line down to enable the masons to build up the tower wall. Conroy was working on a scaffold about eighteen or twenty feet below the board upon which Berger started out upon. There was a space of about two feet between Conroy's scaffold and the wall, and the end of Berger's board was directly over this space, so that when the accident happened he would have fallen through to the ground. When Berger reached the end of his plank, a noise was heard that drew all eyes to that point. The nails were being slowly drawn by the great weight at the other end of the board. Scarcely had Berger's fellow-workmen noticed his danger when the last support gave way and Berger fell to what appeared to be certain death. Conroy stood nearly beneath Berger when he fell. A quick eye, sharp wit, and brave self-forgetfulness told him at a glance that there was but one way to save his comrade, and forgetting all danger to himself he adopted that plan. Jumping beneath the spot where Berger was falling, he threw himself forward, and bracing himself against the cathedral wall he received Berger's form square on his shoulders, while the plank Berger had been standing on went crashing past both of them, narrowly escaping knocking both from their frail support. Berger is a large, stout man, weighing fully 180 pounds, and Conroy is but little heavier. Berger struck Conroy's back with a terrible shock. Both men were badly injured, but both lives were saved. Berger had struck the sharp corner of a stone in the wall as he fell, inflicting serious although not dangerous internal injuries, while Conroy received such a severe shock that he could scarcely move for a long time.

FATE.

Out of the leaping furnace flame
A mass of molten silver came;

Then, beaten into pieces three,
Went forth to meet its destiny.

The first a crucifix was made,
Within a soldier's knapsack laid;

The second was a locket fair,
Where a mother kept her dead child's hair;

The third—a bangle, bright and warm,
Around a faithless woman's arm.
—*F. E. Weatherly.*

No Reflections Meant.

Detroit Free Press.

"Did you say, sir," observed a Detroiter who presented with a bill of 67 cents yesterday—"did you say that if I didn't pay this bill you would sue it?"

"No! never!"

"Did you make any remarks that could be thus construed?"

"Did I? Let's see. I now remember that I said if I should sue it——"

"Ah! you thought of suing it, then?"

"I said if I should sue it you would adjourn the case on me a dozen times, and if——"

"You meant to sue me, sir—you meant to do so!"

"And if I should get judgment for the amount and costs—it would be the work of a lifetime to collect the money. That's all I said, sir."

"Then excuse my hasty speech. Of course, if you didn't mean to sue, it is all right. I have kept my honor untarnished for the last forty years, and I propose to preserve it thus. I now see that you did not mean to reflect on my honor, and you may call around some afternoon next week for your money."

The Sparrow.

Boston Journal.

The English sparrow is a bird that is despised by some persons, but he is occasionally seen to have a good deal of sound sense, if not the actual gift of reason. A member of the tribe was noticed the other day to work out a problem quite as well as a creature generally allowed to have more intelligence could have done. He found in the street a strip of cotton cloth an inch wide and about half a yard long, which he seemed to think eminently desirable as a material to be used in the construction of his nest. So he caught up the end in his beak and essayed to fly away with the prize, but the fluttering cloth interfered with the action of his wings and brought him tumbling to the ground. He attempted the same thing some half a dozen times, and in each case similarly failed, and at last dropped the piece of cloth and devoted himself to a moment of reflection. An idea soon seemed to strike him; he rolled the cloth into a convenient wad, took it in his beak in such a way that no ends escaped, and then easily flew to his nest with the compact bundle that he had prepared.

The Derelict Conductor.

A reporter in New York City the other day shared the front-platform of a street-car with the driver, and twice called the driver's attention to a party of women who had hailed the car. "Let 'em hail," said the driver. "Are you behind time?" the reporter asked. "No," said the driver, "but I don't intend to take any more passengers than I can help. That conductor can get all he can, and keep all he gets, but I ain't agoin' to help him. I'll run him off the road if I can. He's the meanest man that ever ran a car. He don't never divvy with a driver. No, sir, not a cent's worth. A decent, square conductor is worth 10 cents a half-trip to a driver, and there's plenty of 'em that'll chuck in a paper of tobacco and a glass of beer in the course of a day. But that fellow don't act as if he knew there was a driver aboard with him."

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow & Co.

WEST DIVISION.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggist.

862 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

428 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggists.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A RING BETWEEN GARFIELD and Webster-avs. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 527 Webster-av.

LOST—A FEMALE BLACK-AND-TAN dog. A liberal reward will be paid to finder by returning same to 318 West Washington-st., and no questions asked.

LOST—SINCE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, boy 11 years old, large for his age, light complexion, blue eyes, dressed in checked shirt, black coat with blue collar. His name is Thomas Shaughnessy. Any one knowing of his whereabouts please call and see his mother, MRS. AMY SHAUGHNESSY, 3152 Emerald-av.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING about $30, Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Madison-st. car or Western-av. Return to 407 Park-av. and receive reward.

STRAYED—A SORREL PONY ABOUT 10 years old; blind in the left eye, and left hind leg lame. Reward will be paid by giving information. GUSTAV JENTZCH, 378 West Thirteenth-st.

WILL THE PERSON WHOM A LARGE Newfoundland dog followed from or near the Tribune office yesterday, return him to said office, and oblige; he had on a round leather strap with ring attached.

$10 REWARD — LOST — A SMALL black King Charles spaniel, answers to the name of Cricket. Return to 424 North State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE BUSINESS and medical clairvoyant. Tells past, present, and future. 539 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY. BUSINESS PROPERTY.

NORTH CLARK-ST.	
3-story and basement stone-front	$20,000
3-story and basement brick	15,000
3-story and basement frame	11,500
WELLS-ST.	
3-story and basement brick	14,000
2-story and basement brick	6,000
KINZIE-ST.	
A corner, 50x100, with 3-story and basement brick	30,000
3-story and basement brick	12,500
NEAR LINCOLN PARK.	
2-story and basement brick and lot	5,500
2-story and cellar brick, barn, and lot	6,500
2-story brick and lot	4,000
74 feet with nice 11-room brick	8,500
48 feet with 2-story and basement brick	6,750
LARRABEE-ST.—Lot with 2-story frame store and dwelling and dwelling in rear	4,500
CHICAGO-AV.—Lot and 2-story frame	6,000
DAYTON-ST.—2-story and basement brick	4,000

NORTH SIDE LOTS.

NORTH CLARK-ST., 48x150, east front, with improvements in rear, rented for $40 per month.
ERIE-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 40x100.
INDIANA-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 40x100.
ONTARIO-ST., corner Franklin, 21x100.
FREMONT-ST., near Webster-av., 25x125.
BISSELL-ST., near Centre, seven lots, 24x125.
DIVISION-ST., 28x110, a corner.
WILLOW-ST., 46x100, a corner.
RUSH-ST., 20x100, near Oak.
HURLBUT-ST., a corner, 124x124, near park.
LA SALLE-AV., near Schiller, 20.78x161.

BARGAINS IN SOUTH EVANSTON.

A CORNER, 100x183, with splendid, large 2-story basement and attic brick residence and 2-story brick barn.
ASHBURY-AV., lot 43x175 with nice 10-room brick residence and barn.
NEAR ASHBURY-AV., a corner, 100x170, south front, with handsome frame residence and barn.
WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
WEST MADISON-ST.
$ 5,000—30-foot lot, near Leavitt, with cottage.
7,000—30-foot lot, near Lincoln, with 2-story house.
12,000—3-story brick building and brick barn, well rented.
18,000—3-story stone-front, near Ada, rented for $150 per month.
25,000—3-story stone-front, near Aberdeen, well rented, near Leavitt.
10,000—25-foot lot, near Carpenter, with frame building.
Several pieces $35,000 to $75,000; splendid investments.
HALSTED-ST.
$ 4,000—Halsted, near Archer-av., 2-story frame house and barn.
5,000—Halstead, near Twelfth, 3-story frame.
4,000—431 South Halsted, 2-story brick, near Twelfth.
8,500—429 and 431 South Halsted, two good 2-story bricks, that with a very little expense will rent for $150 per month.
4,000—148 South Halsted, 2-story brick and frame, rented for $75.
7,000—142 South Halsted, a large 2-story frame, well rented.
9,000—158 South Halsted, a 3-story frame, rented for $80.
30,000—100x120, Halsted near Monroe, with four buildings.
12,000—79 South Halsted, adjoining Academy of Music, a fine renting property.
A large list on West Indiana-st., Blue Island and Milwaukee-avs., by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:
A valuable piece of river and slip property at a great bargain; really cheap.
40 feet on Michigan-av.
A splendid corner for residences, 110x200.
A house and lot on Wabash-av.
Several houses on avenues near Oakland Station.
Lots in Hyde Park and acre property.
Call at our office and examine plats.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ERIE-ST., east of State, south front, 3-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 25 feet front; can be bought at a bargain and possession obtained at once.
DEARBORN-AV., between Goethe and Schiller-sts., fine 2-story and basement brown-stone house, with L is three rooms deep, lot 30x150 feet.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT GARFIELD AND Humboldt Park in our several subdivisions; extensive manufacturing establishments are now being built at this place, and these lots will soon double in value; railroad fare only 5 cents, landing you at the Madison-st. depot of the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., in only twenty minutes. Call at Keeney's Humboldt Park office, No. 919 North-av., and you will be shown the lots, or at Room 25, No. 94 Washington-st. J. F. KEENEY.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN N. YOUNG,
84 Washington-st., Rooms 5 and 7:
Lots on Lincoln-av., near Dunning-st., $1,050.
Lots south front on Dunning-st., near Halsted, $900.
Lots on Thirty-third-st., corner of Hubbs, $600 to $800.
Lots east of Humboldt Park, near Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., $350 to $400.
Also other property.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—3-story and basement, 16 rooms, octagon front, 3 rooms deep, near Division-st.; price $15,000.
WELLINGTON-AV.—On Green Bay Road, 12-room brick house, with lot 98x128 feet.
SUPERIOR-ST.—In block southeast corner of St. Clair, 3-story and basement stone-fronts; $8,000 each.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV., EAST front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 2-story house and lot 25x160, $4,700; easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NO. 425 CARROLL-AV., A 2-story and basement stone front, $5,500; very cheap. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2532 CALUMET-AV.—A 3-story brick dwelling house of 12 rooms; large lot; a bargain. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, mansard roof, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av.; 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
TO BRICKMAKERS.
Ten acres on corner Thirty-first-st. and Kedzie-av.; river runs through it, and the clay on its banks is splendidly adapted for brickmaking purposes.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park.
M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—Between Division and Goethe-sts., 2-story frame house, lot 25x132 feet; $7,000.
LA SALLE-ST.—3-story brown-stone front, near Oak.

FOR SALE—LOT 80X200 NORTHWEST corner Adams and Jefferson-sts.; price $35,000; but I want an offer. There is not a foot of land on Adams-st. between Halsted-st. and the river worth less than $800 per foot. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 26 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—
135 Fulton-st.
66 Walnut-st.
68 Walnut-st.
All good 2-story brick residences detached, large lots, in good repair.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ONLY 49 FEET LEFT ON Forest and Calumet-avs., near Thirty-fifth st., at $85 per foot, easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID CORNER of Forest-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 131 x131 feet, at a very great bargain and easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of North-av., 50x115, east front, cheap for cash. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORner near Milwaukee-av., 40x116, with frame improvements; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR Van Buren-st.; also several 10-acre lots just west of the city. WALTER BUTLER, 90 Randolph-st., Room 54.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st., adapted to manufacturing purposes.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLOCK OF BUSIness property, 8 stores, 16 flats, with two marble-front residences in rear, on West Madison, between Elizabeth and Ada-sts.; rental over $14,000; a fine investment.
M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price $35,000; a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick residences, Nos. 376, 378, 380, and 382 West Harrison-st.; all modern improvements; at a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., TWO 3-story and basement bricks, stores and flats, lot 61x115 to alley; rental $2,000; price $18,000; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park, $8,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 BY 100 FEET ON Lake-st., 75 feet west of Carpenter.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT BEtween Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., east front; offer is wanted. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—27X127 FEET, WALLACE-st., near Thirty-fourth, $600. 25x125 feet, Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty—Cheap—110x150, on Hubbard-st., near Noble. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STONE-FRONT house, No. 45 Twenty-fifth-st., second house east of South Park-av., 17 rooms, lot 25x173 feet to alley; a bargain. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-third-st., lot 50x164, at $155 a foot for a few days only.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE, corner Ontario and Kingsbury-sts.; lot about 100 x100, light on three sides.
Also 50x100 on Ontario-st., west of Market.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — $8,000 INVESTMENT—Hurlbut-st., near Centre, 3-story and cellar, brick flats; all modern; rental $1,000.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST., north of Fifty-ninth, 50x125 feet, with 2-story frame house and barn; cheap.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.:
Southeast corner Harrison and Centre-av., 50x110-foot lot, with a 2-story brick house, and barn on rear end of lot on Centre-av. Will divide the lots or give a big bargain for all.
Northwest corner Taylor and Centre-av., 37½x125 on Centre-av., with a 2-story and basement brick, for $7,000.
Northwest corner Adams and Honore, with 50x125 lot; a splendid frame building, a fine corner to build on.
Southwest corner Carpenter and Washington, lot 100x100, with four 3-story and basement buildings, well rented. Will sell two or all cheap.
Southwest corner Morgan and Washington, 125x125 lot, and fine house and barn; will sell the lot and give the building in. This is a fine corner.
Southeast corner Carpenter and Washington, 62x125 or 175 feet; finest corner in the city to improve.
We have some fine pieces on the Washington-boulevard, and you must know this is the street of the West Side, and will be the finest residence street, leading to West Side parks, and now is the time to pick up the pieces now being offered at the present low prices.
We have several fine residences on West Adams and West Van Buren, $8,000 to $15,000 each, all in complete order.
In fact, we can give you a better list to select a home from than can be furnished by any other real-estate office in the city.
We have also a fine list of vacant property, West Side, on all of the leading streets. Bricks are now going to be cheap so that you can afford to build if you can't buy one to suit already built.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement.
Madison-st., fine large store and basement, with two flats above store 24x65, renting for about $1,300, good brick barn, $12,000.
Madison-st., near Leavitt, large cottage, 8 rooms, good two-story barn, lot 35x180, $6,700.
Warren-av., near Oakley-st., 2-story and basement brick, $4,000.
Washington-st., near Oakley, 2-story frame house, lot 42x125, assessments paid, $4,700; cheapest place on the street.
Park-av., west of Leavitt-st., cottage and lot, $3,100.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, good order; cheap for $4,600.
Hoyne-av., near Adams-st., lot 48x130, with 2-story frame and barn, $5,000.
Walnut-st., near Paulina, cottage, 6 rooms, lot 25x120; bargain at $2,250.
Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick in good order, $5,000.
Webster-av., 2-story and basement brick, $4,700.
Kot on Jackson-st., near Leavitt, 25x125, $1,875.
Lot on Thirty-fifth-st., corner Rhodes-av., 37½x128.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV. — Between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts., brick house, 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep, 2-story, basement, and mansard, with brick barn 25 by 40 feet; house has fine dining-room on parlor floor finished in cherry, with furniture and handsome wooden mantel to match; heated by steam. It is in the very best location in Chicago. The property is offered at a bargain. Possession immediately. The keys are in my office, and I will show the house any time to party wanting to buy.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, comparatively new, and in one of the preferred locations on the boulevard; has dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, near Fourteenth-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick and stone house near Eighteenth-st., three rooms deep, $25,000.
NEW MODERN HOUSE—With 50-foot corner-lot, in choice location, between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts. It was built three years ago by Burnham & Root, and is one of their best plans. Large brick barn.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
125x150 northwest corner of Calumet-av. and Ganost., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., at $100 per foot; decided bargain. Also several 25 and 50 foot lots on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-first-st.
Best corner on South Park-av.; also several choice lots on same street at favorable prices.
250 feet Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-seventh-sts., in lots to suit.
350 feet Ellis-av., in lots to suit, at Oakland.
Several very choice lots on Lake-av. at Oakland.
A very choice 100 feet on Drexel-boulevard; cheap.
Among the above choice properties we can offer several attractive bargains for investment or improvement.

FOR SALE — BY MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet near Fifty-third-st., east front, $40 per foot; and 50 feet adjoining for $50 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—200 feet corner Sixty-first-st.
INDIANA-AV.—177x170 feet northeast corner Sixty-first-st.; covered with fine trees.
EGANDALE—100x164 feet on Lexington-av., east front; only $20 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
CARROLL-AV.—Between Lincoln and Robey, two splendid lots in best neighborhood on street, each 25x123 feet to alley; cheap.
MADISON-ST.—Facing Central Park. 75x191 feet.
JOHNSTON-ST.—Between Fourteenth and Wright-sts., 24x100 feet; $1,000.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, south front, Garfield-av., near Lincoln Park, lot 33⅓x125 feet, $6,500.
Double frame building, east front, Larrabee-st., near Garfield-av., lot 50x125 feet, $5,000; a bargain.
CHAS. N. HALE,
153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WABASH-AV., near Thirty-fourth-st., fine 2-story and basement stone-front house, in good order, with handsome pier glass, chandeliers, screens, furnace, cornices, etc., at a bargain, on time or for cash; lot 25 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Adams, 25-foot lot, with frame building. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $190 per foot; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR DESplaines, twenty-foot lot, with frame building, $10,500. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESidence, No. 3608 Michigan-av.; mansard roof; 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2823 DEARBORN-ST.—A 2-story frame dwelling-house of 11 rooms; lot 25x100 feet. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—18 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, all modern improvements, $8,500. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS Park at a great bargain.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HOUSES AND fifty-foot lot on Newberry-av., north of Twelfth-st. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST., just south of Banks—A very desirable lot 50x150 feet.
STATE-ST., east front, 200 feet north of Division—45x160 feet, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.: No. 58 Arbor place, 2-story and basement brick, $2,500; house alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—3218 SOUTH PARK-AV.—Two-story and basement octagon brick dwelling; price $6,000; terms easy. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—56 BY 165 ON LAKE-ST., near Ada. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—27X175 FEET ON INDIANA-av., near Twentieth-st. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 27½ x127 feet, east front, Lowe-av. and Thirty-fourth-st. Lots, Emerald-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $500. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
THIRD-AV.—Between Harrison and Polk-sts.: 24x151 feet, with 2-story and basement brick house; cheap.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-NINTH-ST., two-story frame and brick basement house, ten rooms, $5,000; also two-story frame and brick cellar, $4,500; also two-story frame, with lot 44x100, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av.; a bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 25 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., with barn, $12,000. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE 2-STOry frame house with 50-foot lot and barn, on Fourteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT FOR less than the improvements are worth, Morgan-st., south of Van Buren, 2-story and basement, mansard roof, every convenience, lot 25x118 to alley—a great bargain.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND BRICK HOUSE on West Congress-st., $1,500. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON FOREST-AV., 9-ROOM brick house 3 rooms deep, near Thirty-first-st. for $5,000; 10 acres west of Sharpshooters' Park in 29, 37, 14 at $150 per acre. WM. GARNETT.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., NORTH of Harmon-court, six or eight pieces of very desirable and well improved business property. If you want to make a good investment call and see. THOS. A. HILL, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A STONE FRONT STORE and flats on Madison-st., west of Ashland-av.; a good investment. N. M. JONES, 95 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHIcago property—An elegant suburban home of about seven acres in the beautiful City of Waukegan, overlooking Lake Michigan; hourly communications; cheap fare; best of schools, churches, and society; fine large brick house all in perfect repair; abundance of fruit, large garden, shrubbery, hedges, shade-trees, walks, lawns, etc., and everything to make such a place what it ought to be; price $15,000; terms to suit. Apply at Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
Twenty acres on Belmont-av., just west of Avondale Station, on Wisconsin Division Northwestern R. R. Avondale is only 10 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot. Several trains each way daily; fare, 6 cents, and has good neighborhood, etc.
We also have a tract of 4 acres, and of 4½ acres.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR WESTern Indiana Belt and Grand Trunk Railroads.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS CONvenient to steam and horse cars at Garfield-boulevard, Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE — KENWOOD— SEVERAL choice corner building sites.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
Several nice lots on Diversy-av., two blocks from street-cars, south front, $28 per foot.
Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from cars; desirable neighborhood; $30 per foot.
Lots on George-st., near the cars, $18 per foot.
Several nice lots on Fletcher-st., four blocks from street-cars, two blocks from lake; sewer and water; cheapest lots in Lake View; $25 per foot.
250 feet of choice property on Barry-av., near lake, and only three blocks from street-cars; street paved, and sewer and water on street; three blocks from Lincoln Park; $45 and $50 per foot.
Also several desirable residences in different parts of the town at reasonable prices.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:45 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS at Grand Crossing.
35 acres near Normal School.
11 acres near Woodlawn and Sixty-fifth-st.
10 acres on Michigan-av., near Seventy-first-st.
7 acres on State and Seventy-fifth-sts.
10 acres near Western-av. boulevard, at a bargain.
40 acres in Sec. 11, Town of Lake.
12 acres on Archer-av., near Forty-third-st.
Several tracts south of Stock-Yards, cheap.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
VINCENNES-AV., 49x156, between Egan and Oakwood; $65.
WABASH-AV., east front, near Fifty-third-st., 28x158.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., corner Greenwood-av., 170x197 feet; cheap.
GREENWOOD-AV., north of Forty-seventh-st, east front, 150x197 feet.
HYDE PARK-AV., southeast corner Fifty-fourth-st., 100x135 feet; $35 per foot.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-fifth-st., 80 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV., corner Forty-sixth-st., 75 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV., near Fifty-third-st., 60 feet, cheap.
INDIANA-AV., near Fifty-seventh-st., 200 feet, cheap.
PRAIRIE-AV., near Sixty-third-st., 12 lots at a sacrifice.
CALUMET-AV., near Sixty-second-st., 125 feet.
FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., near Kimbark-av., 80x150, $2,000.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW LOTS—

DEMING COURT—Second block north of Fullerton-av., 200 feet, deep grove lots	$ 50
HALSTED-ST.—Near Diversy, good lake front	32.50
FULLERTON-AV.—Near Lincoln, south front	60
SHEFFIELD-AV.—Near Wrightwood	36

Inquire in bank, 57 and 59 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE — SOUTH EVANSTON—Houses and lots of all sizes and descriptions. Call or send for particulars.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — CHOICEST, CHEAPEST lots in La Grange, near station, with bearing fruit trees; go with me to see them. 85 Washington-st., Room 6. C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW, NORTH Clark-st., half block from cars, 80 feet and good house and barn, east front; will be sold at a bargain. McCONNELL BROS., Room 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., 94 Washington-st., Room 34, and Pullman, Ill., bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE — 10 LOTS, SCHOOL-ST., near Fifty-eighth, $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—A COTTAGE and large lot at a bargain; $1,750.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
Five acres on Archer-av., running through to Forty-seventh-st., east of Danville & Vincennes R. R., and being a little southwest of Brighton House; cheap.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman; $800 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON THIRTY-fifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near crossing of new Chicago, St. Louis & Western R. R.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME EAST-lake cottages at Western Springs, $1,800; monthly payments, $25. Owner, FRANCIS P. OWINGS, 166 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IOWA FARMS—VERY DEsirable farm 240 acres one and one-fourth miles from Fort Dodge; good buildings, fences, orchards, and shade trees; price $40 per acre; would take small farm in part payment; farm of 387 acres two miles from Fort Dodge, at $20 per acre; would take good Chicago or Hyde Park lots in part payment and give time on balance; 160 acres good land, 35 acres in crop, would exchange for good Chicago or Hyde Park cottage or lots; Iowa lands bought, sold, and exchanged. G. B. REYNOLDS, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,107 acres land in Brazoria County, Texas; has ¾-mile front on beautiful San Bernard River; price $6,000. Also improved plantation containing 300 acres, with sugar-mill, and everything complete; price $15,000; terms to suit. Brazoria County produces more sugar than all the rest of Texas combined. Direct communication with Houston and Galveston by rail and steamer; a climate delightful and healthy, and land as fertile as any in the world. ARTHUR CURTIS, 86 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — IOWA LANDS — TWO very good sections (640 acres each) in Buena Vista County, one section in Hamilton County; all near stations on the Illinois Central Railroad; price $10 per acre; one of the best sections in the State, near Algona, at same price; one section, south part of Kossuth County, at $7 per acre; several thousand acres in a body in Kossuth County, at $8, on very easy terms to persons wishing to form a colony. G. B. REYNOLDS, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS—TRACTS of fine elevated grazing land in Northwestern Texas, in solid bodies, well watered, and containing from 20,000 to 200,000 acres, at 90 cents per acre; titles direct from the State to me; finest ranch land in the State, and covered with the celebrated mesquite grass, and within 40 miles of a railway in operation. Also other fine unimproved grazing and farming lands in Western Texas. Will exchange Texas lands for Chicago property. Address R. E. MONTGOMERY, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80,000 acres of Eastern Kansas and Nebraska lands for good Eastern farms, city property, or merchandise; have also Chicago suburban property for exchange; have also Iowa and Missouri lands for sale at bottom prices. J. C. HYDE, 168 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM AT GENEVA LAKE, Wis., of 200 acres, well improved, 50 acres timber, 17-acre apple-orchard, half-acre asparagus, half-acre grape-yard, and a nice maple grove; good house, barn, and sheds; also, well fenced; school-house adjoins one corner. Some cash and the rest on good security. Address JOHN BUCKRICE, Geneva Lake Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTER—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER—A bargain in a piece of property, with frame or brick improvements, paying a good interest on price, on one of the through business streets, at a price anywhere from $5,000 to $50,000. Parties having the above will find it to their interest to call on us during the early part of the coming week, if desirous of making a quick sale, as we mean business. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED — IMPROVED PROPERTY on West Van Buren and on West Harrison-sts. for cash customers. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A residence east of Dearborn-av. and south of Chicago-av., worth about $14,000 to $16,000. Owners desiring to sell please communicate with us, as we can make a quick sale if property is worth the price asked. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTERPRISING HOUSE OF GOOD standing doing business with wine merchants, grocers, and druggists will be appointed agents for the sale in this city and vicinity of "Zoedone," the national non-alcoholic beverage of Great Britain, and rapidly becoming popularized in this country.
Applications for the agency may be addressed to Zoedone Bureau, 27 Park-place, New York City.

A BOOKKEEPER OF SEVERAL years' experience is disengaged three days in the week, would be glad to write up the accounts of any store. Best of city references. L 66, Tribune.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired. J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving; sidewalks, basement floors, etc. Address J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 10, 116 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A SUCcessful manufacturing or wholesale business, capital $20,000 to $50,000. Address M 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A MANufacturing or jobbing business by a practical business man; capital $10,000 to $30,000. Address D. Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. We refund the money for any failure.

ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT COMPANY,
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

INSTRUCTION.

MEXICAN TRADE — SPANISH INstruction, class and private. Room 42, 81 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN WORTH NOTICE—$400 will buy the fast, high-bred, and handsome trotting and road horse Raven; he cost fifteen months ago $1,600, when my husband bought him of Adam Snider, of Pine Bush, Orange County, New York; he is 15 hands high, long flowing mane and tail, sired by George Wilkes, dam Josephine by young Morrell, second dam Seeley's American Star. Raven trotted three heats in public in 2:26, 2:24, and 2:27¼; will show a full mile any day under the watch in 2:25; a lady can drive him, for he is a perfect pet; sound in every way, 6 years old, and a perfect model of beauty. I don't sell him for any fault, only I lost my husband, and have no use for a horse. He has never trotted for money, so he has no record; will give ten days' trial and warrant him in every way as represented and described: a large, fine, young, sound, kind, and fast trotting horse, afraid of nothing, and as black as a raven, flowing mane, and tail to the ground; also one sulky, one road wagon, one harness, blankets, robes, etc., very cheap; also the beautiful imported setter dog Don, by Donald, dam Genevieve; he is young and finely broken and trained; have his full breeding. Call at owner's residence, 193 Dearborn-av., or stable in rear; boy will show horse.

A BARGAIN—$150 WILL BUY A FIRST-class top buggy, good as new; used only a few times; cost $450 in New York; owner leaving the city reason for offering it so cheap. Call at private stable, No. 7 East Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

A GOOD, SAFE, SOUND, AND RELIable horse wanted for family driving. Address, giving age, color, weight, and price, G. B. REYNOLDS, 16 Tribune Building.

CHARLES NAU, BOARDING STABLE. Calhoun-place, rear 196 and 198 Washington-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin.

COLUMBUS BUGGIES OFFERED 363 Wabash-av., extra finish, manufacturers' prices; side-bars, Surreys, phaetons, and end-springs.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY THE high-bred and fast trotting mare Village Girl, a handsome bay, has flowing mane and tail to the ground, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, a stylish driver, very graceful and attractive, took first premium in Scott County, Kentucky, as the handsomest 4-year-old at county fair; she has had no training for speed more than ordinary driving for family use; she has won $2,000 in premiums, and has no record faster than 2:38; she can trot a mile in 2:31, and has shown it in private; she was sired by Young Columbus, son of Volunteer, dam the celebrated trotting mare Kate Thorn, record 2:19¾; Village Girl is warranted perfectly sound and kind, and safe for any lady to drive; she is an excellent pole mare and good under saddle; she has been driven the past year by present owner, a lady, who has no further use for her, and must sell her immediately. She can be seen at any time at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan avenue.
N. B.—Also, an elegant top-buggy and harness at your own price.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SPAN OF bay carriage horses for family use; gentle, sound and reliable. The owner is leaving the city for the season, and is willing to dispose of them at a bargain. Inquire at sale stable of F. J. BERRY & CO., No. 3 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LADY'S SADDLE—ONE of the most elegant side-saddles ever made, and costing over $500, will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars apply to J. G. TREADWAY & CO., 2125 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF SHETLAND ponies, harness, and pole; weigh 1,025 pounds; color, roan; A No. 1 in every respect. 3341 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ONE-HORSE 2-seated Surrey, with canopy top; cost $300; will sell for $150. 396 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME SQUARE BOX sidebar top buggy, used but few times. Inquire Foreman Pan-Handle Depot, corner Union and Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—PAIR MULES IN GOOD order, sound, and kind; price $225. H 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, with pole and shafts, in perfect order; just the thing for a small family. Call at DR. SOMERS' office in Grand Pacific Hotel.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF CARriages, including our celebrated patented lightning jump-seat buggies, now ready for sale at 231 and 233 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND phaetons, all the late styles, at greatly-reduced prices. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 State-st.

I WANT A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR an hour's ride each evening. Horse must be gentle. Will advance money, guarantee fair usage of the property, and return on demand. L 11, Tribune office.

TOP ROAD WAGONS—WE ARE BUILDing as fine wagon as is produced in this country. Samples can be seen in G. L. BRADLEY'S Repository, 216 and 218 Wabash-av. WILTS & CO.

$90 BUYS A NO. 1 BUSINESS OR driving horse; have also handsome Brewster top side buggy; a beauty, and gentle horse; will sell separate at a sacrifice; owner has no further use for them. Residence, 48 Harrison-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

262 MARSHFIELD-AV.—FIRST-CLASS board for two; nicely furnished suite and use of bath, parlor, and piano; terms $5.50 to $6; good locality; half-block from cars.

351 WEST MADISON-ST.—YOU CAN find the cleanest and best meal for the money on the West Side.

638 WEST MONROE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

653 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board in a private family.

653 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT—A front parlor, unfurnished, with board in a private family.

THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN WHO wish first-class board and fine room, near business centre, address L 71, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room $3.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms $1.50 to $3 per week.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—WELL-FURNISHed room with board for two.

355 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NORTH AND south rooms, furnished, with board.

ON NORTH SIDE—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, to families or single ladies or gentlemen. K 8, Tribune office.

SOUTH OF LINCOLN PARK, NEAR Dearborn-av.—Board and room in private family. First-class neighborhood. Address L 70, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front), with board.

1529 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, or parties can board themselves.

1730 INDIANA-AV. — NICELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Indiana—Pleasant rooms for families; day boarders.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts., in business centre—Rooms with board, $1.60 to $2 per day; per week, $8 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

CLARENDON HOUSE, NORTH CLARK, corner Ontario-st.—Opened under new management; new carpets; new furniture throughout; elegant suites for families; a few desirable single rooms; table first-class; fine location; transients $2 to $3 a day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WANTING a good home and board in private family, single or double room, bath, and no children, address L 69, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR THE SUMmer near Lincoln Park for gentleman, wife, and little girl 3½. Address, giving location and terms, X 105, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHANCE TO BUY FINE ROSEWOOD piano and some choice furniture at ½ price; must sell. Call at 99 East Van Buren-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Knabe ($1,000) piano	$250
Bradbury piano	200
Higgins piano	125
Gilbert piano	75
Chickering piano	50
Worcester piano	40
Estey (double bank) organs	85
Mason & Hamlin organ	50

Small cash payment, and long time on balance.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BAUER PIANO in very good order by a private party; no use for it. O S 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS $1,000 piano at a sacrifice. Address for five days Q 8, Tribune office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner of State and Adams.

PIANOS FOR RENT—Beautiful upright and square pianos for rent at low rates. EDWARD M. READ & CO., 206 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares; will sell cheap; cash or easy payments; 100 new pianos to rent; money applied if purchased. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP—
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — LIBERAL ARrangements made with agents for life-insurance on Sheppard Homan's plan, same as fire insurance, at actual current cost. W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AMERican burglar alarm; fast selling, liberal commissions. Call and examine. Room 23, No. 76 and 78 Market-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, barn, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 37 Portland Block.

TO RENT—3647 VERNON-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front dwelling, in thorough good repair, rent $50. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 24 Portland Block, southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-fifth-st., a first-class 2-story and basement house of 11 rooms. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 10-ROOM HOUSE AND barn; convenient to steam and horse-cars; $25. GEORGE PETERSON, 3800 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—288 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly furnished rooms. This house is under new management, and is furnished in the new style throughout.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED house; tenant to buy furniture; pleasant location near the lake. Call at 35 Sixteenth-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in good order, 1248 West Monroe-st.; $35 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—103 CENTRE-AV., 11-ROOM brick house. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON Ashland-av. for three months. Apply to E. M. TEALL, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—NO. 353 HERmitage-av. JAMES WILMOTT, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building—A 2-story octagon brick, on West Harrison, near May-st., furnished, or will sell new furniture. A furnished house on Monroe-st., near Western-av., for 3 months; very low rent.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONTARIO-st., between Dearborn and State, an elegantly-furnished 3-story marble-front house; will be rented to a careful private family for three months; rent very moderate. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—PLEASANT COTTAGE AT Evanston; seven rooms, good closets, lake water; $25 per month. G. B. REYNOLDS, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom, with use of kitchen, in private family, within 30 minutes' ride of the city; a good chance to the right party. Address M 14, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NICE house with large grounds. C. H. BAKER, northwest corner State and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building—A 5-room flat, 3503 South Dearborn-st.; party leaving city; will make very low rent. A 6-room flat near corner Forest-av. and Thirty-second-st., $25.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS IN new building, 2963 Wabash-av.; seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms; hot and cold water, gas, front and rear entrance, and yards entirely separate. Call at upper flat.

TO RENT—THREE FLATS OF FOUR rooms each on first floor, and one flat of four rooms on second floor, at 320, 322, and 324 South Clark-st. Apply at The Fair, corner State and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, FURniture for sale, corner of Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court; also single rooms to first-class parties.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 4 ROOMS AND furniture for sale, on State-st., north of Twelfth-st. Address J. F., 550 State-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, WITH all modern conveniences, 344½ Centre-st., only two blocks from Lincoln Park, tenant to buy furniture, or will sell furniture cheap.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT—SIX rooms and bath; choice location, North Side, $60 a month. References required. Address Q 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—241 AND 243 STATE-ST., corner of Jackson, a pleasant suite of three rooms, for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Room 31.

TO RENT—AT 1728 INDIANA-AV.—Second floor, 3 nice rooms en suite, unfurnished. Also, house and lot at Hinsdale for sale.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV.—CORner Thirteenth-st., two large rooms, gas, bath, nicely furnished; also, three rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED EAST room, suitable for two gentlemen; private family. 472 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN, A neatly-furnished small front room in private house, No. 22 Wisconsin-st., with use of bath-room; breakfast and supper if desired. For particulars call at the house or at the office of THEO. KARLS, architect, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room. 211 Dearborn-av., Flat F.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF PLEASANT, furnished rooms in a strictly private family, North Side, good neighborhood, and easy walk to business. Address M 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OR SINGLE room, furnished, one block west of Lincoln Park, with small private family, at 723 Sedgwick-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished front room near Jefferson Park; gent and wife or two gentlemen; breakfast and dinner if desired. 474 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 180x23 FEET AND 18 feet high, with skylight. Also, 2 rooms in second story 180x23 feet, each with skylight. 207 and 209 Wabash-av. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 169 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—179 JACKSON-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., store and basement, 20x80 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, NO. 208 South Clark-st. BRYAN LATHROP,
94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 79 AND 81 LAKE-ST., under Tremont, 40x70, with basements. WM. H. WOOD, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 35 MICHIGAN-AV., A 4-story and basement store building. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 161 Washington-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN SCHLOESSER Block, corner La Salle and Adams, with elevator. Apply at 208 La Salle, basement.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AND OFFICES at 90 La Salle-st., Room 26. FRANK M. THAXTER.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 176 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
27 Sixteenth-st., 3-story brick, $45.
640 West Van Buren-st., 6-room flat, $19.
Store 294 North Wells-st., $18.50.
THOS. B. PATTERSON,
138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER FOR light or heavy manufacturing. Apply to FRANK M. THAXTER, Room 26, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR manufacture of ladies' wear, with steam power preferred, 50x100 feet, in one or two rooms. Address, with price, D. S., 147 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PHYSIcian, room, with or without board, in a desirable locality. Address M 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHed dining-room in large boarding-house for cash rent; board occupants. BABBITT, 3116 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHed house of 6 or 7 rooms near an all-night street-car line; rent must be low. Address M 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE IN good locality east of State and south of Twenty-second-st.; from 8 to 12 rooms; must be in good neighborhood and convenient to horse or steam-cars. Address O B 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED room for one gentleman. Address K 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STABLE FOR from 6 to 12 horses; two small stables will do; must be between river and Chicago-av. Address L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEman and wife would like a furnished house for the summer; have just broken up housekeeping. References given. Address M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOTEL OR railroad lunch-room in a good Western town; will not buy furniture or good-will. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE or cottage between Sixteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts., east of State, or a detached flat; small adult family. Address Q 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEmen, foreigners, want furnished room, with two beds, and, if possible, breakfast; North Side preferred. Address, stating terms by the week, M 1, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR silent, with $10,000, in the jobbing boot and shoe trade in Chicago; business already established. Address T. E. LITCHFIELD, Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A GERMAN ASSISTANT drug clerk about 20 years of age, with 3 or 4 years' experience; prefer one with some experience in selling wall-paper, paints, oils, etc. Call, with references, at BUCHMAN'S drug-store, State and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE MAN; must take an interest to the extent of $500 to $1,000; please don't call unless you have the money and want a good place. Room 10, 181 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD office man in a mercantile agency. M 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO general work, writing. Must give satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of dry-goods and clothing department in country store, references required. Address in own handwriting, and stating terms, LEOPOLD & KUNKEL, Crystal Falls, Mich.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR with office work, with from $1,000 to $5,000, in wholesale jobbing house; good opening for right man. Q 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper in a wholesale jobbing house; salary moderate; prospect good for active man. Q 5, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME knowledge of machinery for order clerk and office salesman. Must write well and have acceptable references. A first-class man will receive a first-class salary and have permanent position. Address L 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK for the country. Apply at C. STANGE'S, 207 West Indiana-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—IRON-MOLDERS AT THE Murray Iron-Works, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—PAINTER WITH SWINGstage; a job; for carpets in whole or part. C. F. REMICK, 2332 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A PLUMBER AT 425 WEBster-av. T. A. M'CABE.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS PATTERNmakers. Apply at American Bridge Works, corner Egan and Stewart-avs.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS COACHman. Call at 210 La Salle-st., basement, between 10 and 11 a. m. or 3 and 4 p. m. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, farms, and other work in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; highest wages and steady work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water, 99 South Canal, and 163 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; highest wages; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE rich new book, "Treasury of Song for the Home Circle." An elegant volume; over 250 best-loved Gems of Song gathered from the whole realm of Music. Usual cost separately nearly $100! Here only $2.50. No book like it. Fild is clear. No competition. Sale will be immense. Three million homes want this book. For full particulars call or address HUBBARD BROS., 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW MEN WITH A few dollars guaranteed permanent and pleasant employment throughout America, introducing a labor-saving invention at a profit of 300 per cent. Best chance ever offered men willing to work 6 hours a day. Excellent business for ladies; experience unnecessary. $1 samples free. No risk. Papers for stamp. This may be just what you want. Investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, architects, telegraph operators, lady cashiers, salesmen, and copyists. Apply in person. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN EVERY city and country town for a new book highly indorsed; special terms to experienced canvassers. Address T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago.

WANTED — SLEEPING-CAR CONductor, collector, also man to speak English, German, and Scandinavian. Apply in person at 149 East Monroe-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THE TRIBUNE RECENTly had a suggestive editorial on "Five Hundred Educated Men Seeking a Small Job." Good pay and hard work is guaranteed to them if they have the vim. Address M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN for men's neckwear by a Chicago manufacturer. Only those who can furnish ample proof of ability and success in above or similar lines need apply. Give name with references or no attention will be paid to application. M 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman at Room 65 Major Block.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN selling groceries to take line of glove samples on commission. Address L 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD to examine can-goods. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock at 60 Wabash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TEND pool-tables at the southeast corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO GO to Riverside. One as cook and laundress, the other for second work. Apply after 9 a. m., office Union Steamboat Company., Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED—AT 2329 MICHIGAN-AV. A good cook; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—AT 2430 INDIANA-AV., A girl; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to assist in respectable colored family. Call at 469 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO second work and assist in taking care of children; good wages to one competent. Apply at 2229 Calumet.

WANTED—AT 808 WEST ADAMS-ST. a girl for general housework; 4 in family.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING girl for cook and laundress, to go to Highland Park. Apply after 9 o'clock at 182 North State-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND seamstresses to call at Palmer House, Room 623, and examine the French system of dresscutting, requiring no change on any form with a true measure: no worthless chart, but a perfect mathematical system, scientifically taught by MME. LIVINGSTON, of New York. Also an energetic lady to travel with Mme. L.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of a child 1 year old. 2725 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN NURSE girl. Apply at 2229 Calumet-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, where other servants are kept, an educated person of amiable and cheerful disposition, who can relieve the lady of the house of all sewing, and, if necessary, of all household cares without presuming upon her position as a servant. To one who is willing and compent, and can furnish the most undoubted references, a desirable home and good wages are assured by addressing Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FRAME hands to make hoop-skirts at H. W. WETHERELL'S, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADdress and ability to solicit orders from the elite for a specialty in hammocks; hundreds can be sold this month. Address M 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND COMpetent lady bookkeeper in a grocery; none need answer unless they have had experience. Must give reference to last employer. One living on South Side prefered. Address Q 27, Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECRETAry, bookkeeper, or correspondent, by a lady of liberal education; office work preferred. Address M 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young man just over from Europe as clerk or salesman, who speaks the German, Bohemian, and Polish languages; willing to make himself useful in any department. Address S S, 225 Blue Island-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class young English groom; just from England; married and no family; wife to do general housework. Address L 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE married man, without family, who understands training and driving trotting horses. O C 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman or in a private family. Can give city references. Address L 76, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged man as nurse to an invalid gentleman; has had 5 years' experience in a cold-water cure in Germany. Address F. PROSCH, 239 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class bartender, who has served in the finest hotels in New York City and country. Can give good references. Address M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRAFTSman; also a machinist, on outside work. References given. 1071 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, Swede, where he can earn his board morning and evening. Good references. M 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced traveling salesman in Minnesota, Iowa, or Dakota. Can give good reference. Address Lock Box 60, Sioux Falls, D. T.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SUCCESSful salesman to travel for a line of goods or specialty; preferably on commission; describe line. Address O 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL, 40 ROOMS, in city, with furniture and lease, for city property. Will pay some cash or assume. G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 22.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work, in private family. Please call Monday at 281 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED — AS COOK, and my sister to do second work. Please call for two days at 124 Larrabee-st. MISS OLSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework in a small family. Call or address 161 Lincoln-av., Good Samaritan Home.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework in a small family. 68 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work or plain sewing in a private family. Best of references. Address L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent girl to do second work; also understand waiting on table. Please call for two days at 417 Fifth-av. Best of references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglishwoman as first-class cook in country hotel or summer resort; also good dining-room girl. 143 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook from the East in a small private family, or would work for an old lady and gentleman. 2610 Wallace-st., near Twenty-seventh.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEdish girls, one for general housework, other for second work. Call at 2559 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do general housework in a private family. Call, for two days, at 3333 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GOOD woman for general housework. Call for two days at 1713 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENeral housework in private family. References. Call at 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to cook or do general housework for a first-class private family. Four years' reference from last place. Apply at 911 West Monroe-st. No cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPEtent Swedish girls together or separate; one as cook, the other as seamstress or nurse; no objection to suburban place. Can be seen at present employer's; none but first-class need apply. M 16, Tribune.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH dressmaker, member of the academy in Paris, to go out by the day in first-class private families. Call or address 140 Twenty-second-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING housekeeper. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 421 Langley-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD Scandinavian and German servant girls. Apply at 215 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as assistant bookkeeper or to do general office work. Address L 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady of experience for office work; a place of trust preferred. Address L 67, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 365 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FLOURING-MILL AND water power. Will sell half-interest in one of the finest mills in Kansas to a good business party conversant with the milling business. Property is situated at Burlington, the county-seat of Coffey County, on the Neosho River. Capacity from 150 to 200 barrels per day. Property is first-class in every respect. Railroad facilities good. Is now doing a good paying business. One of the very finest water-powers in the State. Prefer selling half-interest to a proper party that will take full charge, but will sell the whole if preferred. Address
WILLIAM MARTINDALE, Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND PART OF the furniture of a finely-furnished hotel of 35 good sleeping-rooms, with a large commercial trade, doing a business of $23,000 per year; best of reasons for selling; $2,000 cash, or no sale. F. E., Lock Box 78, Wichita, Kas.

FOR SALE—GOOD PLUMBING AND gas-fitting business with good stocks; an old-established stand with a good trade. Part cash, on balance can have time; centrally located. Address M 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1,000 SHARES IN STURgeon River Iron Mine, Menominee Range. Also one section of land in Marshall County, Kansas, six miles from railroad station; living stream through it. Would exchange for improved city property. For particulars apply at No. 9 Osgood-st.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STOCK—ONE of the best stocks and locations in city; cheap rent, splendid fixtures, safe, etc.; will invoice about $3,000. H 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — A BOARDING-house; furniture for seven rooms. Apply to CH. LARSEN, 1454 State-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN MANufacturing business; $20 weekly on capital of $100; no bonus. 137 Madison-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, ONE OF THE best located cigar stores on the South Side, or will exchange for city real estate. Apply in cigar store, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON, CHEAP, WITH pool table; good stand. Address Q 7, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK FANCY GOODS and notions, all new; no better location in Chicago. Address H 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES; FINE LOCAtion; old established business; stock new and clean; No. 1 reputation. Address H 71, Tribune.

HOTEL FOR RENT—ELK MOUNTAIN House, Crested Butte. Best house and handsomest billiard hall in Gunnison County. Reputation established and highest. Prospects best of any location in Elk Mountains. Paying business. Property of the Town Company. Full information furnished on application (with reference) to the Secretary. Applications will be received up to June 20. None but parties competent to run a high-class house need apply. H. F. SMITH, Secretary Crested Butte Town Company, Crested Butte, Colo.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q Ry. Co.

TO A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $2,500, desirous to engage in a manufacturing business, entirely free from debt, and which will yield large profits, an opportunity seldom offering is presented. Address for interview, etc., M 5, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc; low rates. Apply at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, basement, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$900 AT 6 PER CENT. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANT $3,000 ON GOOD COLLATERAL for one year at reasonable rate without commission. Address Q 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 74 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT on Chicago real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward; money on hand; can close immediately. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY AT 286 —av. send address or "other communication" to J. B. HOWARD, Post-Office, and oblige a friend.

PERSONAL—J. FROWD B., CALL AT P.-O. for letter, immediately.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTed of S. A. Briggs, formerly Cashier Chicago Savings Bank, or some one connected with him in Florida enterprise in 1875. Address M 2, Tribune.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE: COME BACK; am grieving myself sick; forgive and try once more. ADDIE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FINELY-BUILT FAMIly row-boat, with silver-plated trimmings, spoon oars, new style stern with side arms and easy back, finished in black walnut, oiled and polished; all kinds of boats built to order at bottom prices; inspection solicited. M. CUSON, 222 West Thirteenth-st., near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—1,000 LOADS OF SAND and 500 loads of black earth, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Prairie-av. KINSELLA & RYAN.

THE COURTS.

Some Interesting Law on Sidewalks on Michigan Avenue Boulevard.

Judge Barnum Renders His Decision in the Patterson-Stewart Case.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

Some Interesting Law as to Sidewalks on Michigan Avenue Boulevard.

An interesting question was decided yesterday morning as to the rights of the South Park Commissioners to compel a citizen on Michigan avenue to have his sidewalk flagged in unison with the rest of the boulevard, though at great cost and disadvantage to himself. This was a bill filed by Joseph R. Otis, who is the owner of the property on the northwest corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue, and fronting fifty feet on the avenue. The sidewalk is twenty feet in width, and under the whole breadth of it is an excavation or basement, lighted by glass in the sidewalk and reached by a trap-door in the walk. Otis claimed he was entitled to these privileges by permits from the city authorities years ago, and also as a lot-owner; that the Commissioners had not condemned his property, and therefore had no right to compel him as they threatened to do to lay a sidewalk of stone six feet wide and to fill up his area and stop up his lights. A temporary injunction was issued restraining the defendants from interfering with complainant's property. The Commissioners filed an affidavit in reply, and in support of a motion to dissolve the injunction, in which they represented that after making the assessment they had endeavored to negotiate a settlement with Otis, allow him to continue his area, and to light as far as consistent with the user of the public if he would furnish the necessary supports and pay for the material necessary to cover all the sidewalk space, except the six feet for which the assessment had been made. To cover the whole space with stone and still leave the area would cost $920, while Otis had only been assessed $285. Otis claimed the Commissioners should pay the whole $920, and based this claim first on his rights as lot-owner, and secondly on the license from the city authorities in years gone by.

Judge Tuley in deciding the case said:

"In this case, there being no averment where the fee of the street is vested, the presumption is that it is vested in in the city. While an adjacent lot-owner upon such a street has no more rights on the street in front of his property, as distinguished from the sidewalk, than any other citizen, yet there are certain rights in the sidewalk and the control thereof incident to and peculiar to the ownership of such adjacent lot. The lot owner may use the sidewalk for the purposes of his business; he may remove obstructions therefrom that interfere with the use of his premises; he may occupy the sidewalk with building material for a reasonable time; . . . he may, with the consent, either expressed or implied, of the proper municipal authorities, make excavations or areas under the sidewalk; may make openings into the same for the purpose of light and ventilation, and for business purposes may make trap-doors or other openings for the purpose of access to the area beneath the sidewalk. But these rights and privileges in the sidewalk are all subservient to and must yield to the public wants and necessities. Without the assent, express or implied, of the municipal authorities, no lot-owner in a street when the fee is in the city, whatever may be his rights when the city has only the user, can make excavations under or in manner interfere with the soil of the sidewalk. Possibly long-continued and well-established usage might justify the lot-owner in making such encroachments.

"The complainant does not allege any established usage or prescriptive right, but claims the right to have this area, etc., by virtue of his ownership of the adjacent lot, which I have held is not tenable, and by virtue of his right arising and growing out of the permit of the City of Chicago. The complainant having alleged that his rights arose under a permit of the authorities, would be estopped to claim them by virtue of any established usage or prescription. The permit is the measure of his rights. The law vests the control of the streets in the municipal authorities and they have power to grant such permits, but when in their opinion the public interests and necessities require that such use of the sidewalk shall cease, they have power to revoke such a permit.

"Such a permit is in no just sense a contract. The Park Commissioners are vested with all the authority as to such permits that the City of Chicago heretofore possessed. As the law vests in such authorities the power to decide when the public interests or necessities require that such a use of a sidewalk shall cease, when they act in good faith and in an honest discharge of their duties, no court will interfere with their actions. I am inclined to the opinion that when such a permit has been issued and the property-owner has erected valuable improvements so constructed on the strength of such permit that to revoke the same would cause serious loss and depreciation in the value of his buildings, a court of equity would interfere and enjoin the enforcement of such a revocation until such property-owner had been paid his damages, but it is not necessary to so decide in this case. The Park Commissioners, as I understand from the affidavit of Commissioner Walsh, are willing that the complainant shall have and use the area, that he may light the same to the necessary extent through the sidewalk, but for these privileges, which benefit no one but the complainant, and are of great value to him, they say, he and not the public must pay. I am of the opinion that the Commissioners are right, and that their demand is a reasonable one. The Commissioners are unwilling to allow the trap-door in the sidewalk to continue. I think they are justified in this refusal. The complainant can obtain access to his area from the Twenty-second street side of his lot. The trap-door on Michigan avenue is not a necessity to the use of his premises, and the prohibition of its use will cause him no serious loss, and I am not prepared to say that a trap-door in a sidewalk on a purely residence street is not a nuisance per se, and beyond the power of municipal or park authorities to authorize.

"I shall not, however, dissolve this injunction. To do so and allow the Commissioners to proceed and fill up the area would be oppressive on the complainant. Equity will not permit public officials to exercise a strict legal right or power under such circumstances in an oppressive manner. If the defendant shall answer renewing the offer made by Commissioner Walsh, specifying the manner of lighting the area, all the expense except as to the six-foot stone sidewalk to be at complainant's expense, and the work to be done under the supervision of the park authorities, the motion to dissolve the injunction may be renewed. If the complainant shall not accept the propositions so made the injunction will be dissolved."

A Decree in the Patterson-Stewart Litigation.

Judge Barnum yesterday entered a final decree in the case of Stewart Patterson against Hart L. Stewart, George M. Pullman, Hannah M. Williams, Helen W. Johnson, Stewart Clark, Francis W. Matthews, and J. C. Patterson. This was a suit to compel an accounting by the Trustees of the Stewart estate, and for a decree giving complainant, who is a minor and grandchild of Hart L. Stewart, his alleged share of the estate. The estate includes the St. James Hotel on the corner of State and Washington streets, and has been under the management of George M. Pullman as Trustee since 1871. The property was heavily incumbered and in a bad way, but has since under good care been made quite remunerative. The bill charged Mr. Pullman with mismanagement, and asked to have the trust-deed to him set aside so far as young Patterson is concerned. The decree finds the trust-deed to Pullman to be valid, and declares that H. L. Stewart has a life interest in the property, and that the other defendants have no present beneficial interest, their rights being reversionary on the life estate. It is also decreed that Mr. Pullman shall continue as heretofore to act as trustee of the estate. The complainant took an appeal.

W. F. Endicott Declared Bankrupt.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning heard the bankruptcy case of W. F. Endicott, the defaulting and absconding President of the Central National Bank. After Endicott disappeared J. O. Glover, as Receiver of the bank, filed a petition in bankruptcy against him, and subsequently several other creditors came in and joined. An answer was put in denying that Endicott had gone away or absconded so as to be guilty of an act of bankruptcy, and also denying that a sufficient number and amount of creditors had joined in the petition. Against the objection of Endicott's attorney Judge Blodgett allowed the petition to be amended by adding the name of another creditor, S. A. French, and by increasing the claim of the bank from about $30,000 to $110,000. The Judge then held the requisit number and amount of creditors had joined, and Endicott was adjudicated a bankrupt.

Items.

A second dividend meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Register Hibbard's office in the case of the State Insurance Company. It is expected Judge Drummond will deliver his long expected decision settling the rights of the two classes of creditors before them, otherwise the meeting will have to be again adjourned.

In the foreclosure case of the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company against the University of Chicago, the time to close proofs was extended to Dec. 1, 1882.

Judge Blodgett yesterday began the trial of his criminal docket. The cases of Ernest A. Thomalan, the defaulting clerk in the Internal-Revenue Department, and Smith Whittier, arrested for sending obscene matter through the mails, were not ready, and the former was postponed a few days. John O'Callaghan and Thomas Hickey, two rectifiers charged with failing to pay the Government tax, were tried, found guilty, and fined $50 each. Charles P. Moore, of Bartlett, pleaded guilty to stealing a letter from the post-office and was remanded for sentence.

Today Judge Blodgett will hear the cases of Smith Whittier, the bogus "Dr. James," John P. Stanton, indicted for stealing letters, Louis Ulrich, Henry Fricke, and L. W. H. Neebe, all charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, and Thomas Curley, indicted for assaulting an internal-revenue officer.

Divorces.

Ann Susans filed a bill against her husband, Frank Susans, asking for a separate maintenance on account of his desertion and failure to support her.

Adolph M. Neymann also asked for an absolute divorce from Johanna Neymann on the same ground.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a divorce to Clara C. Austin from Albert O. Austin on the ground of adultery.

Judge Tuley granted a decree to Charles Bontemps from Kate Bontemps on the ground of desertion.

United States Courts.

The Equitable Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against John L. and Emeline P. Hancock, M. L. Scudder, and J. L. Thompson, Trustees, Thomas Spring, Adolph Hess, Isaac Hess, Jacob Hess, and Henry Guth to foreclose a trust-deed securing $25,000 on Lot 1 in the subdivision of Blocks 7, 8, and 9, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional part of Sec. 29, 39, 14.

State Courts.

Peter Van Schaack and Robert Stevenson began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against Edward St. Eddie.

Sinclair, Morris & Co. commenced a suit against Edward H. Turner and L. H. Turner to recover $3,500.

The Mechanics' National Bank began a suit in debt for $12,000 against Chauncey B. Heartt, W. W. Wait, and F. A. Braymer Jr.

Augustus Bauer and Henry W. Hill sued Gustav Fuchs for $2,500.

J. R. Belcher commenced an action in trespass against Thomas Morehouse, laying damages at $5,000.

The Wright & Lawther Oil & Lead Manufacturing Company commenced an action in trespass in the case against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $100,000.

The Scottish-American Mortgage Company filed a bill against Charles W. Farnham, Mary A. and George H. Walker, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,250 on Lot 41, Block 12, in the subdivision of Blocks 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12 in David S. Lee and others' subdivision of the S.W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13.

John Fritz began a suit for $3,000 damages against Henry Rice.

Solomon W. Austin commenced a suit in trespass against Rollo R. Persoll, Daniel Cruse, and J. B. Sage, claiming $20,000 damages.

County Court.

Michael Doyle and James Doyle were tried at the instance of Luther Laflin Mills for failure to support their mother, Ellen Doyle. They were found guilty of not properly supporting the relator, and the Court ordered that the defendants pay $2.50 per week each for such support, commencing May 23 last, payment to be made on or before June 20 of amount due to that date, and weekly thereafter to Peter Caldwell, for the use of Ellen Doyle.

W. D. Kent, Alonzo Wygant, H. F. Lewis, and H. W. Wilson were brought before the Court on charges of contempt, they having failed to respond to summons as jurors. The attachments were discharged upon their paying the costs of court.

The Probate Court.

In the estate of William H. Adams, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Elizabeth Adams, and bond of $155,000 was approved, and proof of heirship entered.

Criminal Court.

Before Judge Gary Stephen Connell and William Fitzgerald changed their pleas, and, pleading guilty to driving away a horse and buggy, were fined $2.50 and costs; Daniel Mulligan, indicted for assault, gave $1,000 bail, with Michael Ulrich and William E. Lynch as sureties; and the case of Crowley, implicated in burglary, was continued by the defendant.

In Judge Rogers' court yesterday the cases of Peter Kelley, Della Sears, Frank Tarbox, M. McNulty, and Charles Vogel were continued at the request of the defendants until the September term; Charles Downs, found guilty of petit larceny, was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail; David McLean, indicted with others for the embezzlement of collections from the Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, was granted a separate trial; Michael Livingston, indicted for receiving stolen property, was found not guilty by the Court; Joseph Beddle, charged with robbery, waived a jury and had his case taken under advisement by the court; sentence was suspended in the case of Richard Felsenthal, charged with burglary; John Pursley entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of larceny; the case of Timothy Tierney was continued to the September term; and in the case of Richard Furlong default and judgment were set aside on payment of costs. The court was occupied during most of the afternoon in hearing the case of Clinton Robinson, indicted for embezzlement.

There were no new developments in the Trask conspiracy case yesterday, and the only witness brought forward by the defense who was not heard at the last trial was Mrs. Cook, the wife of one of the men who were indicted with Trask. She was called to the stand solely for the purpose of adding her testimony to that of others that Trask was in his office on the day which the prosecution claims he went to Austin and under the alias of Frank J. Spencer swore out a writ of replevin before Justice Smull. The alibi which the defense is attempting to prove is scarcely worth their trouble. The prosecution could give them the point and still have evidence sufficient to call for a conviction. The arguments will be concluded and the case given to the jury this forenoon.

The Stern murder case, which was to have come up for trial before Judge Rogers yesterday, was passed by mutual agreement until Thursday. It is now openly asserted that Stern's intention is to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court, with as many extenuating circumstances as he and his attorney are able to think of between now and then.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his criminal docket.

APPELLATE COURT—167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,854, 4,870, 4,888, 4,916, 4,924. No. 4,780, Plumbley vs. Hayes, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 434, 438, 442, 446, 447, 449, 450, 453, 455, 457, 458, 459, and 462. No. 6,147, Eastman vs. Harlan, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 6,312, 6,232, and 6,250. No. 5,972, Munday vs. Haish, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20. No. 15, Millar vs. Montgomery, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15. No. 10, Finucan vs. Kendig, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases term No. 723, general No. 3,478, and term Nos. 706, 4, 690. Call, term Nos. 2, 48, 83½, 86, 88, 110, 112, 121, 134, 148, 149, 155, 165, 172, 173, 174, and 263.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,323, 1,521, 1,524, 1,525, 1,526, 1,567, 1,568, 1,533, 1,534, and 1,538.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 1,361, 1,365, 1,366, 1,372, 1,377, 1,380, 1,331, 1,157, 1,298, and 1,449.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245. No. 235, Marshall vs. Pennsylvania Company, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Set cases Nos. 3,927 and 2,738, and term Nos. 2,936, 4,484, 4,636, and 4,642. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 32 and 34. No case on hearing.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Justus Chapman vs. Charles Hinckley and Flora K. Hinckley, $288.64.—Franklin MacVeagh et al. vs. William A. Newell and James O. Read, $434.25.—A. M. Schmietz et al. vs. Lorenz and Margaret Goetzelman, $887.

JUDGE ANTHONY—N. G. Dodge et al. vs. Minot Wilcox, H. T. Stock, and Fred Toms; verdict, $2,029.46, and motion for new trial.—C. W. Briscoe vs. Charles Forbes, $210.42.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—National Printing Company vs. G. W. Mitchell, $282.59.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Michael Brand & Co. vs. Anton Arendt, $977.27.

JUDGE MORAN—Margaret Collins vs. John O'Brien; verdict, $18.

Appellate Court, Second District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—The Appellate Court, Second District, met this morning. Judges Pillsbury, Pleasants, and Tocey have been assigned to this district. Court met, Judges Pleasants and Tocey present. Judge Pillsbury is still confined to his home at Pontiac by his wound. He is doing as well as could be expected. He was selected as Presiding Judge for the ensuing year.

750. James Harrington vs. Eli Peck et al., motion by appellee to amend record making judgment final; motion allowed; record amended so as to direct the Circuit Court to enter a decree in accordance with the opinion; an appeal to the Supreme Court prayed and allowed to appellees Peck and Booth.

796. John Cunea vs. David Williams; motion by appellee to amend judgment, and for leave to prosecute writ of error from the Supreme Court.

888. Charles H. Rosenstien vs. William S. Gray et al.; motion by appellant for leave to withdraw briefs.

854. Garman Issip vs. Henry Peters; suggestion of diminution of the record by appellee, and motion to continue cause.

855. John Tanton vs. Henry Peters; same.

896. Benjamin N. Lewis vs. George Pfiel; motion by appellant for leave to amend record.

925. David Hallenback vs. Jacob Budd; appeal dismissed with short record, with damages, under the rule.

926. Clark Hallenback vs. Jacob Budd; same.

719. William Peiky et al. vs. The People; motion by appellant for leave to prosecute a writ of error from the Supreme Court and for certificate of importance.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A New Trial Granted in a Celebrated Damage Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—Judge McRoberts, of the Circuit Court, came from Joliet today and rendered decisions in applications for new trials in cases taken under advisement. Among the number was that of the celebrated $50,000 damage suit of Cavarly vs. Campfield. The decision today grants the defendant a new trial on the ground that certain evidence was admitted on the part of the plaintiff and some errors in the instructions which, upon review, the Court was satisfied ought not to have been admitted. Since the trial public opinion has changed to some extent, and very few are willing to admit that the verdict was excessive.

THE GRIP-CAR ACCIDENT.

Inquest on the Little Girl Run Over Sunday Afternoon—The Driver Exonerated—A Recommendation by the Jury.

The inquest on the body of Miriam Elizabeth Tresham, the little girl who died from injuries received by falling under a grip-car Sunday afternoon, was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the family residence, No. 162 Noble street. Coroner Matson was present in person, and announced that, in view of the frequency of these accidents, he should direct the holding of a very careful investigation, which Deputy-Coroner William Fries conducted. The jury was composed of neighbors of the deceased, as follows: James Walsh, foreman; George L. Cooke, Niels C. Johnson, John Schwaegerman, J. J. Wilhelm, and Soren Johnson. After viewing the body the jury adjourned to a saloon on Hubbard street, where the taking of testimony was proceeded with.

Walter J. Tresham, the father of the child, testified that she was 6 years old, and was born in Chicago. The family were on a visit to friends at No. 352 State street. The little girl was running about the street. No one was with her but her little brother, 5 years old. The witness did not know of the accident until two minutes after it had happened.

Joseph Langbein, of No. 352 State street, was at the window of his room and saw the accident. He believed the child was about ten feet ahead of the car when she attempted to cross, and was inclined to say that she was dragged about twenty feet after being struck by the car, which was running at the usual rate of speed.

All of these statements were contradicted by every witness who followed.

C. G. Crocher, of No. 3740 State street, was about fifteen feet from the child at the time of accident. He was also waiting to cross, and stepped in front of the car ahead of the child. He thought the driver saw the girl, who stepped on the east track immediately after a car going south had passed on the west track. She was about twelve feet from the grip-car coming north. The driver was ringing the gong when the witness crossed the track. She stood on the west side of the east track, and seemed to be confused by the people who screamed at her. When struck she rolled over three times. Witness did not believe the child would have been confused had the people not shouted. He saw no attempt made to stop the car until the little girl was struck.

Theodore Trusty, living at the corner of State and Harrison streets, did not see the child until after the accident, but helped to carry her into a drug-store.

G. R. Wiggins, of No. 372 State street, was just opposit the girl at the time of the accident. He heard the screams of the people which attracted his attention when just in front of the Clarendon House. The child was about five or six feet from the grip-car. She stood on the west side of the east track. As the car came on to her she turned to catch hold of the front part to save herself, but in doing this she fell and was turned over three or four times before the car stopped.

THE CHILD APPEARED TO BE CONFUSED.

The accident occurred about fifty feet north of the north crossing of Harrison street. Witness could see the driver, but could not say in what direction he was looking. The child was dragged about three feet, as could be seen by the print in the mud. Witness heard the noise of putting on the brakes, and did not think the driver could have stopped the car any sooner. The driver applied the brake just as the little girl tried to catch hold of the dashboard. Witness did not know whether the driver saw the child, but believed she could have been seen. If the child had been let alone she would not have been struck, in the opinion of the witness. The gong-bell was not ringing at the time the child was struck, although the other bell might have been sounding.

Deputy-Sheriff J. J. Montague was on the west side of the grip-car, sitting two seats from the front in the outside seat. When he first saw the child, she was standing between the tracks, from four to six feet in front of the grip-car. He, with others, called to the girl to get away. She was standing still, but immediately ran east in front of the car. As soon as the car was stopped, the witness was demoralized and ran toward the sidewalk, but recovered himself and helped push the car back. The wheel did not pass over the leg of the little girl, but stopped just at it. Witness did not know whether the driver saw the girl or not, but was confident the car could not have been stopped in any shorter time. He had been commenting on the rapid stoppage of the cars before that time. All the way down from Twenty-first street children had been running out to the car and frightening himself and friends.

August Keib, a saloonkeeper at No. 343 State street, saw the accident from the door of his place. The car was stopped almost instantly, and he did not believe it could have been done more quickly. Witness had called out to the girl without effect. The child had tried to grasp the car, but failed and was dragged under.

W. M. Henshel, a young man from No. 212 State street, was exceedingly anxious to testify, but knew absolutely nothing. He did not see the accident at all, although he was on the grip-car.

Albert A. Chapman, the engineer of the grip-car, testified as follows: "I live at No. 2405 State street, and was in charge of grip-car No. 525 going north with two box-cars behind. We met the other train going south just about at the south side of Harrison street. As customary when meeting a train, we slowed up and slackened speed. In this case we had slackened our speed about one-half when at the centre of Harrison street. At that time the conductor rang the bell to let off a passenger. I calculated to stop the rear end of the train at the north walk. When we got about twenty-five feet north of Harrison street I heard shouts, and just at that time, or a second before, I saw a little girl step on the track about four or five feet ahead of the grip-car. I applied the brake and stopped immediately. When we took the child out she was just forward of the forward wheel on the west rail. The distance which was run from the time the car struck her until it stopped is just the distance from the front of the car to the wheel, which I think is about five feet, certainly not more. I couldn't have stopped sooner. If running at a full rate of speed the car would have gone nearly twice as far before stopping. I have been running a car about a month, and understand the machinery perfectly. I saw the girl just as she stepped on the track, perhaps a second before any one shouted. I think the pilot now used

AS GOOD A SAFEGUARD

as could be devised. It is about two or three inches from the ground, and any substance would have to be swept along or raise the car up. When I first saw the child she was just stepping on the track about four feet from the front of the car. The car couldn't have been stopped without striking her. I saw somebody in front reach down over the dashboard. If it had been my own child I couldn't have stopped the car quicker. It would have been impossible. The time of stopping a grip-car depends on circumstances, as to whether it is very wet or very dry. It takes from four to ten feet, according to the condition of the track. A smoother pavement might give more chance for pushing a substance along, but I couldn't say positively that it would make much difference. I have been in the business for a good many years and this is my first accident. I could not have done more, and no person could have done more. I did not wait to see whether the child would get across the track. We have to apply the brakes hundreds of times each day when we do not know whether people are going to cross or not, and lots of times we stop still. The automatic bell, which rings every time the car moves, was in good working order and ringing at the time, but the child looked straight across the street. We received instructions from the Assistant Superintendent and the foreman to slack up when we meet another car at a crossing. We were going about four miles an hour. The cable runs seven miles per hour, and the ordinary rate of the cars is about six miles per hour. With two cars and a grip at the full rate of speed the train cannot be stopped in less than ten feet. My car couldn't have run over four feet. The automatic bell rings continuously while the car is in motion. I saw no one near the girl.

The statement of the physician, Dr. A. B. Strong, showed that the girl had her left leg crushed above the knee and the right leg slightly bruised. Amputation had been found necessary, from the results of which she died at 6:30 yesterday morning.

A number of other witnesses were called, but all testified to substantially the same facts.

John Cogan, the conductor, was on the front platform of the box-car. He saw the driver close the levers at the south crossing and thus slacken speed. When the child was struck he immediately applied the brake of the box-car so strongly that he could not loosen it. The rest of his testimony was in direct corroboration of that of the engineer. He did not see the girl at all.

The jury then retired and deliberated for a long time, bringing in a verdict to the effect that the deceased "came to her death on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1882, by reason of shock and loss of blood resulting from injuries received by being struck and crushed by grip-car No. 525, belonging to the Chicago City Railway Company, on June 11, 1882, on State street, immediately north of Harrison street. We, the jury, find that the driver, Albert A. Chapman, is not to blame, and recommend that he be discharged (if in custody). We would further recommend that the railroad company have a man stationed in front of their grip-cars to guard against such accidents."

This verdict was in accordance with the general sentiment of those present.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Jennie Cramer Case.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Many readers of your paper are desirous of knowing what has become of the Jennie Cramer case. R. M. W.

[A recess of two weeks was taken owing to the illness of a juror. The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday.—ED.]

The Deadly Banana Peel.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Is there among the preachers, or legislators, or policemen, or moralists, or philanthropists of this dirt-abused city one man brave enough to advocate and effect the keeping of banana and orange peels off the sidewalks? If people without conscience must eat in the street, let them at least throw the snares out of harm's way. An ounce of prevention, etc. VICTIM.

Price of Corn for May.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

STANTON, Ia., June 12.—What was the average price of corn, seller May, in the Chicago market for the month of May, 1882, taking the closing figures of the Regular Board? By answering the above you will confer a favor on a CONSTANT READER.

[The average price of No. 2 corn in Chicago during May, 1882, according to the mode adopted by our commercial editor, was 74 cents. This, however, is not exactly the average of the closing prices.]

The Grain Trimmers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Will you kindly give the following the publicity in widely circulated paper Twenty years ago grain trimming was then when a working man could make a living; its the worst business to-day on this continent these ex-captains who are now bosses has ruined every poor working man who lives in Chicago a quarter of a century. If the poor man has to support them at the sweat of their brow. why not for them to live in Alexandria in Egypt. If ex-captain Thomas Howland was to attend to his business why was he discharged from the commercial tine of boats: he is now a pensioner or gentleman at large like Lowary Balfour That Dickens speaks in his works of I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

COSMOPOLITAN.

The Scandinavian Tongue.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Today's TRIBUNE, in an article about the memorial services held at Haverly's Theatre yesterday in honor of the dead Italian hero Garibaldi, says: "Dr. Paoli spoke in the Scandinavian language." The *Inter-Ocean* of today, in referring to Dr. Paoli's speech, says: "The speaker addressed his remarks to the Scandinavian part of the audience in their native language." The *Times*: "Dr. Paoli spoke in the Scandinavian tongue."

Now, this must be a new language, for, although I have lived in Northern Europe for over twenty years, I have never heard of the Scandinavian language until now, and Mr. Paul B. du Chaillu, who has traveled in Sweden and Norway for five years, does not seem to have any knowledge of such a language, for if he had he surely would have mentioned it in his book called "The Land of the Midnight Sun." The fact is that the language in question is not spoken in the country that lies between the Northern Sea and the Baltic. In what is called Scandinavia (Sweden and Norway) two languages are spoken—viz.: the Swedish in Sweden, and the Danish in Norway. Dr. Paoli, who is a Norwegian by birth, delivered his speech at the occasion referred to in the Danish language—id est his mother tongue; but I suppose the reporters for the above mentioned papers, who are not expected to know all the languages of the world, were told it was the Scandinavian language, and took it for granted. It is a well-known fact that the Norwegians of Chicago, especially those connected with a certain paper, are very fond of being called *the* Scandinavians, which they also call themselves. OBSERVATOR.

Consumption and the Germ Theory.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—No sooner do the sages of Chicago and its suburbs annihilate one set of scientists than another more formidable still confronts them. The following from the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences (session of May 22, 1882) now requires their attention: Page 1,391. "Experimental Pathology. Inoculability of Tuberculosis by the Respired Air of Consumptives. Report by M. Giboux:"

"In a dissertation before the academy at its session of Nov. 25, 1878, I demonstrated, experimentally and clinically, the noxiousness of air expired by consumptives. Wishing to verify my first researches, I have continued my experiments with the view of ascertaining whether the infected air contains the disease germ given off by the consumptive, and whether it would not be possible to deprive it of that germ—that is, to render it non-infectious."

After carefully describing the apparatus and methods used in the experiments—which were made upon four young rabbits but a few days old, "born of healthy parents," (of which fact he assured himself by killing and examining the latter) Mr. Giboux continues: "From Jan. 15 to April 29—105 days—I daily introduced into box No. 1 20,000 to 25,000 cc of air expired by consumptives. . . . I served box No. 2 in the same way precisely, except that I caused the expired air to pass into the box through a wad saturated with phenic acid renewed at each introduction of infected air. These experiments also lasted from Jan. 15 to April 29. During all this time the rabbits in box No. 2 exhibited nothing abnormal, while those in box No. 1 experienced loss of appetite, intense thirst, listlessness, diarrhea, and emaciation." The rabbits in both boxes were killed on April 29 and dissected on the same day. "The two occupants of box No. 1 had tubercles in the lungs, liver, and spleen, though the pulmonary lesions were much more advanced than those of the other organs. On the other hand, the rabbits of box No. 2 exhibited no organic changes. They were eaten at my table with relish by myself and family in full knowledge of the experiments which had been conducted. The flesh was as good as that of other animals of the same species."

The above experiments—referred by the French Academy to the "Committee on Medical and Surgical Prizes"—are hereby referred to to those gentlemen (and ladies) of the profession in our Yankee land who strive to belittle everything they do not themselves understand.

It is especially commended to those professors in medical colleges who, too cautious to be caught in print, are daily declaiming in private to their admiring clientelle that the germ theory is a delusion and that phenic acid in safe quantities is not a germ killer.

NICHO. FRANCIS COOKE.

The Fire Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The question of allowing wooden buildings is again before the public, and we hear a good deal about the supposed benefit it would be to the workingman if he could build a wooden house. There are a great many people who ought to interest themselves in the matter, but from lack of practical knowledge concerning it fancy that may be a brick house does cost a great deal more than a frame. For their information I will give the figures, and let them be the judge whether the demand for altering the ordinances comes from the workingman's need or from the anxiety of the land speculator to sell him a lot. For the sake of contrast and argument, I will take the estimates on a workingman's cottage one story high and twenty feet front by forty feet deep.

At the average prices for the last two years such a cottage would cost about $1,000. Now the windows and doors, the inside timbers, the flooring, the roof, and the plastering are precisely the same and cost the same, whether it is a frame house or a brick one; thus the only difference is in the walls alone.

In the said one-story cottage the walls can be built on a stone foundation, or they can be built as per present ordinance—on a sill resting on posts.

A frame can be and is built either on a stone foundation or the sills are laid on posts, and so far we see that the building a brick cottage does not necessitate any more expensive foundation than a frame one.

Thus the whole thing simmers down to the actual difference in cost between a brick wall and a wooden wall, seeing that in all other parts the cost of the brick or frame cottage is the same.

This 20 by 40 cottage, 12 feet high with the gable ends contains a surface measure of about 1,600 square feet, and requires about 19,000 bricks. These at $7 per 1,000 and $3.50 for laying them in the wall, gives $200 as the cost of the wall, or one-fifth of the whole cost, if the house has a stone foundation.

A post foundation would lessen the total cost on frame or brick alike 10 to 15 per cent.

To use wooden walls to said cottage the cost would be: Sills, $14; studding, $13; sheeting, $22; dressed siding, $45; labor and nails, $30; painting, $26. A total of $150.

This leaves the frame house $50 less cost than the brick, or 5 per cent of the whole.

In a large two or three-story house, where the lower brick walls have to be thicker than in a one-story one, the difference might grow to 10 per cent. But in ordinary cottages, such as most workingmen build, the difference would not exceed 7½ per cent. I fancy any workingman who owned a brick cottage would feel himself damaged more than 7½ per cent if some one built a frame next to him.

The brick wall, if on a stone foundation, is good without repairs for three or four generations, while if the frame is not painted for three or four years it is described as a shell or a hovel.

I defy any Alderman, or Alderman's friend, to disprove my figures by showing any others that will bear analysis by a practical builder. There is a point where some workingmen think it would benefit them if they could build wooden houses. They think that it takes less skill to saw off a board and nail it up than to lay brick, and they fancy that they could build a small house for themselves by working Sundays or other spare time. Now, the industrious workingman mostly has little spare time, and his work is worth quite as much at his business as at building a house. The workingman who is not industrious don't have money to buy materials, although he may find money for beer.

During the past two years I have had to do with about 100 workingmen; only three of these had any idea of building their own house.

If the working people who want cottages were one-third of the population then the proportion of people who would try to build their own houses would be 1 per cent of the whole. Is it to please this 1 per cent that the laws should be altered, or to please the speculator, who wants to sell a lot to a man who for want of calculation fancies he is restricted because he can't build a house that is no real good to himself and is a danger to his neighbors?

The frame house is not more than 7½ per cent cheaper than a brick one. You can insure the brick for one-half the expense. You can borrow 33 per cent more money on the brick, and at seven years old you can sell the brick for 33 per cent more than the frame.

And yet many people would sit still and let the ordinances be set aside to please the lot-speculator and 1 per cent of the population, as if the other 98 (leaving out 1 for the speculator) had no rights that a lot-seller was bound to respect.

I have been building for forty years and am not too old to learn, and if any one can disprove substantially my conclusions I shall be glad to take lessons. Anyway, the way to come at the right is to go for the facts in the case, which I think I have done on a GENERAL AVERAGE.

How many a sweet face is marred
By yellow teeth and failing gums,
And mouth and lips all hot and hard,
And breath deep-tainted as it comes;
And yet, with SOZODONT, we may
Keep all these dire defects at bay.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

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CELEBRATED
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The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia, and indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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Second Annual Excursion starts July 24.
Few vacancies. Address, inclosing stamp,
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	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	* 9:00 a m	‡ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	* 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

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Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:40 a m
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Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 2:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:25 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

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Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	*10:50 p m	* 7:30 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:05 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
¶Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	c11:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	‖ 1:15 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

c Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., Ocono'woc & La Crosse	* 8:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 3:05 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Mil., Waukesha, Madison, &c.	* 5:00 p.m.	*10:20 a.m.
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, &c	§11:30 a.m.	§ 2:00 p.m.
	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Libertyville	* 6:30 p.m.	[illegible]
Rockf'd, R. I., and Janesv'e	*10:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p.m.	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Itasca	* 6:30 p.m.	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:50 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:30 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
*a*Night Express	*10:20 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	*11:20 a m

*a*Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:50 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:30 a m
South Lawn Acc'mdatn (ex.Sun.)	12:00 m	3:50 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:50 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:35 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 81 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	8:20 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

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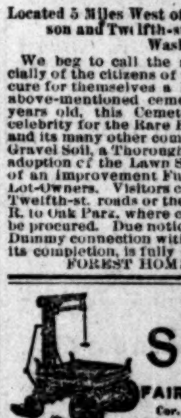

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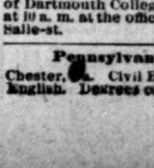
FOREST HOME CEMETERY COMPANY.



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The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
For Ludington and Manistee daily at.......9am
For Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and Kewaunee daily at..........9am
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, Saturday at..........9am
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc., Daily at..........7pm
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at..........9am
*Sunday morning excepted. †Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

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